

By Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested

June 16, 2010

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
National Records Center, FOIA/PA Office
P.O. Box 648010
Lee's Summit, MO 64064-8010
(816) 350-5570
Fax: (816) 350-5785
uscis.foia@dhs.gov

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Los Angeles Field Office
Attn: FOIA Office
300 North Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
San Bernardino Field Office
Attn: FOIA Office
655 West Rialto Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92410

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Santa Ana Field Office
Attn: FOIA Office
34 Civic Center Plaza, 1st Floor - Mail Room
Santa Ana, CA 92701

Re: Freedom of Information Act Request
Expedited Processing Requested

Dear FOIA Officer:

This letter constitutes a request for records made pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552, by the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation of

**ACLU of Southern California * 1313 W. 8th St. * Los Angeles * CA *
90017**

Southern California (“ACLU/SC”), the Council on American-Islamic Relations (“CAIR”) – Greater Los Angeles Area, and the National Immigration Law Center (“NILC”) (hereinafter “Requestors”).

The Requestors make this request for records related to the policies and procedures of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) with respect to the naturalization process. The Requestors, non-profit civil rights groups, are concerned that individuals from Arab and Muslim countries, as well as those perceived to be from majority-Muslim countries, including South Asians and those from certain parts of Africa and the Middle East, are being treated differently, and worse than, other applicants throughout the naturalization process, and seek to understand why this is true.

Requestors NILC and ACLU are counsel of record in *Kolhatkar, et al. v. Holder, et al.*, 07-cv-01394-DOC (RNBx) (C.D. Cal. 2010), a case challenging the lengthy delays in USCIS adjudications of naturalization applications in the Central District of California (USCIS District 23) due to the FBI “name check.” Requestor CAIR provides immigration assistance, including assistance with naturalization applications, to members of the Muslim community in Southern California.

Through the litigation of the *Kolhatkar* case and the provision of legal services, Requestors have learned of or assisted dozens of individuals from Arab and Muslim countries, or countries perceived to be Muslim, who are statutorily eligible for naturalization, yet have encountered extraordinary hurdles and apparent discriminatory treatment by USCIS in the processing¹ and adjudication of their applications. For example, on multiple occasions we have learned of or assisted individuals who have experienced the following:

- a) USCIS officers in the Los Angeles Field Office asking applicants’ questions during their naturalization interviews about their religion and religious practice – including what mosque they attend and how often they pray – information that has no bearing on an applicant’s eligibility for naturalization;
- b) USCIS requesting that a person undergo multiple naturalization interviews;
- c) Excessive USCIS requests for information or records, requests for information that often has no apparent bearing on an applicant’s eligibility for naturalization, and that are sometimes so burdensome as to make it impossible for the applicant to fully comply;
- d) Unreasonable delays in the adjudication of their applications;
- e) Unexplained interview cancellations and oath ceremony postponements;

¹ For the purposes of this FOIA request, “processing” refers to all steps taken by USCIS from the moment that a naturalization application is filed until it is finally adjudicated. This includes, but is not limited to, background checks, the naturalization interview and examination, requests for additional documentation or evidence, etc.

- f) Excessive USCIS investigations of naturalization applicants;
- g) Coercive requests by FBI agents that applicants serve as informants in exchange for an agreement that the FBI ensures that the USCIS finally adjudicates their naturalization application.

As a result, we are concerned that USCIS subjects naturalization applicants from Arab and Muslim countries or countries perceived to be Muslim, to heightened scrutiny and discriminatory treatment in the adjudication of their applications, scrutiny and treatment that other applicants do not face. We would like to know what policies and procedures account for this heightened scrutiny and discriminatory treatment for applicants from Arab or Muslim countries.

We are also concerned that USCIS appears to have a pattern and practice of denying naturalization to applicants from these countries for reasons unsupported by naturalization law or fact. For example, Requestors have learned of or assisted numerous individuals who USCIS denied naturalization by alleging that they made a “false statement” on their naturalization application or in their interview(s). In many cases, USCIS claims that applicants made a “false statement” by failing to disclose an association with an organization or an entity under Part 10(B)(8) of the N-400 naturalization application based on information contained in an applicant’s FBI file. These allegations often are based on untested and/or secret information contained in an individual’s FBI file. And in the many cases observed by Requestors, USCIS’s allegations were false, as the applicant had honestly attested to his or her memberships and associations. As a result, the denials appear pretextual and motivated by discriminatory reasons based on religion, race and/or national origin.

For applicants whose FBI files indicate that they once donated money or services to a Muslim charity that was designated as a financier of terrorism, Requestors believe that USCIS has a pattern and practice of alleging that those applicants made a “false statement” if they did not disclose an “association” with those charities. In many cases that Requestors have handled where USCIS made this allegation, the applicants actually answered the question about their associations truthfully and did not believe that their donation(s) made them associates of those charities. Under the laws governing naturalization, an individual can be eligible for naturalization even if they are in fact “associated” with a Muslim charity that was designated as a financier of terrorism, but not if they made an intentional “false statement.” *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f). As a result, USCIS’s practice in these cases of alleging that individuals made a “false statement,” where they did not in fact do so, appears discriminatorily motivated to create a reason to deny the individual naturalization, where one does not exist.

Requestors have also observed cases where the USCIS denies an applicant naturalization for failing to fully comply with an evidence request, based on allegations that an applicant failed to answer questions that were never asked of him or her or allegations that an applicant failed to submit records that the applicant has never possessed.

Accordingly, we seek information regarding the policies and procedures governing the investigation and adjudication of naturalization applications as applied to individuals from Arab

and Muslim countries, or countries perceived to be Muslim. We also seek information about those policies and procedures in cases where an applicant's FBI file indicates that they made a charitable donation to certain Muslim charities.

THE REQUESTORS

ACLU/SC is a non-profit organization dedicated to defending and securing the rights granted by the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights. ACLU/SC's work focuses on the First Amendment, equal protection, due process, privacy, and furthering civil rights for disadvantaged groups. As part of its work, ACLU/SC disseminates information to the public through newsletters, news briefings, "Know Your Rights" documents, and other educational and informational materials.

CAIR – Greater Los Angeles Area is a non-profit 501(c)(3), grassroots civil rights and advocacy group. CAIR seeks to promote civil rights for American Muslims, foster a better understanding of the Islamic faith and its followers, and build coalitions that promote justice and understanding. The Los Angeles office collects 30 to 40 reports a month from members of the Muslim-American community interested in reporting discrimination or requesting information about their civil rights. Additionally, CAIR disseminates information to the wider U.S. society about Islam and issues affecting the Muslim-American community. CAIR produces reports and voter guides, attends conferences to promote its services, sponsors events and maintains a media relations office to promote Muslim perspectives on issues relevant to the community.

NILC is a non-profit national legal advocacy organization whose mission is to protect and promote the rights and opportunities of low-income immigrants and their families. NILC serves as an important resource to a broad range of immigrant advocacy and community organizations, and legal service organizations. As a part of its work, NILC disseminates information to the public through electronic newsletters, news alerts, issue briefs, trainings, and other educational and informational materials. In addition, NILC also disseminates information to individuals, tax-exempt organizations, not-for-profit groups, and members through its website, <http://www.nilc.org>.

THE REQUEST FOR RECORDS

We seek disclosure of **any** records² from October 2001 to the present, including materials pertaining to the legacy Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), **relating to or concerning:**³

² The term "records" as used herein includes but is not limited to all communications preserved in electronic or hard copy form, including but not limited to correspondence, documents, data, videotapes, audio tapes, CDs, DVDs, floppy disks, zip disks, faxes, files, e-mails, notes (including handwritten notes), letters, summaries or records of personal conversations, reports and/or summaries of interviews, reports and/or summaries of investigations, guidelines, evaluations, instructions, analyses, memoranda, agreements, orders, prescriptions, charts, expressions of statements of policy, procedures, protocols, reports, rules, training manuals, or studies.

Processing of Naturalization Applications

- (1) Policies, procedures or guidelines for handling, processing, adjudicating, or investigating naturalization applications from individuals from certain countries⁴ or individuals who appear to practice the Islamic faith;
- (2) Policies, procedures or guidelines requiring or suggesting that examiners require heightened scrutiny, including additional screening, processing, or investigations, of naturalization applications pertaining to applicants from certain countries;
- (3) A “Critical Country” list or any other list of countries that is used in any part of the naturalization process;
- (4) Policies, procedures or guidelines regarding the processing or adjudication of naturalization applications pertaining to individuals from countries on the “Critical Country” list or any other list of countries for which different screening and processing standards apply;
- (5) Training materials regarding the processing and screening of naturalization applications based on the applicant’s country of origin, organizational associations, religion, charitable donations, or any other criteria that trigger additional special processing or screening procedures;
- (6) Policies, procedures or guidelines pertaining to naturalization applicants affiliated with any Islamic organization, including but not limited to any mosque or Islamic community center;
- (7) Policies, procedures or guidelines suggesting or requiring that examiners impose additional requirements upon naturalization applicants who are affiliated with an Islamic organization, including but not limited to a mosque;
- (8) Policies, procedures or guidelines pertaining to Part 10(B)(8) of the N-400 Application for Naturalization, including, but not limited to, the interpretation or meaning of “affiliation,” “association,” and “membership”;

³ The term “concerning” means referring to, describing, evidencing, commenting on, responding to, showing, analyzing, reflecting, or constituting.

⁴ While Requestors are interested in country-specific naturalization policies, procedures and guidelines pertaining to Arab and Muslim countries, or countries perceived to be Muslim, we request here *any* country-specific information even if it pertains to a non-Muslim or Arab country. Because a determination of what countries are “Arab” or “Muslim” or “perceived to be Muslim” can be subjective, we are requesting that we receive all country-specific information and make that assessment ourselves.

- (9) Policies, procedures, or guidelines pertaining to naturalization applicants from Arab or Muslim countries, who gained their lawful permanent residence based on marriage to a U.S. citizen.

Naturalization Interviews/Examinations

- (10) Any list of questions asked of naturalization applicants from certain countries during naturalization interviews, which are not asked of all applicants;
- (11) Any list of questions asked of naturalization applicants of certain religious backgrounds during naturalization interviews, which are not asked of all applicants;
- (12) Any list of questions asked of naturalization applicants who have given charitable donations to certain entities which are not asked of all applicants;
- (13) Any policies, procedures or guidelines pertaining to questions to be asked of naturalization applicants during naturalization interviews;

Investigations and Information Gathering

- (14) Policies, procedures or guidelines pertaining to investigations of naturalization applicants based on information obtained by the FBI, whether or not the investigation is conducted by USCIS or another federal agency;
- (15) Policies, procedures or guidelines pertaining to investigations of naturalization applicants pertaining to applicants believed to have donated to Muslim charities, whether or not the investigation is conducted by USCIS or another federal agency;
- (16) Policies, procedures or guidelines pertaining to investigations of naturalization applicants pertaining to applicants believed to have an association with a terrorist organization, whether or not the investigation is conducted by USCIS or another federal agency;
- (17) Policies, procedures or guidelines pertaining to requests for evidence, information or records from naturalization applicants for any reason;

Agency Information-Sharing Regarding Naturalization Applications

- (18) Policies, procedures or guidelines regarding the sharing of information between the USCIS and other federal agencies, such as the FBI, for any purpose related to a naturalization application;
- (19) Policies, procedures or guidelines regarding any federal agency investigation, not including FBI “background checks” or “name checks,” for the purposes of adjudicating a naturalization application;

- (20) Policies, procedures or guidelines regarding the participation of FBI agents in naturalization examinations or interviews;
- (21) Policies, procedures or guidelines regarding the investigations of a naturalization applicant's affiliations, associations or memberships;
- (22) Policies, procedures or guidelines pertaining to affiliations or associations with Muslim charities based on donations or other evidence.

As to all requests, we do not seek any personal identifying information protected under the Privacy Act, and therefore request that any such personal identifying information be redacted from responsive materials.

REQUEST FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING

Expedited processing is warranted when there is a "compelling need" for the information. 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E). FOIA requesters have a "compelling need" where they are organizations "primarily engaged in disseminating information" and they have "an urgency to inform the public about actual or alleged federal government activity." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II).⁵ Requesters may also be found to have a "compelling need" for the information when the subject of the request relates to "[a] matter of widespread and exceptional media interest in which there exist possible questions about the government's integrity which affect public confidence." 28 C.F.R. § 16.5(d)(1)(iv) (DOJ FOIA regulations). Here, Requestors have a compelling need for the requested information, requiring expedited processing.

This request is also made by organizations, "primarily engaged in disseminating information." 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(II). *See American Civil Liberties Union v. Dep't of Justice*, 321 F. Supp. 2d 24, 30 n.5 (D.D.C. 2004) (non-profit public interest group that "gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw material into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience," is "primary engaged in disseminating information"). Dissemination of information to the public is a critical and substantial component of the Requestors' mission and work. The Requestors disseminate

⁵ *See also Amer. Civil Liberties Union v. U.S. Dep't of Defense*, 2006 WL 1469418 (N.D. Cal. 2006) (ordering expedited processing of a request for records under the FOIA statute where plaintiffs had alleged a compelling need to know about the Department of Defense's practice of gathering information on political protests in the United States); *Washington Post v. Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, 459 F. Supp. 2d 61, 66 (D.C.C. 2006) (holding that expedited processing of a request for information from the Secret Service about who visited Vice-President Cheney during CIA-leak investigation was proper under the statute where plaintiff had asserted "statutory entitlement to expedited review of the FOIA request, based on the statutory predicate that the plaintiff has a 'compelling need' for the information."); *Elec. Privacy Info. Ctr. v. Dep't of Justice*, 416 F. Supp. 2d 30 (D.D.C. 2006) (granting a preliminary injunction and ordering expedited processing and disclosure of documents concerning the Bush Administration's policy of conducting surveillance of domestic communications).

information to the public through newsletters, news briefings, “Know Your Rights” documents, and other educational and informational materials. The Requestors also disseminate information to individuals, tax-exempt organizations, not-for-profit groups, and members through their websites, <http://www.aclu-sc.org>, <http://ca.cair.com>, www.nilc.org. The Requestors’ website homepages include a section for news, along with links to information about current issues of public interest. The websites also contain archives of press releases and other documents demonstrating the thorough extent to which the Requestors disseminate information to the public on numerous issues. See www.aclu-sc.org/news_stories; <http://www.cair.com/PressCenter/PressReleases.aspx>; <http://www.nilc.org/pubs/news-index.htm>.

The ACLU/SC also shares information with the national ACLU office. The ACLU publishes information through multiple outlets including newsletters, action alerts, videos, and other media. ACLU publications are disseminated across the country to individuals and organizations. The ACLU also publishes an electronic newsletter, which is distributed to subscribers by e-mail, and maintains a website of civil rights and civil liberties information at <http://www.aclu.org>.

CAIR – Greater Los Angeles Area also shares information with the CAIR National Office and CAIR chapters throughout the country. The national headquarters is located on Capitol Hill in Washington D.C. Each CAIR chapter collects information from individual Muslims about instances of discrimination, harassment or other civil rights infringements. CAIR chapters share the information they collect with each other in order to identify issues of interest to the community and to inform community members of their rights via community announcements and publications. CAIR also provides the Muslim-American community with information about matters of policy and civil rights as a service. CAIR National disseminates this information through daily news briefs, press releases and statements, community action alerts, and consults other organizations on matters of the public interest.

NILC regularly disseminates its publications, news alerts, and summaries of current issues facing low-income immigrants to immigrants’ rights organizations in all 50 states, labor unions, service providers, and other organizations serving immigrant members. NILC also regularly conducts trainings for other attorneys and non-profit organizations on issues effecting low-income immigrants.

Further, this request implicates a matter of urgent concern: namely, the adjudication of naturalization applications pertaining to applicants from Arab and Muslim countries by the USCIS and other components of the federal government. It is of great concern to the public and our constitutional system that every applicant entitled to the benefits of citizenship in this country be given a fair evaluation of their eligibility. However, the experience of Requestors’ clients and other anecdotal information suggests that individuals from Arab and Muslim countries who are entitled to naturalization are either being disproportionately denied naturalization on bogus grounds or are subjected to unwarranted scrutiny and discriminatory treatment in the process of adjudicating their applications. Such apparent discrimination is of urgent concern to the American public.

In addition, the subject of our request relates to “[a] matter of widespread and exceptional media interest in which there exist possible questions about the government’s integrity which affect public confidence.” 28 C.F.R. § 16.5(d)(1)(iv). The subject of this request relates to discriminatory treatment of applicants from Arab or Muslim countries, or countries perceived to be majority-Muslim, in the naturalization process, which has been widely covered in the local, national, and international media outlets. *See, e.g.,* Ctr. for Human Rights and Global Justice, *Americans on Hold: Profiling, Prejudice and National Security, Americans on Hold Documentary Film and Advocacy Project* (2010), Preview Footage at <http://www.chrgj.org/projects/profiling.html> (last visited Jun. 14, 2010); Press Release, Ctr. for Human Rights and Global Justice, *CHRGJ Launches Documentary Americans on Hold, Exposing Discrimination* (Apr. 27, 2010); Anna Gorman, *A Victory for Southern California Citizenship Applicants*, L.A. TIMES, Nov. 10, 2009; Cindy Carcamo, *THE O.C. REGISTER, Deal Allows Hundreds to Gain U.S. Citizenship*, Nov. 9, 2009; Press Release, Ctr. for Human Rights and Global Justice, *CHRGJ Calls on Administration to Stop Racial Profiling in Citizenship Process* (Mar. 31, 2009); Rebecca Rosen Lum, *Reports of Anti-Muslim Bias Climbing*, THE DAILY REVIEW, July 6, 2007; Sandra Hernandez, *Suit Seeks to Expedite Backlog-Plagued Naturalization Process*, L.A. DAILY JOURNAL, Dec. 5, 2007; Anna Gorman, *Groups Sue Over Citizenship Delays*, L.A. TIMES, Dec. 5, 2007; *SoCal Immigrants Sue Over Citizenship Delay*, THE NATIONAL LAW JOURNAL, Dec. 5, 2007; Press Release, Ctr. For Human Rights and Global Justice, *Profiled Immigrants Delayed Years in Seeking Citizenship* (Apr. 25, 2007); Shreema Mehta, *Barriers Inhibit Legal Road to U.S. Citizenship*, THE NEW STANDARD, Nov. 15, 2006; Bethany McAllister, Esq., *Rumors in Limbo: Muslims Applying for Citizenship*, MUSLIM MEDIA NETWORK, Sep. 28, 2006; Diana Day, *Los Angeles Civil Rights Groups Sue the Government Over Citizenship Delays*, PASADENA STAR-NEWS, Aug. 2, 2006; H.G. Reza, *For Citizenship Delayed, 10 Taking U.S. to Court*, L.A. TIMES, Aug. 1, 2006; Eric Schmitt, *Backlog and Wait for Green Card Decline*, NEW YORK TIMES, Jan. 19, 2002.

Accordingly, the Requestors are entitled to expedited processing of this request.

LIMITATION OR WAIVER OF SEARCH AND REVIEW FEES

We request a limitation of processing fees pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii)(II) (“fees shall be limited to reasonable standard charges for document duplication when records are not sought for commercial use and the request is made by ... a representative of the news media ...”) and 6 C.F.R. § 5.11(d)(1) (search fees shall not be charged to “representatives of the news media”). The information sought in this request is not sought for a commercial purpose. The Requestors are non-profit organizations who intend to disseminate the information gathered by this request to the public at no cost.

The “term ‘a representative of the news media’ means any person or entity that gathers information of potential interest to a segment of the public, uses its editorial skills to turn the raw materials into a distinct work, and distributes that work to an audience.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(ii). The statutory definition does not require that the requester is a member of the traditional media. As long as the requester meets the definition in any aspect of its work, it qualifies for limitation of fees under this section of the statute.

For the reasons stated above with respect to expedited processing, the Requesters qualify as “representative[s] of the news media” under the statutory definition, because they routinely gather information of interest to the public, use editorial skills to turn it into distinct work, and distribute that work to the public. *See Electronic Privacy Information Center v. Department of Defense*, 241 F. Supp. 2d 5 (D.D.C. 2003) (non-profit organization that gathered information and published it in newsletters and otherwise for general distribution qualified as representative of news media for purpose of limiting fees). Accordingly, any fees charged must be limited to duplication costs.

WAIVER OR REDUCTION OF ALL COSTS

We request a waiver or reduction of all costs pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii) (“Documents shall be furnished without any charge . . . if disclosure of the information is in the public interest because it is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government and is not primarily in the commercial interest of the requester”); *see also* 6 C.F.R. § 5.11(k).

The public interest fee waiver provision “is to be liberally construed in favor of waivers for noncommercial requesters.” *McClellan Ecological Seepage Situation v. Carlucci*, 835 F.2d 1282, 1284 (9th Cir. 1987). The Requestors need not demonstrate that the records would contain evidence of misconduct. Instead, the question is whether the requested information is likely to contribute significantly to public understanding of the operations or activities of the government, good or bad. *See Judicial Watch, Inc. v. Rossotti*, 326 F.3d 1309, 1314 (D.C. Cir. 2003).

Disclosure of the information sought is in the public interest and will contribute significantly to public understanding of the federal government’s policies and practices in adjudicating naturalization applications for applicants from certain countries, or with certain affiliations. As shown by the news reporting cited above, these issues are of intense public concern. The requested records relate directly to operations or activities of the government that potentially impact or infringe fundamental rights and freedoms. The records are not sought for commercial use, and the Requestors plan to disseminate the information disclosed through print and other media to the public at no cost, and through meetings with members and affected communities. As demonstrated above, the Requestors have both the intent and ability to convey any information obtained through this request to the public.

The Requestors state “with reasonable specificity that [their] request pertains to operations of the government,” and “the informative value of a request depends not on there being certainty of what the documents will reveal, but rather on the requesting party having explained with reasonable specificity how those documents would increase public knowledge of the functions of the government.” *Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington v. U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services*, 481 F. Supp. 2d 99, 107-109 (D.D.C. 2006).

In the event a waiver or reduction of costs is denied, please notify me in advance if the anticipated costs exceed \$100.

CONCLUSION

If this request is denied in whole or part, please justify all deletions by reference to specific FOIA exemptions. We expect you to release all segregable portions of otherwise exempt material. For example, we expect you to redact names of individuals for whom privacy waivers are not enclosed, if such redaction is required by the Privacy Act or other law, and release any otherwise disclosable records as redacted. We also expect that this FOIA request will be processed in accordance with the presumption of disclosure and President Obama's directive to federal agencies on January 26, 2009. Pres. Obama, Memo. for the Heads of Exec. Offices and Agencies, Freedom of Information Act, 74 Fed. Reg. 4683 (Jan. 26, 2009) ("The Freedom of Information Act should be administered with a clear presumption: In the face of doubt, openness prevails. The Government should not keep information confidential merely because public officials might be embarrassed by disclosure, because errors and failures might be revealed, or because of speculative or abstract fears.").

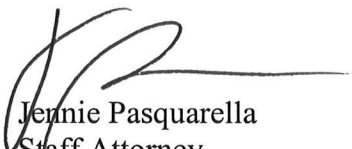
We reserve the right to appeal any decision relating to this FOIA request, including but not limited to the decision to withhold any information, or to deny expedited processing or a to deny a waiver or reduction of fees. We look forward to your reply to the request for expedited processing within ten (10) calendar days, as required under 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(ii)(I). Notwithstanding your decision on the matter of expedited processing, we look forward to your reply to the records request within twenty (20) business days, as required under 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(A)(I).


If you have questions, please contact Jennie Pasquarella at 213-977-5236 or via e-mail at jpasquarella@aclu-sc.org. Thank you in advance for your timely consideration of this request. Please furnish records as soon as they are identified to the undersigned at:

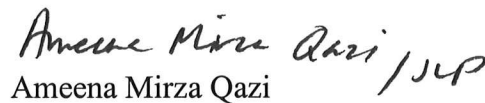
ACLU of Southern California
1313 W. Eighth Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017

We certify that the information provided supporting the request for expedited processing is true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Sincerely,


Jennie Pasquarella
Staff Attorney
ACLU of Southern California

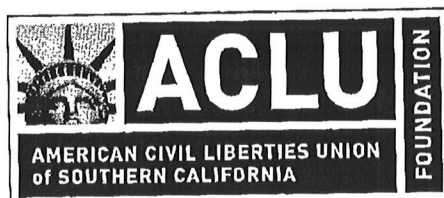

Karen Tumlin
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Ameena Mirza Qazi
Deputy Executive Director/ Staff Attorney
CAIR – Greater Los Angeles Area

 *** TX REPORT ***

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Sent: June 16, 2010 (9:42am)
To: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
 National Records Ctr., FOIA/PA Office
Fax #: 816.350.5785
From: Christian Lebano
Fax #: 213-977-5299
Tel#: 213-977-9500 Ext. 229
Pages: 12 (including cover)
Subject: FOIA Request

Notes: