



AILA National Office
Suite 300
1331 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

Tel: 202.507.5600
Fax: 202.783.7853

www.aila.org

Jeanne A. Butterfield
Executive Director

Susan D. Quarles
Deputy Director, Finance & Administration

Crystal Williams
Deputy Director, Programs

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Chief, Regulatory Management Division, Clearance Office
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services
Department of Homeland Security
111 Massachusetts Avenue, Suite 3008
Washington, DC 20529

Office of information and Regulatory Affairs
Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
USCIS Desk Officer
725 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20503

RE: Agency Information Collection Activities: Form G-28, and Form G-28I

Dear Sir/Madam:

The American Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA) hereby submits comments to the Agency Information Collection of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) proposing modification of Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Accredited Representative, and the introduction of Form G-28I, Notice of Entry of Appearance of Foreign Attorney (73 Fed. Reg. 46028 (Aug. 7, 2008)).

AILA is a voluntary bar association of more than 11,000 attorneys and law professors practicing, researching, and teaching in the field of immigration and nationality law. The organization has been in existence since 1946 and is affiliated with the American Bar Association. Our mission includes the advancement of the law pertaining to immigration and nationality and the facilitation of justice in the field. AILA members regularly advise and represent businesses, U.S. citizens, U.S. lawful permanent residents, and foreign nationals regarding the application and interpretation of U.S. immigration laws. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the proposed rule and believe that our members' collective expertise provides experience that makes us particularly well-qualified to offer views that we believe will benefit the public and the government.

G-28:

Part 1. Notice of Appearance as Attorney or Accredited Representative

A.

AILA suggests the addition of an option in Part 1.A. that allows a representative to designate the G-28 as an entry for appearance on all matters before the agency. Part 1 of the G-28 requires a representative to state the specific matter an agency for which the appearance is being entered. This section of the draft G-28 form limits the scope of an attorney's representation and would require multiple G-28 forms for related incidents that may be transferred to different DHS component offices. For example, if an I-129 is subsequently sent to ICE for investigation, then the attorney would need a new G-28 to proceed before ICE. Limiting the G-28 to such a specific scope of representation with the particular sub-components of DHS adds an additional paperwork and administrative burden to attorneys, clients, and the agency.

Similarly, requiring an attorney to designate and limit representation by form type in matters before the USCIS is unnecessary. An attorney should be able to indicate "all matters" when appropriate, or otherwise indicate that the attorney represents petitioner, applicant, or beneficiary (as will be further discussed below), in all matters before the USCIS, unless the representation is specifically limited.

B.

The proposed form does not adequately permit the entry of appearance for multiple parties. On the currently-valid G-28, there are fields that permit identification of at least two parties. The proposed form does not specifically so allow. Restoring at least one additional field would enhance the form's clarity.

The proposed form does not permit the entry of appearance for a beneficiary. Unlike the current G-28, which permits the entry of appearance of an attorney for a beneficiary, the proposed G-28 eliminates the check box for the beneficiary. The Service relies on 8 CFR §103.2(a)(3), which provides that a beneficiary is not a "party." This interpretation of the right to representation is too narrowly drawn. For example, beneficiaries may be called for the purpose of giving testimony or other evidence under 8 CFR §103.2(b)(9), at which point the right to representation provided in 8 CFR §292.5(b) attaches. Moreover, in many petition proceedings, evidence from the beneficiary or testimony of the beneficiary is material to the petitioner's case. Additionally, in nonimmigrant petition proceedings on Form I-129, several of the actions requested, e.g., change of the beneficiary's status, extension of the beneficiary's stay, amendment of the petition and change of the beneficiary's stay, involve actions in which the beneficiary becomes an "applicant." And, with respect to "permanent portability" under INA §204(j), AILA continues to urge that the beneficiary in an I-140 proceeding whose I-485 application has been pending for 180 days has acquired a vested interest in the outcome of the I-140 petition proceeding.

It is important that the G-28 provide an option for attorneys to check "beneficiary" in the box describing the Principal Petitioner, Applicant or Respondent section under part 1.B. for the purposes of entering an appearance for the beneficiary.

Part 2. Information about Attorney or Accredited Representative

AILA suggests the addition of an option D. in part 2 which would allow a firm to enter the appearance of other attorneys in a firm or non-profit office. When there are multiple attorneys at a firm or non-profit office, it is common to list the other attorneys in this box. In such a situation the attorney listed in Part 1 remains the primary attorney in a matter, but those attorneys in the same firm that would be listed under Part 2 would be secondary and allowed to appear before the agency on the petitioner, applicant, or beneficiary's behalf.

G-28I

Finally, we appreciate the new revisions for the G-28I. It is important that the G-28I reflect the limited nature of a foreign attorney's ability to represent individuals before the agency to only those proceedings outside the geographical confines of the United States as defined in section 101(a)(38) of the Act. Additionally, including on the G-28I an attestation by the foreign lawyer that the lawyer is licensed to practice in the relevant jurisdiction, is in good standing, and is not the subject of disciplinary action, reinforces the requirements of 8 CFR §292.1(a)(6) and places the foreign lawyer on notice of the requirements with respect to standing. Additionally, the attestation provides a USCIS officer before whom a foreign lawyer appears additional information bearing on a foreign lawyer's eligibility to appear.

Sincerely,

THE AMERICAN IMMIGRATION LAWYERS ASSOCIATION