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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE: [REDACTED]
MSC 03 239 63104

Office: NATIONAL BENEFITS CENTER

Date: **MAY 12 2006**

IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

APPLICATION: Application for Status as a Permanent Resident pursuant to Section 1104 of the Legal Immigration Family Equity (LIFE) Act of 2000, Pub. L. 106-553, 114 Stat. 2762 (2000), *amended by* Life Act Amendments, Pub. L. 106-554, 114 Stat. 2763 (2000).

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

SELF REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. If your appeal was sustained, or if the matter was remanded for further action, you will be contacted. If your appeal was dismissed, you no longer have a case pending before this office, and you are not entitled to file a motion to reopen or reconsider your case.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mai Jussak".

Robert P. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application for permanent resident status under the Legal Immigration Family Equity (LIFE) Act was denied by the Director, National Benefits Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The director concluded that the applicant had not established that, prior to October 1, 2000, he had applied for class membership in any of the requisite legalization class-action lawsuits. In particular, the director explained that he held the authenticity of evidence, which the applicant submitted in response to the notice of intent to deny – such as a photocopy of a Class Membership Determination by an INS Officer, dated June 21, 1991, and a photocopy of a Notice to Applicants for Class Membership in *CSS v. Reno*, dated May 3, 1994 – in serious doubt for several specific reasons. For example, the director pointed out that the applicant had not submitted these documents with his Form I-485, Application to Register as Permanent Resident or to Adjust Status, even though the instructions for this form specifically request that the applicant submit such documents with that application. In addition, the director pointed out that the applicant had failed to explain why he had not submitted these documents with his Form I-485 if he had had them in his possession since the early nineties. Therefore, the director denied the application.

On appeal, the applicant failed to address any of the points raised by the director in the notice to deny or the notice of intent to deny. He failed to state any basis for his appeal.

An applicant for permanent resident status under the LIFE Act must establish that before October 1, 2000, he or she filed a written claim with the Attorney General for class membership in any of the following legalization class-action lawsuits: *Catholic Social Services, Inc. v. Meese*, vacated sub nom. *Reno v. Catholic Social Services, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 43 (1993)(CSS), *League of United Latin American Citizens v. INS*, vacated sub nom. *Reno v. Catholic Social Services, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 43 (1993)(LULAC), or *Zambrano v. INS*, vacated sub nom. *Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Zambrano*, 509 U.S. 918 (1993)(Zambrano). See 8 C.F.R. § 245a.10.

Any appeal which is filed that fails to state the reason for appeal, or is patently frivolous, will be summarily dismissed. 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(3)(iv). The applicant has failed to address the reasons stated for denial or to provide any basis for his appeal. The appeal must therefore be summarily dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed. This decision constitutes a final notice of ineligibility.