

PUBLIC COPY

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

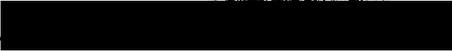
Identifying data deleted to
prevent clear and unwaranted
invasion of personal privacy

ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OFFICE
425 Eye Street N.W.
BCIS, AAO, 20 Mass, 3/F
Washington, D.C. 20536



AUG 07 2003

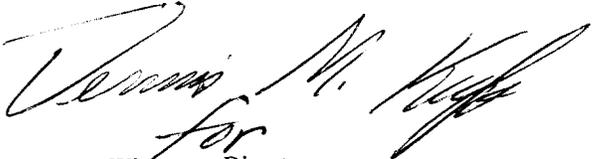
FILE:  Office: NATIONAL BENEFITS CENTER Date:

IN RE: Applicant: 

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).

IN BEHALF OF APPLICANT: Self-represented

INSTRUCTIONS: Attached is the decision rendered on your appeal. The file has been returned to the Service Center that processed your case. If your appeal was sustained, or if your case was remanded for further action, the Service Center will contact you. 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.


for
Robert P. Wiemann, Director
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 on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The director concluded the applicant had not established that he had applied for class membership in any of the requisite legalization class-action lawsuits prior to October 1, 2000 and, therefore, denied the application.

On appeal, the applicant states that he believes his case is genuine.

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), *League of United Latin American Citizens v. INS*, vacated sub nom. *Reno v. Catholic Social Services, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 43 (1993), or *Zambrano v. INS*, vacated sub nom. *Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Zambrano*, 509 U.S. 918 (1993).

The applicant failed to submit any documentation addressing this requirement when the application was filed. Furthermore, he has not provided any documentation regarding that point on rebuttal or on appeal. Given his failure to document that he filed a written claim for class membership, the applicant is ineligible for permanent residence under section 1104 of the LIFE Act.

It is noted that the director stated in the decision that the applicant was statutorily ineligible to adjust status under provisions of the LIFE Act because he had originally applied as a special agricultural worker under section 210 of the INA. According to 8 C.F.R. § 245a.10, an alien is eligible for consideration under the LIFE Act if he or she filed a written claim for class membership in one of the legalization class-action lawsuits cited in the previous paragraph, regardless of whether the alien had previously applied for temporary resident status under either sections 245A or 210 of the INA.

In addition, the applicant indicated on his Form I-485 LIFE Application that he last entered the United States on January 10, 1986. Also, on his Biographic Information Form G-325A, the applicant related that he had resided in Bangladesh until January 1986. Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 245a.11(b), each applicant must demonstrate that he or she entered the United States prior to January 1, 1982 and resided continuously in this country since that



date. Therefore, the applicant is unable to meet this requirement as well.

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