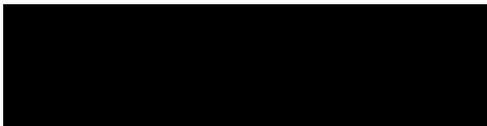


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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

**identifying data deleted to  
prevent clearly unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy**

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



AUG 18 2003

FILE:

Office: MISSOURI SERVICE 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:

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, Missouri Service 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 she 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 she opposes the Bureau's decision. The applicant also states that she is enclosing documents that will prove she applied for class membership.

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. On rebuttal, counsel provided a statement and a copy of a document entitled, "Examples of a Written Documentation for Claim for Class Membership." This document is a handout to assist individuals in determining what items could be used to establish class membership. It does not show that the applicant actually filed a claim for class membership. In his statement, counsel stated that the applicant had applied for class membership prior to October 1, 2000. However, neither counsel nor the applicant provided any documentation regarding that point on rebuttal.

On appeal, the applicant submitted a photocopy of a Haitian Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) Supplement to Form I-765. However, this document does not demonstrate that the applicant applied for class membership in one of the three aforementioned classes. Given her failure to document that she filed a written claim for class membership, the applicant is ineligible for permanent residence under section 1104 of the LIFE Act.

In addition, it should be noted that the applicant indicated on her Form I-485 LIFE Application and on the concurrent Form I-765 Application for Employment Authorization, that she last entered the United States in 1995. On a previously submitted Form I-765, the applicant listed her last entry as 1985. The applicant and counsel

failed to address this discrepancy regarding her date of entry. 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 in this country since that date. It appears that the applicant may well be unable to meet this requirement.

It is also 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.

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