



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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[Redacted]

FILE: [Redacted] Office: NATIONAL BENEFITS CENTER

Date:  
APR 27 2004

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

**PUBLIC COPY**

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. The file has been returned to the National Benefits Center. 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.

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 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 claims to have sent a request for class membership to the Washington, D.C. office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (now Citizenship and Immigration Services, or CIS.)

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). See 8 C.F.R. § 245a.10.

The regulations provide an illustrative list of documents that an applicant may submit to establish that he or she filed a written claim for class membership before October 1, 2000. The regulations also permit the submission of "[a]ny other relevant document(s)." See 8 C.F.R. § 245a.14.

Along with his LIFE application, the applicant included a photocopy of Form I-687, Application for Status as Temporary Resident under Section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act, dated August 6, 1987. He also provided a Legalization Questionnaire dated November 23, 1999, and an undated affidavit that described his purported attempts to apply for legalization during the actual filing period of May 5, 1987 to May 4, 1988.

The affidavit and the Legalization Questionnaire both appear to bear a "live" signature in ink. Thus, these are original documents, rather than photocopies of what the applicant is claiming he had submitted in the past. If the applicant had actually submitted these documents prior to October 1, 2000, they would be in the possession of CIS, and the applicant would only have photocopies to furnish now in this LIFE proceeding. An examination of CIS records fails to disclose any evidence of this applicant having previously filed such forms. In fact, no CIS file was ever created in the name of the applicant until he filed this LIFE application on May 29, 2002. The photocopy of Form I-687, dated August 6, 1987, may reflect that the applicant had attempted to file for legalization during the actual filing period of May 5, 1987 to May 4, 1988, but in no way establishes that the applicant subsequently applied for class membership in a legalization class-action lawsuit.

It must be noted that the applicant is one of many aliens whose LIFE applications were prepared by Mario E. Carretero, an immigration consultant in Chicago. Although he has also signed the appeals, Mr. Carretero is not an accredited representative or otherwise authorized to represent aliens in proceedings before CIS.

Furthermore, all of the cases reviewed by this office thus far are the same in that none of the aliens had a pre-existing file with CIS prior to the filing of their LIFE applications. Also, although a LIFE applicant must demonstrate that he or she resided in the United States from January 1, 1982 to May 4, 1988, pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 245a.11(b), none of these applicants has provided any contemporaneous documents listed in 8 C.F.R. 245a.2(d)(3) such as pay stubs, W-2 forms, receipts, licenses, registrations, bills, school and medical records, and birth certificates of children born in the United States. Although this applicant has provided two letters from October 2002 which attest to his employment during the 1982-88 period, the other affidavits that he and the other applicants have furnished which attest to their residence for the 1982-88 period are in the same stylized format with the same typeface, and they are identically-worded "fill in the blank" statements. Although they live in different parts of Chicago and its suburbs, the applicants all provide an affidavit attesting to membership in the same parish. In this case the affidavit is contradicted by another affidavit which indicates the applicant is a parishioner of another church. These factors and commonalities raise additional questions as to the eligibility of the applicants for adjustment of status under the LIFE Act.

Given his failure to establish having filed a timely written claim for class membership, the applicant is ineligible for permanent residence under section 1104 of the LIFE Act.

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