

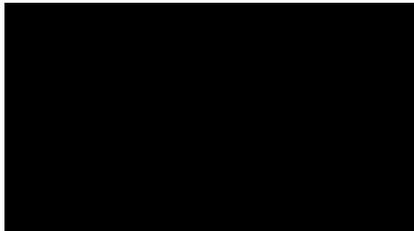
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
20 Mass, Rm. A3042, 425 I Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20529



**U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services**



FILE: [Redacted] Office: National Benefits Center Date: **AUG 03 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

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. The file has 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.

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 states:

I have attached a copy of my correspondence regarding the classification as a Catholic Social Services, Inc. I applied and have derivative benefits and hereby request that the intent to deny be reconsidered and my application for work authorization be approved during the time of processing my application.

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.

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. Those regulations also permit the submission of "[a]ny other relevant document(s)." See 8 C.F.R. § 245a.14.

On rebuttal to a notice of intent to deny, the applicant provided a photocopy of a letter dated September 18, 2000, supposedly sent to former Attorney General Reno, requesting that the applicant be registered in the Zambrano case. Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 245a.10, a *written claim for class membership* means a filing, in writing, in one of the forms listed in § 245a.14, which provides the Attorney General with notice that the applicant meets the class definition in the cases of *CSS*, *LULAC* or *Zambrano*. The letter does not constitute a "form" and does not equate to the actual forms listed in 8 C.F.R. § 245a.14, although that regulation also states other "relevant documents" may be considered. However, the very brief letter does not even begin to imply that the applicant could qualify for Zambrano class membership because it does not provide any relevant information upon which a determination could be made.

Moreover, the applicant does not explain *why*, if this letter were truly in his possession the entire time, he did not submit it with his LIFE application, as applicants were advised to provide evidence *with* their applications.

Doubt cast on any aspect of the evidence may lead to a reevaluation of the reliability and sufficiency of the remaining evidence. It is incumbent upon an applicant to resolve any inconsistencies in the record by independent objective evidence, and attempts to explain or reconcile such inconsistencies, absent competent

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objective evidence pointing to where the truth, in fact, lies, will not suffice. *See Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582 (BIA 1988).

On appeal, the applicant claims that he made an application. However, there is nothing in the record to indicate that he filed an actual claim for class membership. The director indicated that the photocopy of the letter does not establish that the office of the Attorney General or Citizenship and Immigration Services ever received the original. The director also pointed out that a review of all relevant records failed to disclose any indication of the applicant having made a written claim for class membership. There are no records within Citizenship and Immigration Services relating to a request for class membership by the applicant. In fact, when he was twice processed as a deportable alien in 1999, he made no claim to have previously applied for class membership.

On appeal and upon initial submission, the applicant indicated that he has derivative benefits through his spouse. The regulations at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.10 (*supra*) provide that, in the alternative, an applicant may demonstrate that his or her spouse or parent filed a written claim for class membership before October 1, 2000. The record contains no evidence to support the applicant's assertion.

Given his failure to establish that he filed a 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.