



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

22

[Redacted]

FILE:

[Redacted]

Office: National Benefits Center

Date:

AUG 31 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 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

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

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

An applicant for permanent resident status under section 1104 of 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 one 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 section 1104(b) of the LIFE Act and 8 C.F.R. § 245a.10.

The director concluded that the evidence of record did not establish that the applicant applied for class membership in one of the requisite legalization class-action lawsuits prior to October 1, 2000. In his decision it is clear that the director viewed the applicant’s supporting documentation as fraudulent. The director noted, among other things, that two documents submitted by the applicant, including a notice purportedly sent to the applicant by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), included an Alien Registration Number (or A-number) – A92 648 121 – which the agency’s records indicate had *never* been assigned to the applicant.

On appeal the applicant submitted a photocopy of a Notice of Action purportedly sent to her by the INS on July 10, 1992, advising that she could schedule a re-interview in regard to her application for class membership in CSS. The A-number used in that document, however, is not the applicant’s. Rather, it is almost identical to the A-number appearing on the two documents previously submitted by the applicant that were discussed by the director in his decision. The A-number appearing on those two documents was issued to another individual on August 30, 1988. In addition to the fact that it is not the applicant’s, the A-number appearing on the July 10, 1992 Notice of Action is invalid because it contains an extra “one” between the 4 and the 8, thus giving it too many digits. For all of these reasons it is clear that the additional document submitted on appeal is not authentic.

Thus, the applicant has failed to establish that she filed a claim for class membership in CSS or one of the other legalization lawsuits, *LULAC* or *Zambrano*, before October 1, 2000, as required under section 1104(b) of the LIFE Act.

Accordingly, the applicant is ineligible for permanent resident status under section 1104 of the LIFE Act.

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