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U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services



FILE:



Office: National Benefits Center

Date: FEB 12 2004

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).

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.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Robert P. Wiemann".

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. The matter is now on appeal before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO). The appeal will be dismissed.

The director concluded that the applicant had not established 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 is "appealing because my father's employment card was renewed every year for ten years and then was taken away."

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 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.

The applicant does not assert in his LIFE application, or anywhere else in the record, that he filed a written claim for class membership in any of the three legalization lawsuits, *CSS*, *LULAC*, or *Zambrano*. Nor has the applicant submitted any documentation indicating that he may have filed such a claim for class membership. Accordingly, the applicant has failed to establish that he filed a claim for class membership in one of the specified legalization lawsuits, as required by section 1104(b) of the LIFE Act.

Furthermore, under section 1104(c)(2)(B)(i) of the LIFE Act an alien must establish that he or she entered the United States before January 1, 1982, and resided in this country continuously in an unlawful status through May 4, 1988. The record in this case shows that the applicant was born in Mexico on September 6, 1983. Therefore, he could not have entered the United States before January 1, 1982 and resided unlawfully in this country for the requisite time period of January 1, 1982 to May 4, 1988, as the LIFE Act requires.

Given his failure to meet the requirements discussed above, 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.