



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services



JUN 4 2004

FILE:



Office: NATIONAL BENEFITS 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).

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

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

In both decisions, the directors 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 of the initial decision, the applicant requests the opportunity to submit additional documentation which had not been previously available [in this case, the applicant appears to make reference to evidence submitted subsequently in response to the director's second notice of intent to deny].

The applicant does not respond to the subsequent decision of December 2, 2003.

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 applicant failed to submit any documentation addressing this requirement when the application was filed. On rebuttal to a notice of intent to deny, the applicant provided a photocopy of a letter dated September 14, 2000, supposedly sent to former Attorney General Reno, requesting that the applicant be registered in the *Zambrano*. Pursuant to 8 CFR § 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 CFR § 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.

In addition, it must be noted that the applicant is one of many aliens who did not furnish such identically-worded letters in the same typeface (virtually all dated from September 14th to September 25th, 2000) with their LIFE applications, and yet provided them only upon receiving letters of intent to deny. It is further noted that all of these aliens had their LIFE applications prepared by M.E. Real of Professional Tax Service, Santa Maria, California. In addition, none of these aliens have provided any evidence, such as postal receipts, which might help demonstrate that the letters were actually sent to the Attorney General. Given the importance of the letters, it would be reasonable to conclude that at least some of the aliens would have sent them via certified or registered mail.

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

Subsequently, in response to the director's second notice of intent to deny, the applicant submitted a photocopied Form for Determination of Class Membership in *CSS v. Meese*, which was allegedly signed by the applicant on October 12, 1996. However, this form is at variance with the applicant's previously-submitted September 14, 2000 letter to Attorney General Reno, in which the applicant purportedly indicated his intention to be registered in the *Zambrano* class-action lawsuit. The applicant does not attempt to resolve this significant contradiction which, in turn, further diminishes the credibility of his claim.

It should also be noted that the director pointed out in his subsequent decision that a review of all relevant records, including a prior file which has been consolidated into the current file, failed to disclose *any* indication of the applicant ever having made a written claim for class membership.

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.

In addition, it should be noted that the applicant indicated on his Form I-485 LIFE Application that he last entered the United States in 1989. 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. The applicant offers no actual evidence of any earlier entry into this country. It appears that the applicant is unable to meet this requirement as well.

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