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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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Washington, DC 20536



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

PUBLIC COPY

[Redacted]

FILE: [Redacted]

Office: National Benefits Center

Date: MAY 26 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:

[Redacted]

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

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, counsel asserts that the appointment letter the applicant received from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in 1995, scheduling an appointment for him "to submit his application for amnesty as a CSS class member," constitutes conclusive evidence, under the applicable regulations, of the applicant's claim for class membership in the CSS legalization lawsuit.

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.

As evidence that he filed a claim for class membership, the applicant submitted with his LIFE application a photocopy of an appointment letter from the INS, dated October 17, 1995, scheduling an appointment for the applicant at the Legalization Office in Los Angeles on November 25, 1996. The "Reason for Appointment," the form letter states, is "to submit your application for amnesty as a CSS v. Thornburgh or LULAC v. INS class member." Counsel asserts that the applicant appeared for his interview as scheduled, but was turned away without being allowed to file his application.

The AAO determines that the appointment letter constitutes credible evidence of the applicant's claim for class membership. Moreover, the claim was filed prior to October 1, 2000, as required under section 1104(b) of the LIFE Act.

Accordingly, the appeal will be sustained. The director shall forward the application to the appropriate office to complete the adjudication.

ORDER: The appeal is sustained.