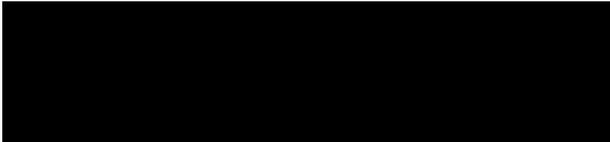




U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

L2



FILE:



Office: NATIONAL BENEFITS CENTER

Date:

IN RE: Applicant:



MAY 13 2004

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

Identifying data deleted to
protect identity unwarranted
release of this information

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

PUBLIC COPY

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 claims to have sent a request for class membership to the Washington, D.C. office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (now Citizenship and Immigration Services, or CIS.)

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), *League of United Latin American Citizens v. INS*, vacated sub nom. *Reno v. Catholic Social Services, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 43 (1993), or *Zambrano v. INS*, vacated sub nom. *Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Zambrano*, 509 U.S. 918 (1993). 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. The regulations also permit the submission of "[a]ny other relevant document(s)." See 8 C.F.R. § 245a.14.

Along with his May 29, 2002 LIFE application, the applicant included a photocopy of Form I-687, Application for Status as Temporary Resident under Section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act, dated September 22, 1987. He also provided a Legalization Questionnaire dated January 12, 2000, and a photocopy of an undated affidavit that described his purported attempts to apply for legalization during the actual filing period of May 5, 1987 to May 4, 1988.

The Legalization Questionnaire bears a "live" signature in ink. Thus, this is an original document, rather than a photocopy of what the applicant is claiming he had submitted in the past. If the applicant had actually submitted it prior to October 1, 2000, it would be in the possession of CIS, and the applicant would only have a photocopy to furnish now in this LIFE proceeding. An examination of CIS records fails to disclose any evidence of this applicant having previously filed the questionnaire or the other forms. The applicant has not provided evidence, such as postal receipts, of having sent the documents to the Washington, D.C. office as claimed. In fact, no CIS file was ever created in the name of the applicant until he filed this LIFE application on May 29, 2002.

It must be noted that the applicant is one of many aliens whose LIFE applications were prepared by [REDACTED] an immigration consultant in Chicago. Although he has also signed the appeals, Mr.

is not an accredited representative or otherwise authorized to represent aliens in proceedings before CIS.

Furthermore, all of his cases reviewed by this office thus far are the same in that none of the aliens had a pre-existing file with CIS prior to the filing of his or her LIFE application. Also, although LIFE applicants must demonstrate that they resided in the United States from January 1, 1982 to May 4, 1988, pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 245a.11(b), virtually none of these applicants has provided any of the contemporaneous documents relating to residence during that period that are listed in 8 C.F.R. 245a.2(d)(3), such as pay stubs, W-2 forms, bills, school and medical records, receipts, licenses, registrations, and birth certificates of children born in the United States. While the applicant has furnished two letters, dated January 7, 1986 and December 21, 1992, attesting to his employment since 1981, the other affidavits he and the other applicants have provided attesting to their residence for the 1982-88 period are all in the same stylized format with the same typeface, and they are all identically-worded "fill in the blank" statements. Although they live in different parts of Chicago and its suburbs, virtually all of the applicants, including this one, provided an affidavit attesting to membership in the same parish in Chicago. In this case the affidavit is contradicted by another affidavit that indicates the applicant is a parishioner of another church in Indiana.

The two employment letters do not appear to have been typed or printed in 1986 and 1992; they simply appear to have been created much more recently. If these letters were actually written in 1986 and 1992, they presumably would have been used for some purpose, and it is not known why the applicant would have still had them to submit with his LIFE application.

All of these factors and commonalities raise additional questions as to the eligibility of the applicant for adjustment of status under the LIFE Act.

Given his failure to establish having filed a timely 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.