



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE: [Redacted] Office: NATIONAL BENEFITS CENTER Date: SEP 01 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 office that originally decided your case. If your appeal was sustained, or if your case 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, Missouri Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) 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 reiterates his claim that he is eligible for permanent residence under the LIFE Act, and that he has submitted all available documents demonstrating such eligibility.

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 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.

On his LIFE Act application, the applicant claimed that he was conferred class membership by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, or the Service (now Citizenship and Immigration Services, or CIS) when he was "paroled for CSS on 4/15/96." In support of this claim the applicant submitted a photocopy of a Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record. The Form I-94 contains the Arrival/Departure Number "01761436506" and lists the applicant's name, date of birth, and country of citizenship in handwritten block printing. The Form I-94 also contains a stamp and corresponding handwritten notation reflecting that the applicant entered the United States at New York City on October 14, 1995 as an individual paroled into this country for the purpose of asserting a claim to CSS/LULAC class membership until April 15, 1996.

However, a review of the electronic record shows that the Arrival/Departure Number "01761436506" listed on the Form I-94 relates to the applicant's entry into the United States at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York on August 9, 1999 with a B-1 visitor's visa. The electronic record shows that this is the only instance of the applicant entering this country with the Arrival/Departure Number "01761436506." Therefore, the applicant's claim that he was conferred class membership by the Service when he was "paroled for CSS on 4/15/96" cannot be considered as credible.

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).

The applicant has failed to submit documentation which credibly establishes his having filed a timely written claim for class membership in one of the aforementioned legalization class-action lawsuits. Accordingly, the applicant is ineligible for permanent resident status under section 1104 of the LIFE Act.

It is further noted that an applicant for permanent resident status under section 1104 of the LIFE Act must establish entry into the United States before January 1, 1982 and continuous residence in the United States in an unlawful status since such date and through May 4, 1988. 8 C.F.R. § 245a.11(b). On the Form G-325A, Record of Biographic Information, that was included with the LIFE Act application, the applicant specifically acknowledged that he had resided in his native India from January 1963 until April 1986. Accordingly, the applicant is ineligible for permanent residence under section 1104 of the LIFE Act on this basis as well.

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