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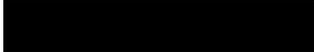
**U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services**

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FILE:  Office: NATIONAL BENEFITS CENTER Date: DEC 01 2005

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. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

*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, National Benefits 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 she 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 asserts she is eligible for permanent resident status under the LIFE Act, and makes reference to having submitted an application with fee, but it was refused because she departed the United States in 1987.

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). In the alternative, an applicant may demonstrate that his or her spouse or parent filed a written claim for class membership in a legalization class-action lawsuit before October 1, 2000. 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.

Along with her LIFE application, the applicant submitted a copy of a Form I-687 Application for Status as Temporary Residence dated February 21, 1990, a G-325A Biographical Information Form, and evidence in attempt to establish her identity and residence.

On May 11, 2004, the director issued a Notice of Intent to Deny, which provided the applicant the opportunity to submit evidence establishing she filed a timely written claim for class membership. The applicant, however, failed to respond to the notice.

Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) records fail to disclose any evidence that the applicant had filed or attempted to file a Form I-687 Application under section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In fact, no CIS file was ever created in the name of the applicant until she filed this LIFE application on June 10, 2003.

The applicant indicated on her LIFE application that her mother was applying for adjustment of status under the provisions of the LIFE Act. The director reviewed CIS records, but was unable to establish any record that the applicant's mother had filed a timely written claim to class membership.

The applicant failed to submit any documentation that she filed a timely written claim for class membership on rebuttal or on appeal. Given her failure to document, that she 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.