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**U.S. Citizenship
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Services**

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LC

FILE: [REDACTED] Office: EL PASO Date: **MAR 18 2005**

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:



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, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application for permanent resident status under the Legal Immigration Family Equity (LIFE) Act was denied by the District Director, El Paso, Texas, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The director denied the application because the applicant had failed to establish that she satisfied the “basic citizenship skills” required under section 1104(c)(2)(E) of the LIFE Act.

On appeal, counsel states that the applicant is attempting to satisfy the basic citizenship skills requirement.

Under section 1104(c)(2)(E)(i) of the LIFE Act (“Basic Citizenship Skills”), an applicant for permanent resident status must demonstrate that he or she:

- (I) meets the requirements of section 312(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1423(a)) (relating to minimal understanding of ordinary English and a knowledge and understanding of the history and government of the United States); or
- (II) is satisfactorily pursuing a course of study (recognized by the Attorney General) to achieve such an understanding of English and such a knowledge and understanding of the history and government of the United States.

Under section 1104(c)(2)(E)(ii) of the LIFE Act, the Attorney General may waive all or part of the above requirements for aliens who are at least 65 years of age or developmentally disabled.

The applicant who was 47 years old at the time she took the initial basic citizenship skills and provided no evidence to establish that she was developmentally disabled does not qualify for either of the exceptions in section 1104(c)(2)(E)(ii) of the LIFE Act. Further the applicant does she satisfy the “basic citizenship skills” requirement of section 1104(c)(2)(E)(i)(I) of the LIFE Act because she does not meet the requirements of section 312(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). An applicant can demonstrate that he or she meets the requirements of section 312(a) by “[s]peaking and understanding English during the course of the interview for permanent resident status” and answering questions based on the subject matter of approved citizenship training materials, or “[b]y passing a standardized section 312 test . . . by the Legalization Assistance Board with the Educational Testing Service (ETS) or the California State Department of Education with the Comprehensive Adult Student Assessment System (CASAS).” 8 C.F.R. § 245a.3(b)(4)(iii)(A)(1) and (2).

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.17(b) provides that an applicant who fails to pass the English literacy and/or the United States history and government tests a the time of the interview, shall be afforded a second opportunity after 6 months (or earlier at the request of the applicant) to pass the tests or submit evidence as described in paragraphs (a)(2) or (a)(3) of this section.

The record reflects that the applicant was interviewed twice in connection with her LIFE application, on March 10, 2003 and again on October 29, 2003. On both occasions, the applicant failed to demonstrate a minimal understanding of English and minimal knowledge of United States history and government. Furthermore, the applicant has not provided evidence of having passed a standardized citizenship test, as permitted by 8 C.F.R. § 312.3(a)(1).

The applicant, however, could still meet the basic citizenship skills requirement under section 1104(c)(2)(E)(i)(II) of the LIFE Act, if she met one of the criteria defined in 8 C.F.R. § 245a.17(a)(2) and (3). In part, an applicant must establish that she:

- (2) has a high school diploma or general educational development diploma (GED) from a school in the United States; or

- (3) has attended, or is attending, a state recognized, accredited learning institution in the United States, and that institution certifies such attendance.

The record does not reflect that the applicant has a high school diploma or a GED from a United States school, and therefore does not satisfy the regulatory requirement of 8 C.F.R. § 245a.17(2).

In response to a Notice of Intent to Deny issued on November 17, 2003, the applicant provided copies of certificates from El Paso Area Consortium indicating that on March 3, 1999, the applicant had completed 60 hours of "level II" in Adult Basic Education, and on December 11, 2003 completed over 150 hours of English as a Second Language.

On appeal, counsel provides documentation from the El Paso Community College indicating that the applicant is enrolled in Spanish GED course, which commenced March 1, 2004.

The documentation from the El Paso Area Consortium does not provide any confirmation that it is "a state recognized, accredited learning institution," and has a course content that includes any instruction on United States history and government as required by 8 C.F.R. § 245a.17(3). Furthermore, 8 C.F.R. § 245a.17(a)(3) requires that the applicant may submit certification on letterhead stationery from a state recognized, accredited learning institution either at the time of filing the Form I-485, subsequent to filing the application but prior to the interview, or at the time of the interview. In the instance case, documentation from a state recognized, accredited learning institution should have been submitted to Citizenship and Immigration Services prior to or at the time of the applicant's second interview on October 29, 2003. Assuming, arguendo, that El Paso Area Consortium is a state recognized, accredited learning institution, the applicant still would not qualify for the benefit being sought as the documentation from the organization was presented subsequent to the applicant's interview and it failed to confirm that it includes instruction on United States history and government as required by 8 C.F.R. § 245a.17(3).

As previously discussed, the applicant failed to meet the "basic citizenship skills" requirement of section 1104(c)(2)(E)(i)(I) of the LIFE Act because at her two interviews she did not demonstrate a minimal understanding of the English language.

Therefore, the applicant does not satisfy either alternative of the "basic citizenship skills" requirement set forth in section 1104(c)(2)(E)(i) of the LIFE Act. Accordingly, the applicant is ineligible for adjustment to permanent resident status under section 1104 of the LIFE Act.

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