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U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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FILE: [REDACTED] Office: NATIONAL BENEFITS CENTER Date: JUL 31 2006

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

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M. Wiemann".

2 Robert P. Wiemann, Chief  
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 he had applied for class membership in any of the requisite legalization class-action lawsuits prior to October 1, 2000, and the director denied the application.

On appeal, the applicant claims at the time that his LIFE application was filed, he was issued alien registration number, A96213168. The applicant asserts that he was subsequently informed by the Dallas Office that "the alien number I was issued since the very beginning of my case actually belongs to somebody else...."

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.

Along with his LIFE application, the applicant submitted photocopies of: 1) a Form for Determination of Class Membership dated July 29, 1991; 2) a Determination of INS Officer purportedly dated December 15, 1991, which listed alien registration number, A96213168; 3) a Form I-72 dated July 15, 1991 purportedly informing the applicant of his failure to prove class membership; and 4) an undated and unsigned notice purportedly issued by the Arlington, Texas Office informing the applicant that he had been scheduled for a second interview on October 27, 1991.

In response to the Notice of Intent to Deny issued on February 6, 2003, the applicant submitted copies of a Form I-687 application dated July 29, 1991, and a Legalization Front-Desking Questionnaire dated June 10, 1994, which listed alien registration number, A96213168, along with additional copies of documents previously provided.

It is noted that Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) records reflect that the alien registration number, A96213168 did not exist in 1991 as purported by the applicant. It was mistakenly initiated on October 23, 2002 as the applicant listed the A-number on his LIFE application. Once it was apparent that the A-number was incorrect, it was deleted from CIS indices and the applicant was subsequently issued A-number A96120049 on October 24, 2002. As such, the documentation presented by the applicant raises questions of credibility.

Doubt cast on any aspect of an applicant's proof 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. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I & N Dec. 582 (BIA 1988).

It is concluded that the photocopies documents the applicant has submitted are lacking in credibility and do not establish that he actually filed a written claim for class membership in *CSS/LULAC*, as required in section 1104(b) of the LIFE Act. For failure to meet this statutory requirement, the applicant is ineligible for permanent resident status under section 1104 of the LIFE Act.

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