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U.S. Citizenship  
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FILE: [REDACTED] Office: NATIONAL BENEFITS CENTER Date: **MAY 04 2006**  
MSC 03 246 61586

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.

  
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 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 submits a statement in which she reaffirms her eligibility for permanent resident status under the LIFE Act as one who had applied for class membership in the *CSS/LULAC* class-action lawsuit. The applicant provides copies of documents that were previously submitted with her LIFE application.

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 her LIFE application, the applicant submitted photocopies of: 1) a Form G-56 dated August 17, 1994, which purportedly informed the applicant of an appointment on September 14, 1995. The form indicated the reason for the appointment as "To submit your application for amnesty as a *CSS vs. Thornburgh* or *LULAC vs INS* class member;" 2) a notice dated February 3, 1996, which purportedly informed the applicant that she had failed to establish class membership under *CSS*; 3) a Form I-687 Application for Status as Temporary Resident dated June 8, 1994; 4) an undated Form for Determination of Class Membership; and 5) an unsigned corroborative affidavit attesting to the applicant having been out of the country from June 15, 1987 to June 28, 1987.

The documentation could possibly be considered as evidence of having made a written claim for class membership; however, none of these submissions include a Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) Alien Registration Number (A-number, or file number) for the applicant, as required in 8 C.F.R. § 245.14(b). Furthermore, there is no record of CIS generating the photocopied notices listed above or receiving the Form I-687 application allegedly submitted by the applicant. In addition, the Form for Determination of Class Membership does not indicate the issuing office or include the signature of any CIS officer. As such, the photocopied documents the applicant has submitted cannot be authentic.

It is concluded that the photocopies the applicant has submitted do not establish that she actually filed a written claim for class membership in *CSS/LULAC*, as required in section 1104(b) of the LIFE Act. Given her 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.