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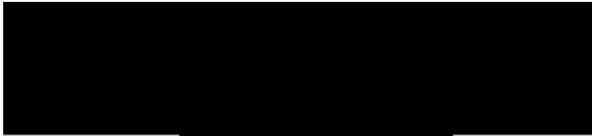


U. S. Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090

U.S. Citizenship
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FILE: [REDACTED]
MSC-06-096-12995

Office: LOS ANGELES

Date: **MAY 04 2009**

IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

APPLICATION: Application for Status as a Temporary Resident pursuant to Section 245A of the
Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, 8 U.S.C. § 1255a

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

SELF-REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. If your appeal was dismissed or rejected, all documents have been returned to the National Benefits Center. 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. If your appeal was sustained or remanded for further action, you will be contacted.

John F. Grissom
Acting Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application for temporary resident status pursuant to the terms of the settlement agreements reached in *Catholic Social Services, Inc., et al., v. Ridge, et al.*, CIV. NO. S-86-1343-LKK (E.D. Cal) January 23, 2004, and *Felicity Mary Newman, et al., v. United States Immigration and Citizenship Services, et al.*, CIV. NO. 87-4757-WDK (C.D. Cal) February 17, 2004 (CSS/Newman Settlement Agreements), was denied by the Field Office Director, Los Angeles. That decision is now before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant submitted a Form I-687, Application for Status as a Temporary Resident under Section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), and a Form I-687 Supplement, CSS/Newman Class Membership Worksheet. The director denied the application, finding that the applicant had not established by a preponderance of the evidence that he had continuously resided in the United States in an unlawful status for the duration of the requisite period.

On appeal, the applicant asserted that the director erroneously denied the application because he did not issue a Notice of Intent to Deny (NOID). The applicant stated that the failure to issue a NOID is in violation of the CSS Settlement Agreement. According to the settlement agreements, the director shall issue a NOID before denying an application for class membership. *See* paragraph 7, page 4 of the CSS Settlement Agreement. Here, however, the director did not deny the application for class membership. Instead, the director, based on the applicant's class membership, adjudicated the application for temporary residence on the merits. As the director did not deny the applicant the benefit of class membership, the director was not required to issue a NOID prior to issuing the final decision in this case.

The applicant also indicated that a brief to address the basis for denial would be submitted within 30 days from the filing of the appeal notice. The appeal notice was filed on June 7, 2007. As of the date of this decision, the applicant has not furnished a brief or any additional evidence. Therefore, the record will be considered complete for purposes of rendering a decision on the appeal.

As stated in 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(3)(iv), any appeal that fails to state the reason for appeal, or is patently frivolous, will be summarily dismissed.

A review of the decision reveals that the director accurately set forth a legitimate basis for denial of the application. On appeal, the applicant has not presented additional evidence. Nor has he specifically addressed the basis for denial. The appeal must therefore be summarily dismissed.

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