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U.S. Citizenship  
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FILE: [REDACTED]  
MSC 02 242 62494

Office: DALLAS

Date: NOV 08 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. The file has been returned to the office that originally decided your case. If your appeal was sustained, or if the matter was remanded for further action, you will be contacted. If your appeal was dismissed, 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.

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 District Director, Dallas, Texas, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The director denied the application because the applicant had twice failed examinations meant to establish that the applicant had satisfied the basic citizenship skills requirement described at section 1104(c)(2)(E) of the LIFE Act.

On appeal,<sup>1</sup> the applicant asserts that he would like additional time to demonstrate Basic Citizenship Skills and that he is currently taking an educational course at the local library.

Under section 1104(c)(2)(E)(i) of the LIFE Act, regarding 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 who are developmentally disabled. *See also* 8 C.F.R. § 245a.17(c).

An applicant may establish that he or she has met the requirements of section 312(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act) by demonstrating an understanding of the English language, including an ability to read, write, and speak words in ordinary usage in the English language and by demonstrating a knowledge and understanding of the fundamentals of the history and of the principles and form of government of the United States. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 245a.17(a)(1) and 8 C.F.R. §§ 312.1 and 312.2.

An applicant may also establish that he or she has met the requirements of section 312(a) of the Act by providing a high school diploma or general educational development diploma (GED) from a school in the United States. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 245a.17(a)(2).

Finally, an applicant may establish that he or she has met the requirements of section 312(a) of the Act by providing evidence that he or she has attended or is attending a state recognized, accredited learning institution in the United States, following a course of study which spans one academic year and that includes 40 hours of instruction in English and United States history and government. The applicant

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<sup>1</sup> The appeal was filed by a representative of Servicios Migratorios on May 19, 2004. This organization lost its accreditation on November 19, 2004; therefore, notice of this decision shall be sent to the applicant alone.

may provide documentation of such on the letterhead stationary of said institution prior to or during the LIFE interview. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 245a.17(a)(3).

The applicant who fails to pass the English literacy and/or the United States history and government tests at the time of the initial LIFE interview shall be afforded a second opportunity after 6 months: to pass the tests; to submit evidence of a high school diploma or GED from a school in the United States; or to submit evidence that he or she has attended or is attending a state-recognized, accredited learning institution in the United States, following a course of study which spans an academic year and that includes 40 hours of instruction in English and United States history and government. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 245a.17(b).

On May 30, 2002, the applicant filed this Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Resident or Adjust Status, under section 1104 of the LIFE Act.

On March 3, 2003, the applicant was interviewed in connection with his LIFE Act application. He failed to demonstrate an understanding of English.

On January 27, 2004 the applicant was interviewed a second time and failed to demonstrate an understanding of English and knowledge of U.S. government and history.

On February 2, 2004, the director issued the notice of intent to deny (NOID) in which she indicated that the applicant had failed the basic citizenship skills examination on two prior occasions, and gave the applicant 30 days to provide any additional evidence. The applicant did not provide any additional evidence.

On April 13, 2004, the director denied the application based on the reasons set out in the NOID.

On appeal, counsel for the applicant submits a letter, dated February 26, 2004, from the director of the Adult Basic Education program of the Dallas Independent School District verifying that the applicant is currently enrolled in a civics and English literacy class, and will be tested after forty regular hours of class attendance. The course description does not establish that it is for a period of one academic year as required by the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.17(a)(3).

In this case the applicant has submitted a letter from the Dallas Independent School District Adult Basic Education program stating that the applicant is participating in a class and will be tested after forty regular hours of class attendance. It does not indicate at which institution the applicant is attending class and the description provided indicates that the program is not one academic year. In addition, the letter does not state when the applicant was enrolled, and the record indicates that the applicant's enrollment was not presented at the time of the LIFE interview. Thus, this program does not satisfy the requirements of section 312(a) of the Act.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 245a.17(b), the applicant was interviewed twice in connection with his LIFE Act application, on March 3, 2004 and again on January 27, 2004. On both occasions, the applicant was unable to demonstrate Basic Citizenship Skills. The applicant did not provide evidence of having passed a standardized citizenship test, as permitted by 8 C.F.R. § 312.3(a)(1). The applicant

does not have 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(a)(2). Nor did the applicant provide evidence to demonstrate that he had attended or was attending at the time of the second interview a state recognized, accredited learning institution in the United States that provides a course of study for a period of one academic year (or the equivalent thereof according to the standards of the learning institution) with curriculum including at least 40 hours of instruction in English and United States history and government as allowed under 8 C.F.R. § 245a.17(a)(3).

The regulations state that to fulfill the LIFE Act requirements relating to basic citizenship skills an applicant may provide his or her high school diploma or GED from a school in the United States. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 245a.17(a)(2). The applicant has not provided a high school diploma or GED from a school in the United States.

The applicant is not 65 years old or older and is not developmentally disabled. Thus, he does not qualify for either of the exceptions listed in section 1104(c)(2)(E)(ii) of the LIFE Act.

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 AAO will not disturb the director’s decision that the applicant is ineligible for adjustment to permanent resident status under section 1104 of the LIFE Act.

Although the director found the applicant ineligible for permanent resident status under section 1104 of the LIFE Act, the director failed to consider the applicant’s eligibility for adjustment of status to that of a temporary resident. The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.6 provides, in pertinent part:

If the district director finds that an eligible alien as defined at § 245a.10 has not established eligibility under section 1104 of the LIFE Act (part 245a, Subpart B), the district director *shall* consider whether the eligible alien has established eligibility for adjustment to temporary resident status under section 245A of the Act, as in effect before enactment of section 1104 of the LIFE Act (part 245a, Subpart A).

(Emphasis added).

Accordingly, this case is remanded for a determination as to the applicant’s eligibility for adjustment of status to that of a temporary resident pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 245a.6.

**ORDER:** The application is remanded to the director for further action in accordance with the foregoing and entry of a new decision that, if adverse to the applicant, is to be certified to the Administrative Appeals Office for review.