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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE:

MSC 02 183 64864

Office: CHERRY HILL

Date: NOV 03 2006

IN RE:

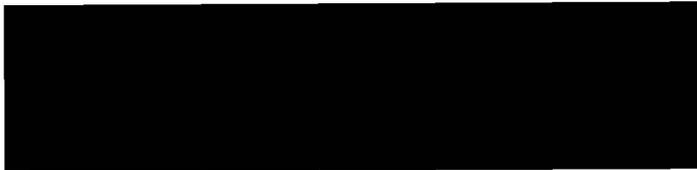
Applicant:



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. 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Wiemann".

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, Cherry Hill, New Jersey, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The district director denied the application because she concluded the applicant had not established that he had continuously resided in the United States in an unlawful status since before January 1, 1982 through May 4, 1988.

On appeal, the applicant asserts that the director failed to consider the fact that the applicant lost documentation in a fire in 1999.

An applicant for permanent resident status must establish entry into the United States before January 1, 1982 and continuous residence in the United States in an unlawful status since such date and through May 4, 1988. See § 1104(c)(2)(B) of the LIFE Act and 8 C.F.R. § 245a.11(b).

An applicant for permanent resident status under section 1104 of the LIFE Act has the burden to establish by a *preponderance of the evidence* that he or she has resided in the United States for the requisite periods, is admissible to the United States and is otherwise eligible for adjustment of status under this section. 8 C.F.R. § 245a.12(e).

The inference to be drawn from the documentation provided shall depend on the extent of the documentation, its credibility and amenability to verification. 8 C.F.R. § 245a.12(e). In this case the applicant has submitted one handwritten letter from an individual claiming to be a former landlord and stating the applicant paid rent during a period between 1984 – 1988. The applicant's own assertions on his I-485 indicate that he had children born in India in May of 1981 and March of 1985, establishing that he was not present for some period of time around these dates. These inconsistencies are not explained and the applicant simply relies on a police report stating his house burned down in 1998 to show that he cannot produce any evidence.

Although the regulations provide an illustrative list of contemporaneous documents that an applicant may submit, the list also permits the submission of affidavits and any other relevant document. See 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(3)(vi)(L). Simply asserting that primary evidence is not available is not sufficient, an applicant may submit secondary evidence and may request primary documentation from government agencies or other entities which acknowledged an applicant's presence during the required time period. In this case the regulation does not provide an exception for applicants who assert they cannot get primary documentation for reasons beyond their control. Thus, the director's exercise of discretion was proper and the applicant has failed to state a basis for appeal.

As stated in 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(3)(iv), any appeal which is filed that fails to state the reason for appeal, or is patently frivolous, will be summarily dismissed. Both the applicant and counsel have failed to address the reasons stated for denial and have not provided any additional evidence on appeal. The appeal patently frivolous and must therefore be summarily dismissed.

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