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20 Mass. Ave., N.W., Rm. 3000
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship
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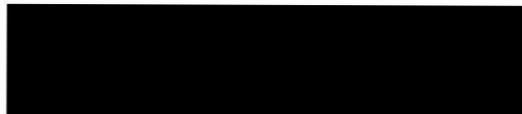


FILE: MSC 02 246 64724

Office: NEW YORK

Date: DEC 31 2008

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 your case 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.

John F. Grissom, Acting Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: On September 5, 2007, the Director, New York, denied the application for permanent resident status under the Legal Immigration Family Equity (LIFE) Act. The matter is now on appeal before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO). The appeal will be dismissed.

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. The director asserted that the only documentation submitted to support the applicant's claim of residency was affidavits that did not appear credible or amenable to verification.

On appeal, the applicant asserts that he has resided continuously in the United States for the past 26 years. He asserts that he has five U.S. citizen children and that he has lost two children in New York City. He asserts that he has never been arrested and that he has paid his taxes. He asserts that the director's Notice of Intent to Deny (NOID) indicated that he entered the United States as a B-2 visitor from India. He asserts that he is from Trinidad and that it is clear that his documents were not carefully reviewed. He submits four additional affidavits from friends and acquaintances.

An applicant for permanent resident status under section 1104 of the LIFE Act has the burden to establish by a preponderance of the evidence 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). The applicant 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. 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).

The "preponderance of the evidence" standard requires that the evidence demonstrate that the applicant's claim is "probably true," where the determination of "truth" is made based on the factual circumstances of each individual case. *Matter of E-M-*, 20 I&N Dec. 77, 79-80 (Comm. 1989). In evaluating the evidence, *Matter of E-M-* also stated that "[t]ruth is to be determined not by the quantity of evidence alone but by its quality." *Id.* Thus, in adjudicating the application pursuant to the preponderance of the evidence standard, the director must examine each piece of evidence for relevance, probative value, and credibility, both individually and within the context of the totality of the evidence, to determine whether the fact to be proven is probably true.

Even if the director has some doubt as to the truth, if the applicant submits relevant, probative, and credible evidence that leads the director to believe that the claim is "probably true" or "more likely than not," the applicant or applicant has satisfied the standard of proof. See *U.S. v. Cardozo-Fonseca*, 480 U.S. 421 (1987) (defining "more likely than not" as a greater than 50 percent probability of something occurring). If the director can articulate a material doubt, it is appropriate for the director to either request additional evidence or, if that doubt leads the director to believe that the claim is probably not true, deny the application.

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). To meet his or her burden of proof, an applicant must provide evidence of eligibility apart from his or her own testimony. 8 C.F.R. 245a.12(f). Affidavits that indicate specific, personal knowledge of the applicant's whereabouts during the relevant time period are given greater weight than fill-in-the-blank affidavits that provide generic information.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(3)(i) states that letters from employers attesting to an applicant's employment must: provide the applicant's address at the time of employment; identify the exact period of employment; show periods of layoff; state the applicant's duties; declare whether the information was taken from company records; and identify the location of such company records and state whether such records are accessible or in the alternative state the reason why such records are unavailable.

A LIFE Legalization applicant must also provide evidence establishing that, before October 1, 2000, he or she was a class member applicant in a legalization class-action lawsuit. *See* 8 C.F.R. 245a.14. In this case, the record reflects that the applicant applied for such class membership by submitting a "Form for Determination of Class Membership in *CSS v. Meese* [CSS lawsuit]," accompanied by a Form I-687 "Application for Status as a Temporary Resident (Under Section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act)," dated April 1, 1991.

On June 3, 2002, the applicant submitted the current Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status. On July 15, 2004, the applicant appeared for an interview based on the application.

The issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant has furnished sufficient credible evidence to meet his burden and establish by a preponderance of the evidence, that his claim of entry into the United States before January 1, 1982, and continuous residence in the United States during the requisite period is probably true.

The documentation that the applicant submits in support of his claim consists of seven affidavits and documents relating to filing back taxes for the years 1981, 1982, and 1983.

The tax documents can be given minimal evidentiary weight as evidence of the applicant's continuous residence during the statutory period because they are not accompanied by Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Forms W-2, an earnings statement from the Social Security Administration, or even an employment verification letter. The fact that the applicant filed back taxes in 2004 for the years 1981-1983 can only be given minimal weight as evidence that he resided continuously in the United States during those years.

The letters and affidavits from

can be given

minimal weight as evidence of the applicant's required continuous residence as they contain minimal details regarding any relationship with the applicant during the requisite period. Although the affiants assert that they have known the applicant since 1981, they fail to indicate any personal knowledge of the applicant's claimed entry to the United States during that year and also fail to provide sufficient relevant details regarding the circumstances of the applicant's residence during the statutory period. Lacking such relevant detail, the statements can be afforded only minimal weight as evidence of the applicant's continuous residence in the United States for the requisite period.

Although the applicant has submitted numerous affidavits in support of his application, he has not provided any contemporaneous evidence of residence in the United States during the duration of the requisite period. As stated previously, the evidence must be evaluated not by the quantity of evidence alone but by its quality. Although not required, none of the affidavits included any supporting documentation of their presence in the United States during the requisite period.

The remaining evidence in the record is comprised of the applicant's statements and application forms, in which he claims to have first entered the United States in September 1981, through JFK International Airport, with a B-2 visa and to have resided for the duration of the requisite period in New York. As noted above, to meet his burden of proof, the applicant must provide evidence of eligibility apart from his own testimony. The applicant has failed to do so.

Having examined each piece of evidence, both individually and within the context of the totality of the evidence, the AAO finds that the applicant has not shown by a preponderance of the evidence he entered into the United States before January 1, 1982, and that the resided continuously in an unlawful status for the requisite period.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(5), the inference to be drawn from the documentation provided shall depend on the extent of the documentation, its credibility and amenability to verification. Given the applicant's reliance upon documents with minimal probative value, the applicant has failed to establish continuous residence in an unlawful status in the United States for the requisite period, as required under both 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(5) and *Matter of E- M--*, *supra*.

Therefore, based on the above, the applicant has failed to establish entry into the United States prior to January 1, 1982, and continuous unlawful residence through May 4, 1988, as required under Section 1104(c)(2)(B) of the LIFE Act. Given this, he 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.