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

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FILE:

MSC 02 194 61659

Office: FRESNO

Date: APR 20 2009

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. 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 permanent resident status under the Legal Immigration Family Equity (LIFE) Act was denied by the Director, Fresno, California, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The director denied the application because the applicant failed to demonstrate that he entered the United States before January 1, 1982, and resided in a continuous unlawful status through May 4, 1988.

On appeal, counsel for the applicant asserts that the applicant has submitted sufficient evidence to establish the requisite continuous residence. Counsel submits additional evidence on appeal.

Section 1104(c)(2)(B) of the LIFE Act states:

(i) In General – The alien must establish that the alien entered the United States before January 1, 1982, and that he or she has resided continuously in the United States in an unlawful status since such date and through May 4, 1988. In determining whether an alien maintained continuous unlawful residence in the United States for purposes of this subparagraph, the regulations prescribed by the Attorney General under section 245A(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) that were most recently in effect before the date of the enactment of this Act shall apply.

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. 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 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).

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.

In the Notice of Intent to Deny (NOID), dated May 16, 2006, the director requested that the applicant submit evidence establishing that he had entered the United States before January 1, 1982, and resided in a continuous unlawful status through May 4, 1988, and listing all absences from the United States. The director noted that the applicant had submitted questionable documentation in an attempt to establish his continuous residence during the requisite period. The director granted the applicant thirty (30) days to submit additional evidence.

In the Notice of Decision, dated September 11, 2006, the director denied the instant application based on the reasons stated in the NOID. The director noted that the applicant responded to the NOID but failed to overcome the reasons for denial stated in the NOID.

On appeal, counsel states that the applicant has submitted sufficient credible evidence, including affidavits, to establish the requisite continuous residence. Counsel also states that the applicant has submitted evidence, including W-2 Wage and Tax Statements, and affidavits, which counsel contends establishes the requisite continuous residence. With the appeal, counsel submits some of the same evidence previously provided.

The issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant has furnished sufficient credible evidence to demonstrate that he continuously resided in the United States in an unlawful status during the requisite period. The applicant submitted various documents, including affidavits, and employment documents such as W-2 Wage and Tax Statements, and earnings statements, as evidence to support his Form I-485 application. Here, the submitted evidence is neither credible, nor probative.

Contrary to counsel's assertion, although the applicant has submitted numerous affidavits, employment documents, and other evidence, in support of his application, the applicant has submitted questionable documentation. The applicant claims that he has resided in the United States since October 10, 1981, and he submitted several affidavits attesting to his residence in the United States since October 1981. The applicant also indicated on his Form I-687 application

that from January 1985 to October 1991, he resided at [REDACTED], King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406. The applicant also provided three affidavits from [REDACTED] dated November 26, 1993, and March 8, 2002, and one notarized but undated, respectively, wherein [REDACTED] attests to knowing that the applicant resided in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, from January 1985 to October 1991. However, the applicant indicated on his Form I-687 that from January 1985 to November 1991, he had been employed by J'S Maintenance Services, Inc., located at [REDACTED]. The applicant also provided a Form W-2 Wage and Tax Statement for the years 1985, and 1986, issued by J'S Maintenance Services, Inc., listing the applicant's name as "[REDACTED]" and his Social Security number as "[REDACTED]" and; a 1987 W-2 Form, also issued by J'S Maintenance Services, Inc., under a different Social Security number "[REDACTED]". In addition, the applicant provided a pay stub from [REDACTED], located at [REDACTED] dated April 8, 1984, under a different name "[REDACTED]". These discrepancies cast doubts on whether these documents are genuine. The applicant has failed to reconcile the discrepancies, such as the different Social Security numbers and names used on the employment documents he has provided. It is noted that the record does not contain any documentation to confirm that the J'S Maintenance Services, Inc., conducted business, and/or was authorized to do business, in Pennsylvania in 1985 to 1987. It is also noted that the applicant does not provide any documentation, such as tax returns, to reconcile the discrepancies in his W-2s and earnings statement.

The affidavits from [REDACTED] are also questionable. [REDACTED] attests that the applicant resided with him, at [REDACTED], from October 1981 until January 1983, and that he helped the applicant with household expenses. However, in October 1981 the applicant was only 14 years of age, yet [REDACTED] does not explain why the applicant was not attending school during that time. In addition, the applicant does not provide any school records, which should be reasonably attainable, nor does he provide an explanation as to why he did not attend school in California during that period while he was still very young. These discrepancies cast additional doubts on whether the affidavits from [REDACTED] are genuine, and whether the applicant's claim that he has resided in the United States since October 1, 1981 is true.

These discrepancies cast considerable doubt on the applicant's claim that he has resided continuously in the United States since prior to January 1, 1982, and whether the affidavits he provided are genuine. Doubt cast on any aspect of the applicant's proof may lead to a reevaluation of the reliability and sufficiency of the remaining evidence offered in support of the application. It is incumbent upon the applicant to resolve any inconsistencies in the record by independent objective evidence, and attempts to explain or reconcile such inconsistencies, absent competent objective evidence pointing to where the truth lies, will not suffice. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582 (BIA 1988). The applicant has failed to submit any objective evidence to explain or justify the discrepancies in the record. Therefore, the reliability of the remaining evidence offered by the applicant is suspect and it must be concluded that the applicant has failed to establish that he continuously resided in the United States in an unlawful status during the requisite period.

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.