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U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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FILE:

MSC 03 066 60092

Office: GARDEN CITY

Date:

JAN 1 2 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. The file has been returned to the National Benefits Center. 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.

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, Garden City, New York, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The director determined that the applicant had not established that he resided in the United States in a continuous unlawful status from before January 1, 1982 through May 4, 1988, as required by section 1104(c)(2)(B) of the LIFE Act.

On appeal, the applicant asserts that he has submitted sufficient evidence to establish his continuous residence, and he is eligible for adjustment of status LIFE Act legalization. The applicant 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 August 21, 2007, the director stated that the applicant failed to submit sufficient evidence demonstrating his continuous unlawful residence in the United States during the requisite period. The director noted that the applicant submitted various affidavits that the director determined were not credible, nor amenable to verification. The director granted the applicant thirty (30) days to submit additional evidence.

In the Notice of Decision, dated September 21, 2007, the director denied the instant application because the applicant failed to submit credible evidence to meet the continuous residence requirements. The director noted that the applicant failed to timely respond to the NOID.

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 evidence, including letters and affidavits as evidence to support his Form I-485 application. The AAO has reviewed the entire record. Here, the submitted evidence is not relevant, probative, and credible.

#### Affidavits and letters

The applicant provided the following:

1. An affidavit from [REDACTED] stating that he has known the applicant to have resided in the United States since May 1982. [REDACTED] states that he has been acquainted with the applicant at [REDACTED], markets, and social clubs. However, the affiant does not provide details as to how he dated his acquaintance with the applicant, whether and how frequently he had contact with the applicant during these years.
2. An affidavit from [REDACTED] stating that he has known the applicant in the United States since 1981. [REDACTED] also states that he frequently met the applicant at social gatherings and festivals in different locations. However, the affiant does not indicate how he dates his acquaintance with the applicant, how frequently he had contact with the applicant, and whether the applicant has been a continuous resident since prior to January 1, 1982.
3. An affidavit from [REDACTED] dated November 22, 2002, stating that he has known the applicant for 12 years. The affiant, however, contradicts himself as he also states that he has known the applicant since 1982. This affidavit, therefore, is deemed not probative.

The applicant also submitted receipts, including medical receipts dated in 1986 and 1987. These receipts, however, are not probative as they do not establish the applicant's continuous residence.

The record of proceedings also contains a letter from the Islamic Council of America Inc., located at [REDACTED]. The letter states that since 1982 the applicant has attended prayer and volunteered at the Mosque. Also, a letter from [REDACTED] Inc., located in Elmhurst, New York, states that since 1987 the applicant regularly attends prayer services. The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(3)(v) provides requirements for attestations made on behalf of an applicant by churches, unions, or other organizations. Attestations must: (1) Identify applicant by name; (2) be signed by an official (whose title is shown); (3) show inclusive dates of membership; (4) state the address where applicant resided during membership period; (5) include the seal of the organization impressed on the letter or the letterhead of the organization, if the organization has letterhead stationery; (6) establish how the author knows the applicant; and (7) establish the origin of the information being attested to.

The letters from the Islamic Institute of America Inc., [REDACTED], do not comply with the above cited regulations because they do not state the address where the applicant resided during the attendance period; establish in detail that the author knows the applicant and has personal knowledge of the applicant's whereabouts during the requisite period; establish the origin of the information being attested to; and, that attendance records were referenced or otherwise specifically state the origin of the information being attested to. For this reason, the letters are not deemed probative and are of little evidentiary value.

The remaining evidence in the record does not establish the requisite continuous residence as they relate to the period from 1986, and, therefore, are not probative to establish the applicant's residence since prior to January 1, 1982. The applicant has not submitted any additional evidence in support of his claim that he entered the United States prior to January 1, 1982, and resided continuously in the United States during the entire 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.