

**identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy**



U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090

U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

PUBLIC COPY

L2

[REDACTED]

FILE:

[REDACTED]

Office: HOUSTON

Date:

OCT 15 2009

MSC 02 250 63553

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:

[REDACTED]

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.

Perry Rhew
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, Los Angeles, California, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be sustained.

The director denied the application based upon the determination 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, counsel reiterates the applicant's claim of residence in this country for the required period and asserts that the applicant submitted sufficient evidence in support of such claim. Counsel provides copies of previously submitted documentation in support of the appeal.

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. Section 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. 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 petitioner 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 petitioner 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 or petition.

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. 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(3)(vi)(L).

At issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant has submitted sufficient credible evidence to meet his or her burden of establishing continuous unlawful residence in the United States during the requisite period. Here, the applicant has met this burden.

The applicant made a claim to class membership in a legalization class-action lawsuit and as such, was permitted to previously file a Form I-687, Application for Temporary Resident Status Pursuant to Section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), on May 8, 1990. Subsequently, on June 7, 2002, the applicant filed his Form I-485 LIFE Act application.

In support of his claim of continuous residence in this country since prior to January 1, 1982, the applicant submitted affidavits, a letter of membership, photocopied pages from his Mexican passport, school transcripts, school identification cards, certificates of achievement, a State of California Driver License, a high school diploma, a student grade report, and tax documents.

In the notice of intent to deny issued on June 3, 2004, the director questioned the veracity of the applicant's claimed residence in the United States for the requisite period. Specifically, the director indicated that the applicant's testimony at his interview on May 26, 2004 tended to diminish his claim regarding the date and manner that he had claimed to initially enter this country in 1980. However, the significant passage of time between the applicant's interview date of May 26, 2004 and events surrounding his initial date of entry into this country in 1980 is considered to be a reasonable factor in explaining a minor discrepancy between the applicant's testimony at his interview and information contained in the original Form I-687 application and supporting documents. Further, the director failed to cite any other significant deficiency or discrepancy in the applicant's supporting evidence and the record contains no evidence to demonstrate any effort was made to verify the testimony contained in the supporting evidence. Pursuant to *Matter of E-M-*, 20 I&N Dec. 77, 79-80 (Comm. 1989), affidavits in certain cases *can* effectively meet the preponderance of evidence standard, and the director cannot disregard and must consider such evidence whether or not it is unaccompanied by other forms of documentation. Although the director incorrectly applied the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b) to the instant application, it is harmless error because the AAO conducts a de novo review, evaluating the sufficiency of the evidence in the record according to its probative value and credibility as required by the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.12(f).

The statements of counsel on appeal regarding the amount and sufficiency of the applicant's evidence of residence, as well as the significant and considerable passage of time have been considered. In this instance, the applicant submitted evidence, including contemporaneous documents, affidavits, and a letter, which tends to corroborate his claim of residence in the United States during the requisite period. The director has not established that the information in this evidence was inconsistent with the claims made on the application, or that it was false information. As stated in *Matter of E-M-*, when something is to be established by a preponderance of evidence, the proof submitted by the applicant has to establish only that the assertion or asserted claim is probably true. *Id.* That decision also points out that, under the preponderance of evidence standard, an application may be granted even though some doubt remains regarding the evidence. The documents that have been furnished may be accorded substantial evidentiary weight and are

sufficient to meet the applicant's burden of proof of residence in the United States for the requisite period.

The documentation provided by the applicant establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that he satisfies the statutory and regulatory criteria of entry into the United States before January 1, 1982, as well as continuous unlawful residence in the country during the ensuing time frame of January 1, 1982 through May 4, 1988, as required for eligibility for legalization under section 1104(c)(2)(B)(i) of the LIFE Act. Consequently, the applicant has overcome the basis of denial cited by the director.

Accordingly, the applicant's appeal will be sustained. The director shall continue the adjudication of the application for permanent resident status.

ORDER: The appeal is sustained.