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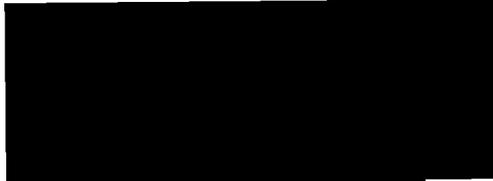
U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090  
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship  
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FILE: [REDACTED]  
MSC 02 169 63057

Office: ATLANTA

Date: **MAR 16 2010**

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:



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 Director, Atlanta, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The director denied the application because the applicant failed to demonstrate 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 the submitted evidence established reasonable and probative evidence with personal knowledge. The applicant contends that he has established that he entered the United States prior to 1982 and remained in unlawful status until May 4, 1988. The AAO has reviewed all of the evidence and has made a *de novo* decision based on the record and the AAO's assessment of the credibility, relevance and probative value of the evidence.<sup>1</sup>

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 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 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 section 1104 of the LIFE Act. 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). To meet his or her burden of proof, an applicant must provide evidence of eligibility apart from the applicant's own testimony, and the sufficiency of all evidence produced by the applicant will be judged according to its probative value and credibility. 8 C.F.R. § 245a.12(f). 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(6).

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<sup>1</sup> The AAO maintains plenary power to review each appeal on a *de novo* basis. 5 U.S.C. § 557(b) ("On appeal from or review of the initial decision, the agency has all the powers which it would have in making the initial decision except as it may limit the issues on notice or by rule."); *see also, Janka v. U.S. Dept. of Transp., NTSB*, 925 F.2d 1147, 1149 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991). The AAO's *de novo* authority has been long recognized by the federal courts. *See, e.g. Dor v. INS*, 891 F.2d 997, 1002 n.9 (2d Cir. 1989).

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.* at 80. 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 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.

Although the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(3) provides an illustrative list of contemporaneous documents that an applicant may submit in support of his or her claim of continuous residence in the United States in an unlawful status since prior to January 1, 1982, the submission of any other relevant document is permitted pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(3)(vi)(L).

On March 18, 2002, the applicant filed a Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Resident or Adjust Status pursuant to section 1104 of the Life Act (I-485 LIFE Legalization Application). The issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant (1) entered the United States before January 1, 1982, and (2) has continuously resided in the United States in an unlawful status for the requisite period of time. The relevant documentation that the applicant submits in support of his claim to have arrived in the United States before January 1982 and resided in an unlawful status during the requisite period consists of affidavits from five individuals claiming to know the applicant during the requisite period, a church declaration, two employment declarations, pay stubs, receipts and tax forms. The AAO has reviewed each document to determine the applicant’s eligibility; however, the AAO will not quote each witness statement in this decision.

The form affidavits from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are general in nature and state that they have knowledge of the applicant’s residence in the United States for all, or a portion, of the requisite period. These affidavits fail, however, to establish the applicant’s continuous unlawful residence in the United States for 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; an applicant must provide evidence of eligibility apart from his or her own testimony; and the sufficiency of all

evidence produced by the applicant will be judged according to its probative value and credibility.

None of the affidavits provide concrete information, specific to the applicant and generated by the asserted associations with him, which would reflect and corroborate the extent of those associations and demonstrate that they have a sufficient basis for reliable knowledge about the applicant's residence during the time addressed in the affidavits. To be considered probative and credible, witness affidavits must do more than simply state that an affiant knows an applicant and that the applicant has lived in the United States for a specific time period. Their content must include sufficient detail from a claimed relationship to indicate that the relationship probably did exist and that the witness does, by virtue of that relationship, have knowledge of the facts alleged. Upon review, the AAO finds that, individually and together, the affidavits do not indicate that their assertions are probably true. Therefore, they have little probative value.

The declaration from [REDACTED] of the Messiah, states that the applicant has been an infrequent member of the church since 1984. The declaration does not conform to regulatory standards for letters from organizations as stated in the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(3)(v). The declarant failed to state the address where the applicant resided during membership period, establish how the author knows the applicant, and establish the origin of the information being attested to. Lacking relevant details, the affidavit provides minimal probative value as evidence in support of the applicant's claim of continuous residence. In addition, the record contains the applicant's Form I-687, Applicant for Status as a Temporary Resident (Under Section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act). In his Form I-687, at Question #34, where asked to list all affiliations or associations with clubs, organizations, churches, unions, businesses, etc., the applicant failed to mention any association with this organization. This discrepancy casts doubt on the veracity of the declarant's statement.

The employment declaration from [REDACTED] states that the applicant was employed by [REDACTED], from October 1981 to October 1985. The declaration does not conform to regulatory standards for letters from employers as stated in the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(3)(i). The declaration fails to provide the applicant's address at the time of employment, 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. Lacking relevant details, the declaration has minimal probative value.

The employment declaration from [REDACTED] states that the applicant was employed by Hot Water Products from November 1985 to February 1987. The declaration does not conform to regulatory standards for letters from employers as stated in the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(3)(i). The declaration fails to provide the applicant's address at the time of employment, 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. The record also contains four pay stubs from [REDACTED] dated March 1985, December 1985, January 1986 and February

1986. The March 1985 pay stub raises a discrepancy in the applicant's claim as the declarant, and the applicant in his Form I-687, stated that the applicant began employment in November 1985. This discrepancy brings into question the credibility of the applicant's claim.

The record contains three receipts and one money order dated during the requisite period. However, the dates on the receipts are barely legible and provide minimal probative value as evidence in support of the applicant's claim of continuous residence throughout the requisite period.

The record contains copies of the applicant and his wife's 1988 federal and state income tax forms; however, the forms are not signed. These documents provide no probative value and will be given no weight as evidence in support of the applicant's claim.

The record contains a copy of the applicant's 1988 Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, from [REDACTED], as well pay stubs, dated in 1987 and 1988. While these documents will be given some weight as evidence in support of the applicant's claim, it is noted that the applicant's place of residence is listed as [REDACTED]. In his Form I-687, the applicant failed to state that he ever resided at this place of residence during the requisite period. This discrepancy brings into question the credibility of the applicant.

The record contains a pay stubs from [REDACTED] dated November 1986. In his Form I-687, the applicant failed to state that he was ever employed by this company. The record also contains a pay stub from [REDACTED] dated December 20, 1987. While the applicant did list this employer in his Form I-687, he stated that he began working for the company in October 1988. Both these discrepancies cast further doubt on the applicant's credibility.

Based upon the foregoing, the documents submitted in support of the applicant's claim have been found to contain several discrepancies and to have minimal probative value as evidence of the applicant's residence and presence in the United States for the requisite period. The applicant has failed to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that he entered the United States before January 1, 1982 and maintained continuous, unlawful residence from such date through May 4, 1988, as required for eligibility for adjustment to permanent resident status under section 1104(c)(2)(B)(i) of the LIFE Act. The applicant is, therefore, 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.