

Immigration Fraud disclaimer.

- Recent developments both domestically and internationally, have produced some heated exchanges related to the subject of US immigration – therefore, your presenter finds this disclosure to be necessary and appropriate at this very point.
- Dirty field of politics unfortunately and inevitably had found its place in this research simply due to the nature and extent of the problem at hand. I had attempted, as much as possible, to exclude politics or any form of partiality in this research and stick to the facts and factual situation in the field. However, we must clarify that interests (if any) for the purpose of this inquiry, should be vested in the interests of US citizens first, and then citizens of other countries that we do not have any obligation to take care of. Namely, as this research was taking place, several insinuations and messages were made public both in media, public governance, academia, community organizations and political circles where the US was described as a country that should solve world’s problems and should open handedly accept, welcome and take care of anyone who wishes to enter this country (legally or illegally). This research finds multiple legal and factual blunders with these propositions which we simply can not cover given the platform and subject matter. Therefore, this research will consider the wellbeing of this nation primarily and will propose other respective nations to do the same with respect to their own constituents.
- In addition, this research is abundant of terms and notions which are found to be at odds with contemporary notions of safe spaces and political correctness. Namely, official terms, such as “illegal alien” are considered to be offensive amongst contemporary intelligentsia. According to several examples, most recent one being the firing of the Rutgers University student newspaper columnist Mr. Aviv Khavich because he used the term “illegal alien” in one of his articles. Just a simple reference to this group can be severely consequential on one’s career – evident by the sacking of Mr. Khavich. However, Mr. Khavich’s example should serve as a proper illustration of just how problematic discussions on this matter can be.
- If by any chance any member of this audience is offended by the use of such philosophy, terms and ideas please leave the classroom now – thanks.

Immigration Fraud defined.

- A person commits immigration fraud when he/she knowingly makes a false representation of a material fact with the intent to deceive the other party.
- Elements of Immigration Fraud:
 - The person procured, or sought to procure, a benefit under U.S. immigration laws;
 - The person made a false representation;
 - The false representation was willfully made;
 - The false representation was material;
 - The false representation was made to a U.S. government official, generally an immigration or consular officer;
 - The false representation was made with the intent to deceive a U.S. government official authorized to act upon the request (generally an immigration or consular officer); and
 - The U.S. government official believed and acted upon the false representation by granting the benefit.

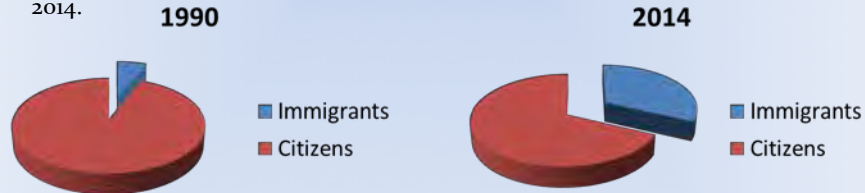
Immigration Fraud consequences.

- If all elements of Immigration Fraud are present, then the person is inadmissible for having procured an immigration benefit by fraud.
- The applicant is also inadmissible for willful misrepresentation.
- The applicant will be barred from admission for the rest of his or her life unless the person qualifies for and is granted a waiver.
- Deportation.

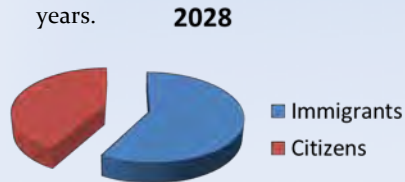


Immigration in Gwinnett County GA.

- Gwinnett County GA, has a very diverse population.
- According to the Center of Immigration Studies, Gwinnett County's population of immigrants increased from 6 percent in 1990 to 32 percent in 2014.



- If this immigration trend continues the following is the projection for next 14 years.



Recent Immigration Fraud cases in Gwinnett County.

- 2014 case # 14-103838, the New Life Technical Academy, Norcross GA.



Stanley Jean



Jessica Jean



5430 Jimmy Carter Blvd, NORCROSS

- Husband and wife, both pastors, directors of the school.
- Filed over 800 DACA applications containing forged documents submitted as evidence.
- Currently released on probation.
- Hundreds of people got their DACA denied, never reimbursed for money they paid.
- Had Notario Publico office inside the church – advertised as immigration attorneys.
- UPDATE – case indicted under RICO statute (62 counts) in July of 2018.

Recent Immigration Fraud cases in Gwinnett County.

- 2018 case # 18-011983, the Anointed Vision Church, Norcross GA.



Melva
Washington



Elizabeth Cannon-
Washington



Gregorio
Gonzalez



6191 Atlantic Blvd, Suite #3

- Melva operated 2 different churches, photo studio, daycare, afterschool program, frat house, immigration services office, and IRS income tax filing office.
- Filed over 1,000 DACA applications alone containing forged documents submitted as evidence.
- Currently incarcerated.
- Elizabeth arrested for influencing witnesses and extortion.
- Thousands of people got their DACA denied and were never reimbursed for money they paid.

Common themes in recent Immigration Fraud cases.

- Notario Publico vs Public Notaries confusion.
- Attractive fee for services – much less than real attorneys.
- Fantastic promises.
- Faith used to gain confidence/rapport.
- Operated for-profit businesses while registered as non-profit churches.
- Schools were not accredited.
- Employee's not reported to the Dept. of Labor.
- No one licensed for the work they were performing.
- Not attorneys.
- Made more than \$1 million.
- Expanded operation into other scams.
- USCIS approved multiple initial applications.
- Applicants afraid to come forward and report the crime.
- Applicants were suspects themselves – willing participants in the scam.

Examples - Evidence

Regina Elizabeth Valesquez
Asylum Assistance Receipt
CONGRATULATIONS -
USCIS Asylum INITIAL application

\$1,440.00 received on December 23, 2017 for assistance in completing I-589.

NEXT STEPS:

1. If about 1-3 weeks after receiving a new letter from Immigration confirming status of your Asylum application, it will state that you may remain in the United States until your decision is made. An interview may or may not be needed.
2. If about 1-3 weeks after that, you will receive one letter from Immigration advising you of the adjustment interview appointment date, time and location. This will be for your preparation for your final adjustment interview.
3. If about 1-3 weeks after that, you will receive one letter from Immigration advising you of the adjustment interview appointment date, time and location. This will be for your preparation for your final adjustment interview.
4. After you receive your final adjustment interview letter, you will receive one letter from Immigration advising you of the adjustment interview appointment date, time and location. This will be for your preparation for your final adjustment interview.

May God's favor shine brightly upon you.
Pastor Washington

Demeter - Washington Immigrant Assistance Center
4111 16th St NW, Tacoma, WA 98501

CERTIFIED TRANSLATION OF ORIGINAL BIRTH CERTIFICATE
Language: SPANISH to ENGLISH

NAME: Regina Elizabeth Valesquez (Last, First, Middle Initial)

PLACE OF BIRTH: Madrid (City, State, Country)

BIRTH DATE: February 11 (Day, Month, Year)

NAME OF FATHER: Gregorio Valesquez (Last, First, Middle Initial) (Country of Birth: Spain)

FATHER DATE OF BIRTH: 1948 (Day, Month, Year) (Country of Birth: Spain)

NAME OF MOTHER: Josefa Valesquez (Last, First, Middle Initial) (Country of Birth: Spain)

MOTHER DATE OF BIRTH: 1948 (Day, Month, Year) (Country of Birth: Spain)

CERTIFICATE ISSUE DATE: October 8 (Day, Month, Year)

CERTIFICATE ISSUED AT: Madrid (City, State, Country)

FULL REGISTER NUMBER: 4002 CRP 14034000001

NOTES ON SOURCE OF INFORMATION:

Certificate of Translation:
I, Maria Vargas, hereby certify that the above is true and an accurate translation of the attached Birth Certificate and that I am competent in both English and Spanish to render such a translation.

Translated on: January 18, 2018

Maria Vargas
Translator

Examples - Evidence

ASYLUM

Asylum means that you are allowed to live in the United States legally.
Asilo significa que se permite estar legalmente en los Estados Unidos.

To be granted Asylum, you must be greatly afraid to return to your country because of the violence to you and your family.
Para obtener asilo, debe ser mucho miedo de regresar a su país debido a la violencia a usted y su familia.

To be granted Asylum, you must tell how your life would be in danger if you return to your country. You must tell that you will probably be killed.
Para obtener asilo, usted debe decir cómo su vida estaría en peligro si regresa a su país. Usted debe decir que usted probablemente será matado.

You must be in fear of:

- ▶ Gangs (The gangs are forcing you to join and to do crimes)
- ▶ Drugs (Drug traffickers want to force you to make, sell or carry drugs in your body)
- ▶ Prostitution (Someone is forcing you to sell your body for sex. Someone was raping you repeatedly)
- ▶ Smuggling (The gang are forcing you with a gun to steal and do violence)
- ▶ Religion (Someone is trying to kill you because you are Christian)

The Process to get Asylum is:

1. Have someone in your country send you a letter and have it notarized. Then fax and mail the letter here.
Tener alguien en su país que envíe una carta y notarla. La certificarla, fax y correo la carta aquí.
2. Complete the Asylum application and pay the fee. Fee must be paid in cash to the preparator.
Completar la solicitud de asilo a paper lo recibes. Tiene que pagar un efectivo para el preparador.
3. If your application is accepted, 5 months later you must apply for the Work Permit. You must pay the fee for the Work Permit.
Si su solicitud es aceptada, 5 meses más tarde debe solicitar el permiso de trabajo. Deberá pagar la cuota por el permiso de trabajo, usted conseguirá la Seguridad Social a través de cambios.
4. To be granted Asylum, you must appear for an asylum interview.
Para obtener asilo, usted debe presentarse a una entrevista de asilo. Usted debe demostrar que se encuentra en gran temor de regresar a su país.
5. If you are granted Asylum, you can get Permanent Residency 1 year later.
Si se le concede asilo, puede obtener residencia permanente 1 año más tarde.

You need a letter from someone in your country. The letter must say the following:

1. The name of the person writing the letter.
2. What is your relationship to the person.
3. How long have you known the person.
4. How long were they in your country the last time.
5. What happened to them when they returned to your country.
6. The letter must be notarized.
7. Fax the letter, and then mail the original to you.

That you came back to your country 2 months ago. But after just a few days there, the gangs noticed you. When they realized you were coming from America, they harassed you. They wanted you to carry drugs back and forth. The gangs wanted you to be part of the sex trade. They threatened your life. They threatened your family's lives. They followed you everywhere you would go. On the last day, the same gang members attacked you openly in the street. You were badly injured. You barely got away.

You left your country in the night to return to cross the border. Your life will be taken if you return to your country. Your family in your country is in great fear also.

Usted necesita una carta de alguien en su país.
Carta debe decir lo siguiente:

1. El nombre de la persona que escribió la carta.
- 2.Cuál es su relación con la persona.
3. Cuánto tiempo has conocido a la persona.
4. Cuánto tiempo estaban en su país la última vez.
5. Lo que les sucedió cuando regresaron a su país.
6. La carta debe ser notarial.
7. Fax la carta y luego enviar por correo el original a usted.

Que volvió a su país 2 meses atrás. Pero después de unos días allí, las cuadrillas notaron lo. Cuando se dieron cuenta que venían de América, ellos acosaron. Querían llevar drogas hacia adelante y hacia atrás. Las cuadrillas querían que parte del comercio sexual. Amenazaron su vida. Amenazaron la vida de su familia. Lo siguieron por todas partes que le iba. El último día, algunos pandilleros lo atacaron abiertamente en la calle. Gravemente herido. Apenas tiene herido.

Dejó su país en la noche para volver a cruzar la frontera. Su vida se tomará si usted vuelve a su país. Su familia en su país también es en gran temor.

Examples - Evidence

The letter must say the following.

1. The name of the person writing the letter AND their address.
2. What is your relationship to the person.
3. How long have you known the person.

I watched Juan grow up as a boy, but when he became a teenager, the gangs in our area targeted him. Everyday, they would hit him and try to make him participate in the selling of drugs and to commit crimes of robbery. He refused over and over again. Then one day, when Juan was only 13, the top gang leader beat him severely. He almost died. As he recovered, the gangs would beat on the door of our family home demanding that he come out. The gangs said that they owned him and that they would kill him if he continued to resist. Therefore, in fear of his life, we gathered a little money and sent him across the border alone to the United States while he was still only 15 years.

On February 3, 2017 Juan came back to our hometown of Bajos de Chila, Mexico. He came back to set up residence here. He began to look for a job with plans to get a house for his wife and 4 children. But one day on the way to an interview in the city, one of the old gang members saw him and recognized him from years ago. Later that day the gang members began to drive by our house over and over. The next morning the gang had come to our home in the middle of the night and spray painted the words "Traidor" across the front. For the next several days, they continued to threaten my nephew. Then one day, they caught him outside and beat him with a long iron stick. I witnessed this but because of my bad health, I could not step in and help. Two of the top gang leaders have relatives in the police department so I know that we would get no help from the police. In fact, just calling the police would bring even more danger.

The gang leader gave Juan 24 hours to come give himself to them. I heard them say that if he did not, they would throw a bomb into our home to kill Juan and all of us. So on February 25, 2017, out of love for his family and out of fear of his life, Juan once again slipped out of the city in the middle of the night to make his way back to the United States.

4. How long were they in your country the last time.
5. What happened to them when they returned to your country.
6. The letter must be notarized.
7. Fax the letter, and then mail the original to you.

Examples - Evidence

IMMIGRATION LOG BOOK

Deferred Action
T.P.S.
I-130
Provisional Waiver
Visa
Residency
Citizenship

Asylum \$ 250.00 DACA \$ 250.00
H-Visa \$ 600.00 TRAVEL \$ 100.00
PARENT \$ 125.00 JANUARY 2017

Balance from 2016 \$ 629.00 = 644

5/1/16 Mr. Maculango Duran	Asylum	250.00
5/1/16 Mr. Betancourt Lopez	Asylum	250.00
5/1/16 Daniel Medina Campa	DACA	250.00
5/1/16 Mr. Luis Lopez	Asylum	250.00
SUMMARY 2016		5,750.00
2016 Balance		600.00
Payment		9,125.00
Balance of 2016		5,225.00
2017		644.00
February		
5/1/17 Mr. Duran	DACA	250.00

50% for Reporting

Issues Immigration Fraud cases present to local law enforcement.

- Notion of SAFE, WELCOMING, SANCTUARY, and/or REFUGE cities and municipalities present huge obstacles in proper investigation and enforcement of the existing laws.
 - “sanctuary” (French: ville sanctuaire, Spanish: ciudad santuario) cities/municipalities are defined as municipal jurisdictions, typically in North America and Western Europe, that limit or flat-out prohibit their cooperation with the national government's effort to enforce immigration laws. Leaders of sanctuary cities want to reduce the fear of deportation and possible family break-up among people who are in the country illegally, so that such people will be more willing to report crimes, use health and social services, and enroll their children in school. In the US, municipal policies include prohibiting police or city employees or any branch of local government from questioning people about their immigration status and refusing requests by national immigration authorities (ICE) to detain people beyond their release date, if they were jailed for breaking local law.
- Media, academia and certain community organization willfully obstruct and/or create atmosphere of hysteria by propagating and distributing false information about immigration enforcement.
- Confusion over what responsibility we have domestically and internationally.
- Outdated laws
- Inadequate legislation – unwillingness of lawmakers to tackle this issue

References:

- USCIS – U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
- Gwinnett County Police records.