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U.S. Citizenship
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FILE:

[Redacted]
MSC 02 110 60907

Office: SAN JOSE

Date: DEC 16 2008

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: SELF-REPRESENTED

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John F. Grissom".

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, San Jose, California, 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 entered the United States before January 1, 1982, and resided in a continuous unlawful status through May 4, 1988.

On appeal, the applicant states that he has submitted evidence that demonstrates his residence in the United States since 1981. 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 April 22, 2005, the director stated that the applicant had failed to submit evidence demonstrating his continuous unlawful residence in the United States during the requisite period. The director noted that the applicant had submitted questionable letters, affidavits, and mail envelopes, in an attempt to establish the requisite continuous residence. The director determined that the applicant could not establish his continuous residence throughout the requisite period. The director granted the applicant thirty (30) days to submit additional evidence.

In his denial notice, dated September 25, 2006, the director denied the application based on the reasons stated in the NOID. The director noted that the applicant responded to the NOID, and submitted five new letters, however, the letters failed to meet the evidentiary standards.

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 from prior to January 1, 1982, through May 4, 1988.

The record reflects that the applicant submitted numerous affidavits, letters, and other evidence, as evidence to support his Form I-485 application. The AAO has reviewed the entire record as it pertains to the requisite period. Here, the submitted evidence is not relevant, probative, and credible.

Contrary to the applicant's claim that he has submitted sufficient evidence to establish that he has resided in the United States since prior to January 1, 1982, the record indicates that the applicant has submitted questionable documentation.

The applicant claims that he entered the United States in June 1981, and since his arrival, he departed once, to India, on May 20, 1987, and returned to the United States on June 9, 1987. In support of his application, the applicant submitted several affidavits and letters attesting to his continuous residence in the United States since June 1, 1981. However, the record reflects that information on the applicant's applications contradict his claim of continuous residence. Specifically, on his Forms I-687, signed by the applicant on August 1, 1990, and on October 9, 1990, he indicated that he had only two children, both boys, born on May 25, 1972, and on September 3, 1978. His Form I-485, however, which the applicant signed on January 7, 2002, indicates that the applicant has a third child, [REDACTED] a girl, born in India, on July 31, 1982. The applicant has

failed to reconcile this discrepancy. There is no documentation whatsoever to explain how the applicant had been in the United States since June 1981, and be able to father a child who was born in India over 12 months later. The applicant's Form I-485 clearly contradicts his claim that he has continuously resided in the United States since prior to January 1, 1982. The applicant has failed to overcome the evidence of record. This casts considerable doubt on whether the applicant's claim that he has been in the United States since June 1981 is true, and whether the affidavits, letters, and mail envelopes that the applicant submitted in support of his claimed residence are genuine. The applicant has failed to submit any reliable independent, corroborative, contemporaneous evidence to rebut the contradicting evidence in the record. Given the inconsistencies, discussed above, the remaining testimony is deemed not credible.

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.

The applicant has, therefore, failed to establish that he resided in continuous unlawful status in the United States from before January 1, 1982 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.