

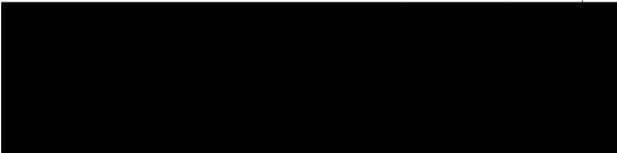


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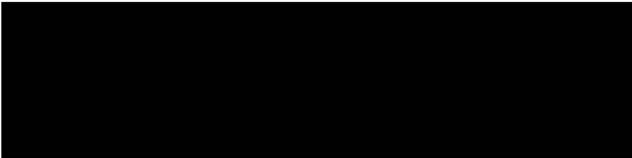
Date: **MAR 06 2009**

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. 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.

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

The director denied the application on the ground that the applicant failed to establish that he entered the United States before January 1, 1982 and resided continuously in the United States in an unlawful status from before January 1, 1982 through May 4, 1988.

On appeal counsel asserts that the director did not properly evaluate the evidence submitted by the applicant. In counsel's view, the evidence in the record is sufficient to establish that the applicant meets the continuous residence requirement for legalization under the LIFE Act.

To be eligible for adjustment to permanent resident status under the LIFE Act applicants must establish their continuous unlawful residence in the United States from before January 1, 1982 through May 4, 1988, as well as their continuous physical presence in the United States from November 6, 1986 through May 4, 1988. See section 1104(c)(2)(B)(i) and (C)(i) of the LIFE Act, 8 U.S.C. § 245A(a)(2)(A) and (3)(A).

“Continuous unlawful residence” is defined at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.15(c)(1), as follows: “An alien shall be regarded as having resided continuously in the United States if *no single absence* from the United States has *exceeded forty-five (45) days*, and the aggregate of all absences has not exceeded one hundred and eighty (180) days between January 1, 1982, and May 4, 1988, unless the alien can establish that due to *emergent reasons*, his or her return to the United States could not be accomplished within the time period allowed.” (Emphases added.)

“Continuous physical presence” is described in section 1104(c)(2)(C)(i)(I) of the LIFE Act, 8 U.S.C. § 245A(a)(3)(B), and 8 C.F.R. § 245a.16(b), in the following terms: “An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States by virtue of *brief, casual, and innocent absences* from the United States.” (Emphasis added.) The regulation further explains that “[b]rief, casual, and innocent absence(s) as used in this paragraph means *temporary, occasional trips abroad* as long as the purpose of the absence from the United States was consistent with the policies reflected in the immigration laws of the United States.” (Emphasis added.) 8 C.F.R. § 245a.16(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 its amenability to verification. See 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.

The applicant, a native of Bangladesh who claims to have lived in the United States since August 1981, filed his application for legal permanent resident status under the LIFE Act (Form I-485) on May 27, 2002.

In a Notice of Intent to Deny (NOID), dated February 8, 2008, the director indicated that the applicant had not submitted sufficient credible evidence to establish that he entered the United States before January 1, 1982 and resided continuously in the United States in an unlawful status from before January 1, 1982 through May 4, 1988. The director indicated that some of the documents the applicant submitted in support of his application were found to be fraudulent thereby casting doubt on the credibility and reliability of other documentation in the record. The applicant was granted 30 days to submit additional evidence.

In response, counsel reiterates the applicant’s claim that he has submitted sufficient credible evidence to establish his continuous residence in the United States during the requisite period for legalization under the LIFE Act and submits additional affidavits.

On March 18, 2008, the director issued a Notice of Decision denying the application on the ground that the information and documentation submitted in response to the NOID were insufficient to overcome the grounds for denial.

On appeal counsel asserts that the director did not properly evaluate the evidence submitted into record. Counsel further asserts that the applicant has submitted sufficient credible evidence to establish that he meets the continuous residence requirement for legalization under the LIFE Act. Counsel submits additional affidavits with the appeal.

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 (9th 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 issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant has furnished sufficient credible evidence to demonstrate that he entered the United States before January 1, 1982 and resided continuously in the United States in an unlawful status from before January 1, 1982 through May 4, 1988. The AAO determines that he has not.

The documentation submitted by the applicant in support of his claim that he entered the United States before January 1, 1982 and resided continuously in the country in an unlawful status through May 4, 1988, consists of the following:

- A letter of employment from [REDACTED] in Brooklyn, New York, dated November 26, 1991, stating that the applicant was employed as a part-time sales man from July 1, 1984 to December 1988, and was paid \$90.00 per week.
- Four letter envelopes addressed to the applicant at [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], with postmark "82", December 12, 1984 and November 17, 1986. There is no United States date stamp on the envelopes.  
A series of notarized letters and affidavits dated in 1991 and 2007 – from individuals who claim to have resided with, or otherwise known the applicant since the early 1980's.

The AAO has reviewed each document in its entirety to determine the applicant's eligibility; however, the AAO will not quote each document in this decision.

The employment letter from [REDACTED] in Brooklyn, New York, does not comport with the regulatory requirements of 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(3)(i) because [REDACTED] did not provide the applicant's address during the periods of employment, did not indicate whether the information was taken from company records, and did

not indicate whether such records are available for review. The letter was not supplemented by any earnings statements, pay stubs, or tax records demonstrating that the applicant was actually employed during any of the years claimed. The director, in her NOID, noted discrepancies between the date American Deli Grocery was registered and the dates the applicant claimed to have begun work there.

According to records from the New York State Department of State, Division of Corporations, American Deli Grocery was registered in Kings County, New York on July 8, 1988. Thus, while the applicant claims to have begun work at American Deli Grocery on July 1, 1984, the company does not appear to have been in existence before July 8, 1988, at the earliest. For the reasons discussed above, the AAO determines that the employment letter has little probative value. It is not persuasive evidence of the applicant's continuous residence in the United States from before January 1, 1982 through May 4, 1988.

The inconsistencies noted above, and the applicant's inability to reconcile these inconsistencies, undermine the applicant's credibility and the reliability of the other documentation in the record submitted by the applicant to establish that he resided continuously in the country during the period required for legalization under the LIFE Act. It is incumbent upon the applicant to resolve any inconsistencies in the record by independent objective evidence. Any attempt to explain or reconcile such inconsistencies will not suffice without competent objective evidence pointing to where the truth lies. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582, 591-92 (BIA 1988). Doubt cast on any aspect of the applicant's evidence also reflects on the reliability of other evidence in the record. *See id.*

As to the four letter envelopes addressed to the applicant from individuals in Bangladesh, two were dated outside the statutory period for legalization under the LIFE Act and therefore will not be considered in this proceeding. The remaining two bear partially legible postmark dates that appears to have been altered by hand. The letter envelopes do not bear any United States postmark to show that they were processed in the United States. The letter envelopes are therefore suspect and cannot serve as credible evidence of the applicant's residence in the United States during the requisite period for LIFE legalization.

The notarized letters and affidavits in the record – dated in 1990, 1993, 2002 and 2008 – from acquaintances who claim to have resided with or otherwise known the applicant during the 1980's, have minimalist or fill-in-the-blank formats with little personal input from the authors. The authors provide very few details about the applicant's life in the United States and their interaction with him over the years. Nor are the letters and affidavits accompanied by any documentary evidence – such as photographs, letters, and the like – of the authors' personal relationships with the applicant in the United States during the 1980s. In view of these substantive shortcomings, the letters and affidavits have limited probative value. They are not persuasive evidence of the applicant's continuous unlawful residence in the United States from before January 1, 1982 through May 4, 1988.

Based on the foregoing analysis of the evidence, the AAO concludes that the applicant has failed to establish that he entered the United States before January 1, 1982 and resided continuously in the United States in an unlawful status from before January 1, 1982 through May 4, 1988, as required under section 1104(c)(2)(B)(i) of the LIFE Act, 8 U.S.C. § 245A(a)(2)(A). Accordingly, the applicant is ineligible for permanent resident status under the LIFE Act.

The appeal will be dismissed, and the application denied.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed. This decision constitutes a final notice of ineligibility.