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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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Services

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[Redacted]

FILE:

[Redacted]

Office: GARDEN CITY  
[Redacted] consolidated herein]

Date: MAY 06 2009

MSC 02 120 62151

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.

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 Garden City, New York. 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 the applicant asserts that the director did not properly evaluate the evidence in the record and give due weight to the affidavits he submitted in support of his application.

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 Pakistan 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 January 20, 2002.

In a Notice of Intent to Deny (NOID), dated July 2, 2007, 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 country in an unlawful status through May 4, 1988. The director noted that the affidavits submitted by the applicant in support of his application were substantively deficient and that none attested to his residence in the United States on January 1, 1982. The applicant was given 30 days to submit additional evidence.

The applicant responded to the NOID and submitted additional affidavits. On June 11, 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 the applicant asserts that the director did not properly evaluate the evidence in the record and did not give due weight to the affidavits he submitted in support of his application.

The applicant submitted 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.

There is no contemporary documentation from the 1980s that shows the applicant to have resided continuously in the United States during the requisite period for LIFE legalization. For someone claiming to have lived in the United States since August 1981, it is noteworthy that the applicant is unable to produce a solitary piece of primary evidence during the following seven years through May 4, 1988.

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 series of affidavits – dated in 1990, 2004, 2007, and 2008 – from individuals who claim to have known the applicant in the United States during the 1980s. A photocopy of a hotel receipt from Econo Lodge of Rapid City, South Dakota, addressed to the applicant, dated July 27, 1987, for stay at the hotel from July 24 to July 26, 1987.

The AAO has reviewed each document in its entirety to determine the applicant's eligibility. Here, the documentation submitted is not probative or credible.

The applicant claimed at his LIFE legalization interview on June 17, 2004, and on an affidavit dated April 2, 1990, submitted with other documentation for class membership determination, that he entered the United States in August 1981 with a B-2 visitor's visa. The applicant did not submit any evidence of his claimed 1981 entry. Other documentation in the record, however, calls into question the veracity of the applicant's claim that he entered the United States in August 1981. On a Form I-687 (application for status as a temporary resident) filed by the applicant on April 10, 1990, he indicated that he arrived in the United States in August 1981, and resided continuously in the country except for one trip outside the United States to Pakistan, from June 17, to July 10, 1987. The applicant did not indicate any other trips outside the United States during the 1980s. A copy of the applicant's passport in the file indicates that the applicant was issued passport # [REDACTED] in Swat, Pakistan on June 22, 1983. As the applicant did not indicate that he traveled to Pakistan in 1983, this evidence strongly suggests that the applicant was in Pakistan in 1983 when the passport was issued and casts considerable doubt on the applicant's claim that he was in the United States from before January 1, 1982 through May 4, 1988, except for the brief trip to Pakistan in 1987.

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 noted above, the applicant has provided contradictory testimony and information in support of his application. The applicant has not submitted any objective evidence to explain or justify the discrepancies in the record. Therefore, the reliability of the remaining evidence – consisting of affidavits from individuals who claim to have known the applicant in the United States during the 1980s, and a photocopy of a hotel receipt from Econo Lodge dated July 27, 1987, indicating that the applicant stayed at the hotel from July 24 to July 26, 1987 – is suspect and not credible. For example, the photocopied hotel receipt indicated the applicant's arrival date as July 24, 1987 and his departure date as July 27, 2004. The discrepancies in the dates call into question the credibility of the receipt as evidence of the applicant's residence in the United States during the requisite period. The original receipt is not submitted into the record and therefore it not possible to determined with certainty when the receipt was prepared. Even if the AAO accepted the receipt as evidence that the applicant stayed at the hotel during the three-day period from July 24, to July 26, 1987, it is not credible evidence that the applicant resided in the United States during the year 1987 much less for the prior years back to January 1, 1982.

As for the affidavits in the record – dated in 1990, 2004, 2007 and 2008 – from individuals who claim to have known the applicant during the 1980s, they have minimalist formats with little personal input by the affiants, who provide few details about the applicant's life in the United States such as where he resided or worked during the periods they claimed to have known him, and their interaction with him over the years. The affidavits are not accompanied by any documentary evidence – such as photographs, letters, and the like – of the affiants' personal relationships with the applicant in the United States during the 1980s. Only three out of the seven affiants claim to have known the applicant before January 1, 1982. In view of the substantive shortcomings the affidavits have little 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, 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.