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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090
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U.S. Citizenship
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Services

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APR 28 2009



FILE: [REDACTED] Office: NEW YORK Date:
MSC 02 252 62863

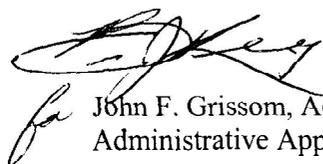
IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

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. 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.


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

The director determined that the applicant had not established 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, counsel for the applicant asserts that the applicant has provided sufficient evidence to establish his continuous residence in the United States. Counsel does not submit 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 August 6, 2007, the director stated that the applicant failed to submit sufficient credible evidence demonstrating that he entered the United States before January 1, 1982, and his continuous unlawful residence in the United States, during the requisite period. The director noted that the four (4) affidavits and two (2) letters submitted were neither credible nor amenable to verification. The director also noted various discrepancies in the addresses listed on the applicant's applications. The director granted the applicant thirty (30) days to submit additional evidence.

In the Notice of Decision, dated September 14, 2007, the director denied the instant application based on the reasons stated in the NOID. The director noted that the applicant responded to the NOID, but the information submitted was insufficient to overcome the reasons for denial stated in the NOID.

On appeal, counsel asserts that the preparer of the applicant's Form I-687 application made errors concerning the applicant's addresses. Counsel contends that the applicant did not cause these errors and, therefore, the preparer's errors should not prejudice the applicant. However, there is no remedy available for an applicant who assumes the risk of authorizing an unlicensed attorney or unaccredited representative to undertake representations on his behalf. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 292.1. The AAO only considers complaints based upon ineffective assistance against accredited representatives. *Cf. Matter of Lozada*, 19 I&N Dec. 637 (BIA 1988), *aff'd*, 857 F.2d 10 (1st Cir. 1988)(requiring an appellant to meet certain criteria when filing an appeal based on ineffective assistance of counsel). Furthermore, CIS is not responsible for action, or inaction, of the applicant's representative.

At this late stage the applicant cannot avoid the record he has created. The Form I-687 application, together with the documentation submitted by the applicant in support of his application is an indelible part of the record. As such, it cannot be purged from the record. The AAO will, therefore, examine the entire record and make its determination of the applicant's eligibility based on the entire record as constituted.

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 during the requisite period. The applicant submitted letters, affidavits, and other documents as evidence to support his Form I-485 application. Here, the submitted evidence is neither probative, nor credible.

Contrary to counsel's assertion, the record of proceedings contradicts the applicant's claim that he has resided continuously in the United States since December 1981. In support of his application the applicant submitted questionable affidavits in an attempt to establish the requisite continuous residence. It is noted that the applicant indicated on his Form I-687 application, that since his entry in December 1981, he departed the United State once, to Ecuador, in June 1987 and returned to the United States in July 1987. However, the applicant also indicated on his Form I-687 application that he had two children born in Ecuador on July 17, 1985, and December 12, 1986, respectively. The applicant also indicated on his Biographic Information Form G-325A, that he was married in Ecuador on February 23, 1984. The applicant does not provide any explanation as to how he fathered two children in Ecuador while he resided in the United States, or how he was married in Ecuador in 1984 while he claims that he was in the United States.

The above discrepancies cast considerable doubt on the applicant's claim that he has resided continuously in an unlawful manner prior to January 1, 1982, and whether the affidavits the applicant submitted in support of his claim are genuine. 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 his testimony and 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.

Therefore, based on the above, the applicant has failed to establish entry into the United States prior to January 1, 1982, and continuous unlawful residence 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.