

**SUPREME COURT
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
BRONX COUNTY**

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
By LETICIA JAMES,
Attorney General of the State of New York,
Petitioner

Index No: 1576/2004E

v.

EDWIN RIVERA, d/b/a
INMIGRACION HOY,
INMIGRACION HOY NEWS
TODAY, and
FORENSIC IMMIGRATION LAW,
Respondent

NOTICE OF MOTION
MOTION TO DISMISS

MEMORANDUM OF LAW
MOTION TO DISMISS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that upon the Notice of Motion dated November 16, 2023, and the affirmation of Edwin RIVERA, with accompanying exhibits annexed hereto, Respondent will move at the Submissions Part, Room 217, of this Court at 851 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York, on the 15th day of February 15, 2024, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order and judgment made dismissing this case pursuant to Violations of Constitutional Rights:

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Respondent Edwin Rivera has been a self-employed accountant since 1967. Since its establishment in 1980, THE HOMEWARD BOUND PROGRAM, FOR CHILDREN, INC. has helped people with special needs. We continued helping those who needed more from our systems after retirement. Our institutions need to prepare to do more for people in need.

Roberto Lebron, Junior (Junior) first met the Respondent in 2000 after an accounting audit of the Puerto Rican Bar Association (PRBA). Lebron, Senior, was the President of PRBA, and Junior was not with the New York State Attorney General's Office.

Attorney Nicholas Velez was the Treasurer of PRBA. After the fraud committed by Senior was discovered, Velez resigned. He called Junior to pick up the books and records of PRBA that same day (in June 2000), as well as the report of the scam. Junior was distraught and belligerent with the Respondent.

Years later, on June 28, 2004, Junior filed a Request for Judicial Intervention against Edwin Rivera—notice of petition (return date: 7/24/04). The relief sought was as follows: Injunctive relief, penalties, court costs, and restitution. The other matters listed in the petition were as follows: Executive Law Section 63(12). The Plaintiff's attorney was Roberto Lebron, AAG, and the Defendant's attorney was John Montes, Esq. The document was signed by Roberto Lebron.

Subsequently, there were Court Orders dated May 6, 2005; July 5, 2005; October 19, 2005; July 29, 2008; July 20, 2009; October 27, 2011; and September 23, 2016.

CAUSE OF ACTION, ILLEGAL ARRESTS

February 16, 2017. **Lawful basis for granting the relief requested in the Valley of Hinnom. Illegal arrest.** The Petitioner, [to avenge] after the Respondent discovered the scam committed by his father, Roberto Lebron, made false allegations and filed a complaint with the Court. they did not need a Court Order; they sent the Police from Rikers to arrest this Respondent. See Exhibit-P

February 9, 2007. **Lawful basis for granting the relief requested in the Valley of Hinnom. Illegal arrest.** The Petitioner, [to avenge] after the Respondent discovered the scam committed by his father, Roberto Lebron, made false allegations and filed a complaint with the Court. At this time, the Respondent was in the **Dominican Republic**. A warrant for arrest was issued each time in both New York and the Dominican Republic. Each warrant is for incarceration for (30) days in the worst conditions. See Exhibit-I.

On February 9, 2007, I was at the Scotia Bank in the Dominican Republic to close my checking account. As I exited the bank, about ten police officers came to arrest me with a copy of the complaint filed in the Bronx. I was taken to my hotel in handcuffs so I could find my passport and give it to them. I was paraded through the lobby in handcuffs; they

told the front desk that I was a criminal from New York and that they were there to arrest me for practicing law without a license. Meanwhile, I had a permit from the United States Department of Labor (USDOL) to interview farmworkers who were getting ready to work in Puerto Rico.

The Police called the American Embassy, and someone came to assist in the arrest. I notified the Embassy about the false arrest and also called USDOL and the FBI. On February 22, 2007, I was released to return to the USA with the assistance of the FBI and USDOL.

During this time, specifically on February 10, 2007, I was to celebrate my birthday along with my then-girlfriend, Blanca, in Puerto Rico. Since I never showed up and because she was not informed that I was in jail, she left me under the assumption that I had decided to celebrate my birthday in the Dominican Republic instead.

The Court, apparently, had approved of my arrest in the Dominican Republic; it knew the arbitrary nature of the incident but never did anything about it. The Petitioner says and does anything and is quickly approved by this Court. If it had not been for the FBI and USDOL, I would still be in jail.

June 28, 2004 - Lawful basis for granting the relief requested in the Valley of Hinnom. Engaged in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. The Petitioner, [to avenge] after the Respondent discovered the scam committed by his father, Roberto Lebron, made false allegations and filed a complaint with the Court. See Exhibit-E, NYS PETITION.

May 17, 2005 – Lawful basis for granting the relief requested in the Valley of Hinnom. The Petitioner, [to avenge] after the Respondent discovered the scam committed by his father, Roberto Lebron, Senior, fed the media pictures taken by the Marshall. This was done before the court order of May 2005 was even filed. See Exhibit-G, NEWSPAPERS.

October 10, 2006 – Lawful basis for granting the relief requested in the Valley of Hinnom. Engaged in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. The Petitioner, [to avenge] after the Respondent discovered the scam committed by his father, Roberto Lebron, Senior, fed Puerto Rican newspapers information about my medical record to discredit me and the program aimed at helping the farmers. See Exhibit-H, PUERTO RICO.

February 9, 2007 – Lawful basis for granting the relief requested in the Valley of Hinnom. Engaged in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. The Petitioner, [to avenge] after the Respondent discovered the scam committed by his father, Roberto Lebron, Senior, fed the Dominican Republican Police information to have me arrested and to discredit me and the program aimed at helping the farmers. See Exhibit-I, ARREST IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

October 3, 2016 – Lawful basis for granting the relief requested in the Valley of Hinnom. Engaged in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. The Petitioner, [to avenge] after the Respondent discovered the scam

committed by his father, Roberto Lebron, Senior, fed the media pictures taken by Marshall. See Exhibit-J, TELEVISION.

The Respondent and his lawyer (Montes) never had an opportunity to defend the allegations before the Court. The Petitioner knew how to reach Montes. Junior had prepared the RJI. After viewing the motions filed by this Respondent "in the most favorable light," there are numerous reasons for granting dismissal of this case. The Federal Court stated that the Bronx Court must dismiss this case as they would not handle matters before the Bronx Civil Court.

CAUSE OF ACTION, FAILURE TO ESTABLISH PERSONAL JURISDICTION

Montes was never notified.

Lawful basis for granting the relief requested in the Valley of Hinnom.

Engaged in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. The Court's prior order was without prejudice to renewal. *Why the Petitioner never served Montes is the biggest mystery in this case. Was there a conflict of interest or some other explanation? Is it perhaps because of the Ineffectiveness of Counsel in a civil-criminal case? We don't know. This case had more than ten (10) hearings, and Montes was never notified to attend.*

The court ruled on a summary judgment in response to a Complaint:

**Service of Process Needs to be Proper on Party's Attorney
Absent Express Authorization from Party.**

On September 15, 2023, Justice Joel M. Cohen of the New York County

Commercial Division issued a decision in Credit Europe Bank (Dubai) Ltd. v Shetty, Index No. 651931/2023, 2023 N.Y. Slip Op 33204(U) denying the Plaintiff's motion for a summary judgment in light of complaint based on improper service of process. The rationale behind the judgment was that, despite an affidavit from an attorney representing the defendant in another action that he was authorized to accept service on behalf of that defendant in this action, the Plaintiff had failed to show proper service of process because that attorney was not the attorney on record in the underlying action, and because there was no evidence that the defendant had authorized that attorney to accept process on its behalf. The Court explained:

*"Service on an attorney is proper only where the attorney has appeared in the action in which service is claimed to have been admitted (CPLR 2103[b]). Absent a formal appearance by counsel of record, serving process on a party's attorney is not sufficient to establish personal jurisdiction absent proof of the attorney's authorization" (Credit Europe Bank (Dubai) Ltd at * 1 citing Redbridge Bedford, LLC v 159 N 3rd St. Realty Holding Corp., 175 AD3d 1569, 1571 [2d Dept 2019]). As previously determined by the Court, summary judgment in lieu of complaint should be denied where apparent counsel for the defendant admits service but fails to provide any proof of their authorization to accept it (Id. citing Lord Sec. Corp. v Moorer, 2021 N.Y. Slip Op. 33706[U], 1 [N.Y. Sup Ct, New York County 2021] [other citations omitted]). The Court's prior order was "without prejudice to renewal and properly serving Shetty" (Id. at *2 [citations omitted])."*

"In an effort to demonstrate proper service of its second motion for summary judgment in lieu of a complaint in this action, CEBD submits an affirmation of service of its counsel (NYSCEF 34) annexed to which is an affirmation of Benjamin Bianco, Esq. (NYSCEF35),

whose firm represents Shetty in another action. Mr. Bianco states that he is authorized to accept service in this action but does not attach any authorization from Shetty - the person to be served - or other evidence of his authority. While the Court does not have reason to question the truthfulness of Mr. Bianco's statement, it remains insufficient to establish personal jurisdiction over Shetty."

The courts have inherent power to grant relief through judgments and decisions, irrespective of the time limitations imposed by CPLR 5015 and Article 84. City of Utica v. Gold Medal Corp., 55 Misc. 2d 182 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1967). CPLR 213 provides that a six-year statute of limitations applies to "an action for which no limit is specifically prescribed by law." Ostad v. Nehmadi, 2019 N.Y. Slip Op. 32250 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 2019).

There is no evidence that the Respondent represented that he is an attorney. The Respondent's position was Legal Assistant, New York City Department of Correction number 23892.

Assistant Pass

Lawful basis for granting the relief requested in the Valley of Hinnom. The Petitioner engaged in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation,

The Petitioner knows that this Respondent is a registered Legal Assistant. The Petitioner knows that this Respondent is an accountant. Unlike attorneys and banks, Respondent knows that you debit your bank account. They make a deposit and credit the bank account.

Attorney assistants, e.g., paralegals, investigators, law students, social workers, or other individuals employed by or working under the supervision of an attorney representing an inmate, can apply for photo identification passes valid for one year, four months, or one day. The four-month pass is issued to student interns who are assisting an attorney or legal services organization. In contrast, a one-year pass is issued to permanent employees or other individuals expected to be working under the supervision of an attorney for that time or longer.

Applicants are required to submit a completed application form and at least one government-issued photo identification. In addition, the applicant must submit a letter from an attorney-employer detailing the applicant's title, duties, and reason for the one-year, four-month, or one-day pass. For a one-year or four-month pass, the letter must also ensure that the attorney-employer will notify the Department during the validity of the pass if the applicant's employment or internship with the attorney-employer ends and return the one-year or four-month pass to the Legal Pass Office.

The Department does not accept applications for an attorney assistant pass unless the applicant is working under the supervision of an attorney actively engaged in representing one or more inmates in the Department's custody. Attorney assistants receive their pass after review by the Department's Investigation Division. Upon approval, applicants are notified to pick up the pass.

For renewals, applicants must submit a new application, at least one government-issued photo identification, the old pass, and a recent letter from the attorney-employer.

THE RESPONDENT WORKED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF ATTORNEYS

Lawful basis for granting the relief requested in the Valley of Hinnom.

Engaged in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. The attorneys under whom the Respondent worked handled the client files and appeared before the courts. This Respondent prepared the interview OMB forms and documents under the supervision of the attorneys. During the radio show, Heriberto Cabrera, Attorney at Law, appeared with the Respondent.

Meanwhile, on June 28, 2004, back in our office, the lawyers were stunned. Heriberto Cabrera, John J. Montes, Bozena Ziedalski, Neil Grimaldi, Ian Hinonangan, and Patricia Pena tried to help this Respondent.

Still, the efforts were ignored by what is known to be a conspiracy to avenge the report of the scam perpetrated by Senior. At the same time, the office was working very hard with immigration applicants.

The radio show, because of this case, was postponed until further notice. See Exhibits and translations of the radio show—

Exhibit-A. Programa de Radio, January 13, 2002;

Exhibit-B. Programa de Radio, January 27, 2002;

Exhibit-C. Programa de Radio, August 25, 2002.

See translation to English, Exhibit-L. SPANISH GROUP, TRANSLATION.

The Respondent never posed as an attorney of law handling cases of personal injury, criminal and family law, and immigration law. The attorneys working in our office

worked on those cases. If what the Petitioner is asserting is true, then the recordings would show that the Respondent was referred as an attorney.

People calling the Respondent while the radio show was going on would have said "attorney." The attorney during the radio show was Heriberto Cabrera, Attorney at Law. In fact, he is a retired Assistant District Attorney.

A retired Judge of the Bronx Supreme Court, Salvador Collazo, referred to the Respondent as "Edwin the accountant" and nothing else. He worked in the Respondent's office with his clients.

Neil Grimaldi, Attorney at Law, who ran for Bronx District Attorney, had Respondent get the identification card from the New York City Department of Corrections as Legal Assistant. He filed the paperwork with New York City Corrections.

John J. Montes, Attorney at Law, had the Respondent assist him and all other attorneys in the office in the preparation of documents and motions filed with USCIS. We are asking the Court to dismiss this case.

- (1) A judge shall be faithful to the law and maintain professional competence in it. Partisan interests, public clamor, or fear of criticism shall not sway a judge.
- (2) A judge shall require order and decorum in proceedings before the judge.
- (3) A judge who receives information indicating a substantial likelihood that another judge has committed a substantial violation of this Part shall take appropriate action.

- (4) A judge who receives information indicating a substantial likelihood that a lawyer has committed a substantial violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct (22 NYCRR Part 1200) shall take appropriate action.
- (5) Acts of a judge in the discharge of disciplinary responsibilities are part of a judge's judicial duties.

Lawful basis for granting the relief requested in the Valley of Hinnom.

Engaged in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. The Petitioner falsified evidence, counseled, or assisted a witness to testify falsely or offer an inducement to a witness, is prohibited by law.

The affidavits filed by clients about our services were false. The worst clients who are desperate because of their cases documented by USCIS said false statements beyond belief.

Ariel Cadavid, for example, was arrested for selling cocaine and was sought by the FBI and USCIS Agents who came to our office to review his file.

Stevenson Laudat was the captain of a ship that, according to him, broke down; he allowed the waves to take the vessel to shore until he got off and took a taxi to the airport to return to his country of origin. At the airport, he gave Border Patrol a different name and was deported. He later applied for a visa to enter the USA using another name. Who will believe him when he says that he abandoned the ship when he walked away to return to his country?

The ship, we believe, was full of cocaine, and he sold the whole cargo to the cartel. That is why he used a different name to return to his country of origin. **He returned to his country of origin, he said to purchase a few properties and worked on entering the USA with a Visa based on a petition filed by his mother. He entered as Stevenson Laudat, but that was not the name when he was deported from the airport.**

The Petitioner falsified evidence, counseled or assisted witnesses to testify falsely, or offered an inducement to a witness. God willing, they will face this Respondent in a Court of Law. Details of each witness will reveal that they signed affidavits custom-made by this Petitioner.

One of the witnesses worked in my office. Her husband entered with a passport that had a Visa Stamp, only that he changed the picture on the first page. He pulled the original picture on the passport and put his own picture. He was arrested by Border Patrol and had a pending order of deportation. When I was arrested in the Dominican Republic, his relative was one of the Police Officers.

For unknown reasons, the petitions filed by this Respondent were denied by USCIS. For example, petitions asking for benefits for Isabel RIVERA, my wife, and the members of our church were denied. I am also aware that by law, I may be imprisoned for up to five years or fined \$250,000, or both, for entering a marriage contract to evade any U.S. immigration law. In addition, I may be fined up to \$10,000 and imprisoned for up to five years, or both, for knowingly and willfully falsifying or concealing a material fact or using any false document in submitting this petition.

Lawful basis for granting the relief requested in the Valley of Hinnom:

Petitioner, Rule 8.4, American Bar Association – Misconduct.

It is professional misconduct for a lawyer/prosecutor/judge to:

- (a) Violate or attempt to violate the Rules of Professional Conduct, knowingly assist, or induce another to do so, or do so through the acts of another;**
- (b) Commit a criminal act that reflects adversely on the lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a lawyer in other respects;**
- (c) Engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation;**
- (d) Engage in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice;**
- (e) State or imply an ability to influence improperly a government agency or official or to achieve results by means that violate the Rules of Professional Conduct or other law; or**
- (f) Knowingly assisting a judge or judicial officer in conduct is a violation of applicable rules of judicial conduct or other laws.**

Lawful basis to grant the relief requested—an order to dismiss:

**Model Rules of Professional Conduct, American Bar Association.
Rule 3.4: Fairness To Opposing Party and Counsel.**

A lawyer shall not:

- (a) unlawfully obstruct another party's access to evidence or unlawfully alter, destroy, or conceal a document or other material having potential evidentiary value. A lawyer shall not counsel or assist another person to do any such act;**
- (b) falsify evidence, counsel, or assist a witness to testify falsely, or offer an inducement to a witness, is prohibited by law;**
- (c) knowingly disobey an obligation under the rules of a tribunal, except for an open refusal based on an assertion that no valid obligation exists;**
- (d) in pretrial procedure, make a frivolous discovery request, or fail to make a diligent effort to comply with a legally proper discovery request by an opposing party;**
- (e) in a trial, allude to any matter that the lawyer does not reasonably believe is relevant or that will not be supported by admissible evidence, assert personal knowledge of facts in issue except when testifying as a witness, or state a personal opinion as to the justness of a cause, the credibility of a witness, the culpability of a civil litigant or the guilt or innocence of an accused; or**
- (f) request a person other than a client to refrain from voluntarily giving relevant information to another party unless:
 - (1) the person is a relative or an employee or other agent of a client; and**
 - (2) the lawyer believes that the person's interests will not be adversely affected by refraining from giving information.****

Comment

(1) The procedure of the adversarial system contemplates that the evidence in a case is to be marshaled competitively by the contending parties. Fair competition in such a system is secured by prohibitions against destruction or concealment of evidence, improperly influencing witnesses, obstructive tactics in discovery procedure, and the like.

(2) Documents and other items of evidence are often essential to establish a claim or defense (See motion 011). Subject to evidentiary privileges, the right of an opposing party, including the government, to obtain evidence through discovery or subpoena is an important procedural right. The exercise of that right can be frustrated if relevant material is altered, concealed, or destroyed.

The applicable law in many jurisdictions makes it an offense to destroy material if the purpose is impairing its availability in a pending proceeding or one whose commencement can be foreseen. Falsifying evidence is also generally a criminal offense.

Falsifying Translation of Newspaper Advertising – 2004

Sometime before June 2004 – Someone other than the Respondent placed an advertisement; see Exhibit-D, LICENCIADO. It was removed three days later. There are written rules when translating documents from Spanish into English. You must adhere to the correct translation of each word that is best for the listeners or readers. Our listeners from Ecuador and Mexico on the INMIGRACION HOY radio show had to comply with the translation used in their country of birth.

See Exhibit-F. NYS TRANSLATOR AFFIDAVIT. Marisol Lugo wrote,

"(b) Spanish is my first language, which I learned from my parents, who are both Spanish speaking dominant, and who have always spoken Spanish as their principal language."

This explanation doesn't sound like she is an expert in translations. This whole thing describes a situation giving rise to personal animosity or retaliation. The fraudulent translation was fixed. The courts have inherent power to grant relief from the judgments and decisions irrespective of the time limitations imposed by CPLR 5015 and Article 84. City of Utica v. Gold Medal Corp., 55 Misc. 2d 182 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1967). CPLR 213 provides that a six-year statute of limitations applies to "an action for which no limitation is specifically prescribed by law." Ostad v. Nehmadi, 2019 N.Y. Slip Op. 32250 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 2019).

This translation caused problems. The translator deliberately falsified the translation: "(b) falsify evidence, counsel, or assist a witness to testify falsely or offer an inducement to a witness, is prohibited by law;"

Now, please refer to the work of a professional translator. See Exhibit-K for the accurate translation.

With so many sources that teach us the proper translation of the word Licenciado, it is unclear why it was mistranslated. See the following sources: (1) ASCP Board of Certification. What is the equivalent of a Licenciado from Mexico in the United States of America? Answer:

A bachelor's degree is the equivalent of a license from Mexico. See Exhibit-FINDMATE. (2) See Oxford Languages. (3) See Black's Law Dictionary. The term is given to a person who is not in the legal profession or a person with no particular occupation. (4) See Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia. A licentiate (abbreviated Lic.), is an academic degree present in many countries, representing different educational levels. It may be similar to a master's degree when issued by pontifical universities and other universities in Europe, Latin America, and Syria.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENTS

Although Licenciado expressly appears in the statutory definition of law books, case law has rejected a literal interpretation of the definition, especially when a person is exercising his constitutional rights and freedom of speech. Hence, this substance-over-form approach looks at economic realities. People come to our office to seek essential things needed to stay alive. The statutory definition itself requires a transactional analysis.

The Plaintiff has failed to state a proper claim owing to the poor translation of Licenciado. Obviously, the Respondent was not doing business under different names other than when on the radio show. An examination of the radio show recordings proves that the Respondent is referred to as Edwin therein.

Exhibit-A. Programa de Radio, January 13, 2002;

Exhibit-B. Programa de Radio, January 27, 2002;

Exhibit-C. Programa de Radio, August 25, 2002.

See translation to English, Exhibit-L. SPANISH GROUP, TRANSLATION.

The Plaintiff needs to improve in other ways that will be brought to light upon an examination and review of the accounting books and records. See RECORD. All clients have an outstanding balance for the monies paid on their behalf to the lawyers who represented their case before USCIS. See the list of attorneys listed herein.

Finally, the Respondent seeks triple damages based on false allegations that have caused injury. Even when construed in the light most favorable to the Plaintiff, his complaint fails to allege injury of the sort that New York State sought to remedy by acting upon the allegations.

WHEREFORE, the deponent respectfully asks for an order relieving the Respondent from the aforesaid judgment(s) and vacating and setting aside the judgment(s).

Consistent with the objectives of Rules 4.2 (ABA MODEL RULES) and 4.3, disclosure to a represented defendant must be made through the defendant's counsel and, in case of an unrepresented defendant, it must ordinarily be accompanied by a request to the court for the appointment of counsel to assist the defendant in taking such legal measures as may be appropriate.

The Respondent respectfully asks the court to appoint counsel to assist the respondent.

Dated: November 16, 2023

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Edwin RIVERA', is written over a horizontal line.

Edwin RIVERA, Pro Se

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CC:

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**SUPREME COURT
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
BRONX COUNTY**

**PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
By LETICIA JAMES,
Attorney General of the State of New York,
Petitioner,**

Index No: 1576/2004E

vs.

**EDWIN RIVERA, d/b/a
INMIGRACION HOY,
INMIGRACION HOY NEWS
TODAY, and
FORENSIC IMMIGRATION LAW,
Respondent**

**AFFIRMATION IN SUPPORT OF
MOTION TO DISMISS**

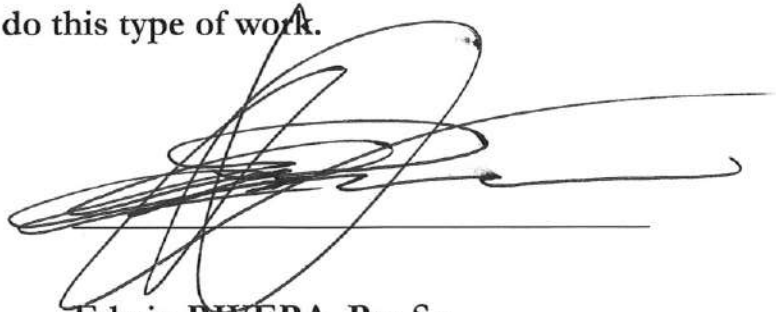
EDWIN RIVERA says:

- 1. I am the respondent, Pro Se, in the above-entitled action, and I am thoroughly familiar with all of the facts and circumstances heretofore**

had herein.

2. The above-entitled action was brought for a decision dated May 6, 2005, based on false allegations.
3. The information and facts on this motion were collected from all the documents submitted to the court over the years.
4. I have spent almost all my time since 2004 researching to prepare the documents and motions in vain.
5. I don't believe the system is made for the poor and the needy; it is designed to help the rich and famous.
6. When you read the Memorandum of Law – Motion to Dismiss, you will find the reflection of a person my age (born February 10, 1948) and not someone trained to do this type of work.

November 16, 2023

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Edwin RIVERA', written over a horizontal line. The signature is highly stylized and somewhat illegible due to its cursive and overlapping nature.

Edwin RIVERA, Pro Se

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

RE: *
*
PROGRAMA DE RADIO *
EMISORA 1380 *
*
-----*

TRANSCRIPCIÓN DE REGRABACIÓN SUMINISTRADA

FECHA : 13 de enero de 2002

HORA : 11:58 p.m.

CLIENTE : SR. EDWIN RIVERA

DIRECCIÓN : Bronx, New York

PARTICIPANTES:

MODERADORES:

Sr. Locutor

Sr. Edwin Rivera

Lcdo. Heriberto Cabrera

EXHIBIT-A

1 * * *

2 Los procedimientos se desarrollaron según surgen de
3 la siguiente transcripción.

4 - 0 -

5 LOCUTOR:

6 ...de las leyes y, por supuesto, de Inmigración.
7 Vamos a darle la bienvenida también al popular abogado
8 Heriberto Cabrera que hizo... estuvo un poquito de
9 vacaciones, pero ya lo tenemos por aquí nuevamente.

10 LCDO. CABRERA:

11 Sí, ya yo estuviera bien si fuera vacación, pero tú
12 sabes que siempre es trabajando.

13 LOCUTOR:

14 Claro que sí. Eso lo sabemos.

15 LCDO. CABRERA:

16 Pues, pues tú sabes que estábamos en la República
17 Dominicana por largo tiempo tratando con los casos esos
18 del accidente del trágico evento que sucedió con el vuelo
19 587, pero siempre que... pensando en la audiencia, en
20 ustedes, los oyentes del 1380 y yo sé, y como ustedes
21 saben, que el principal en esto de la Inmigración viene
22 siendo Edwin Rivera, que siempre ha estado aquí en co...
23 acompañándoles todos los domingos de 8:00 a 10:00. Y yo
24 sé que sí, que está haciendo tremendo trabajo, porque todo
25 el público siempre me lo deja saber. Así es que en

1 tremendas mado... manos los dejo aquí con Edwin. Edwin,
2 saludos.

3 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

4 Bueno, un saludo para todos, pero hoy vamos a tener
5 una fiesta con las diferentes Visas y la... especialmente,
6 la K y la V, de Victoria, y además de eso, vamos a hablar
7 de CSS, LULAC, para las personas que no pudieron recibir
8 la residencia permanente a través de años, especialmente,
9 desde el 1987. En breve, les voy a recordar otra vez que
10 en diciembre 21 del año 2000, el presidente Clinton firmó
11 una ley que les afecta a una gran cantidad de las personas
12 que han tratado de conseguir la residencia permanente.
13 Aquellas personas que han tratado de conseguir la
14 residencia permanente debajo de la 245(i) por empleo y por
15 razones que, que ellos entraron aquí ilegal a los Estados
16 Unidos.

17 Aquellos que entraron a los Estados Unidos antes de
18 eso, del año 2000... Perdón. Del año mil nove... mil...
19 '1982', 1982, aquellos que trataron de aplicar durante la
20 Amnistía y no, no pudieron conseguir la residencia
21 permanente. Bueno, vamos a empezar. En el 1987, nosotros
22 pasamos por lo que viene siendo hoy en día y en aquel
23 tiempo, la Amnistía. La Amnistía le ofreció la residencia
24 a las personas que indicaron en un formulario, el 867, que
25 llegaron aquí antes del 1982 y en enero 1 de 1982 estaban

1 en los Estados Unidos ilegal.

2 Aquellas personas indicaron adónde trabajaron, adónde
3 vivieron. Lógico que lo hicieron con pruebas. Esas
4 pruebas son bien importantes porque era la razón y lo, lo
5 que necesitaba Inmigración para ustedes recibir la
6 residencia permanente. En aquel tiempo, la 'temporary' y
7 después, la permanente. En, en aquel tiempo,
8 naturalmente, Inmigración aceptaba la, la... el Formulario
9 867 con 'affidavits' que vienen siendo testamentos de
10 personas que vienen preparados para ellos firmar indicando
11 que lo que está diciendo el aplicante es correcto.

12 Lógico, las personas no tuvieron que traer prueba de
13 bancos o que tenían casas o licencias de manejar o adónde
14 en realidad trabajaron, porque ellos estaban aquí, en
15 estos Estados Unidos ilegal. Una persona que entró a los
16 Estados Unidos de poco antes o mucho antes de 1982 y ha
17 estado ilegal, no puede abrir una cuenta de banco, no
18 puede... no podía conseguir una licencia de manejar, no
19 podía estar en los libros de una compañía. Muchas veces,
20 no podían ni ir a un hospital para conseguir que el
21 Gobierno pagara por los gastos médicos por falta de
22 dinero, y en realidad, la gran mayoría, cuando se
23 enfermaban, iban al médico cuando se estaban muriendo y,
24 y la mayoría se curaban en su casa.

25 Había otra, otra cantidad, naturalmente, que cuando

1 necesitaban... tenían necesidad de ir a un médico, tenían
2 que regresar a su país por el miedo que ellos le tenían a
3 los hospitales, que, que Inmigración iba a entrar en el
4 cuadro o con los médicos por falta de dinero. No se le
5 exige mucho a un inmigrante en términos de pruebas desde
6 el 1982 hasta dic... vamos a decir, desde diciembre de
7 1981 hasta diciembre del 88.

8 A esas personas se les exige que traigan pruebas,
9 pero en pruebas se les exige que sean en términos de
10 'affidavits'. Nosotros no les vamos a aceptar porque
11 preferimos ir a la Corte y pelear su caso usando
12 testamentos, usando declaraciones de personas que indican
13 que usted vivió y trabajó en los Estados Unidos desde, por
14 lo menos, diciembre del 81 hasta diciembre del 88 y esas
15 declaraciones, naturalmente, es lo que nosotros vamos a
16 usar como pruebas. Si llegan a la oficina de nosotros con
17 una caja de recibos no vamos a aceptar esos recibos. No
18 le vamos a mandar a Inmigración un cajón de recibos,
19 porque, primero, Inmigración no lo va a aceptar.

20 Ellos tienen sus regulaciones del... de debajo de, de
21 leyes que ellos tienen, que no quieren aceptar cantidades
22 de documentos, porque imagínate si una persona viene con
23 un cajón de recibos y todo el mundo lo hace y hay un
24 millón de personas, hay entonces... entonces, van a tener
25 un millón de cajones y no van a tener espacio para, para

1 resolver los casos. Y además de eso, los investigadores
2 de Inmigración revisan los recibos o las pruebas que ellos
3 dicen que necesitan con intenciones de encontrar algo mal
4 con esas pruebas.

5 Desde ese tiempo, naturalmente, todo siem... en todos
6 los tiempos se ha necesitado o, o se le ha pedido a
7 ustedes que traigan lo que sea necesario. Hubo un
8 tiempo... Es más, ese tiempo de 14 años desde el 1987
9 hasta el año 2000, inclusive, verdad, por esos 14 años,
10 las personas que fueron a Inmigración en busca de la
11 residencia trataron de aplicar debajo de la CSS y LULAC y
12 se encontraron con investigadores, con preguntas de, de
13 los oficiales de Inmigración, pidiendo, pidiéndoles una
14 tonelada de recibos y pruebas año por año, pero lo hacían
15 no porque habían pasado una nueva ley, sino porque...
16 Ellos lo hacían porque no tenían otras razones por qué
17 pedirles. Ellos tenían que buscar las razones por no
18 darles la residencia o, por lo menos, no darles la, la
19 Autorización de Trabajo.

20 LCDO. CABRERA:

21 Okey. Pero Edwin, déjame, déjame interrumpirte un
22 segundito...

23 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

24 Unjú.

25

1 LCDO. CABRERA:

2 ...porque yo me estoy durmiendo aquí.

3 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

4 No, claro.

5 LCDO. CABRERA:

6 Estoy relajando. Oye bien, entonces, tú me dices a
7 mí... Vamos a empezar por lo siguiente, porque la gente
8 siempre que viene a la oficina me dice a mí, "¿Pero,
9 doctor Cabrera, cómo que yo voy a demostrar que yo llegué
10 aquí antes de 1982?" Y yo lo primero que les digo a ellos
11 es, "Que yo mismo no me recuerdo dónde yo vivía en ese
12 tiempo. No tengo recibos para demostrarle a nadie".
13 Entonces, mira, yo soy abogado y la gente no entiende que
14 la palabra de un individuo tienen valor. ¿No es cierto?

15 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

16 Claro. Exacto. Hasta el mismo Congreso dijo que,
17 que lo que se le pide a Inmigración que les exija a
18 ustedes sea con cosas que sean, por ejemplo, 'affidavits'
19 de personas que, que son 'credibles', o sea, creíbles.

20 LCDO. CABRERA:

21 O una cartita, como dices tú.

22 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

23 Una cartita.

24 LCDO. CABRERA:

25 ¿Indicando qué?

1 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 O sea, indicando dónde la persona trabajó durante,
3 por lo menos, desde diciembre del 81 hasta diciembre del
4 88.

5 LCDO. CABRERA:

6 Okey. Entonces, ¿un individuo que sea ciudadano
7 americano y puede ser ciudadano... tiene que ser ciudadano
8 antes de 1982 o puede ser...

9 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 No, no, no, no. La persona, si es ciudadano
11 americano hoy en día, y entonces, esa persona puede probar
12 que él estaba aquí, en los Estados Unidos, desde antes de
13 1982, hoy en día es americano, naturalmente, lo usamos a
14 él, porque él es ciudadano americano.

15 LCDO. CABRERA:

16 Okey. Entonces, esa persona que fue ciudadano, que
17 es ciudadano, puede... pudo irse y hacerse ciudadano,
18 vamos a decir, hace dos o tres años atrás, en... siendo
19 que él pueda demostrar con sus palabras sus hechos, que
20 fue ciudadano antes de 1982. ¿No es cierto?

21 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

22 Claro. Las declaraciones de él, de esa persona o
23 esas personas es sumamente importante. Trate,
24 naturalmente, de no buscar un ciudadano americano que ha
25 pasado la mayor parte de su vida en... bueno, después de

1 hacerse ciudadano, en, en problemas.

2 LCDO. CABRERA:

3 Exacto. Entonces, el público necesita... Porque
4 siempre, cada día, yo primero lo que pie... empiezo a
5 explicarle al cliente, le digo yo, "Mira... Ellos me
6 dicen, "¿Y cómo hay que trabajar este asunto de Amnistía?"
7 La cosa es clara. Que el Departamento de Inmigración
8 falló, falló y gravemente...

9 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 Claro.

11 LCDO. CABRERA:

12 ...y por esa razón fue que la Iglesia Católica puso
13 una demanda contra ellos y fue... y el público necesita
14 reconocer lo siguiente, que fue basada a esa demanda,
15 porque el Departamento de Inmigración, como nadie... como
16 todo el mundo, digo, no se menea si no hay razón y la
17 fuerza que hizo el Departamento de Inmigración mudarse o
18 moverse fue la Corte Federal y el Congreso y el
19 Presidente. El Congreso de los Estados Unidos, como dijo
20 Edwin, les dijo, "Mira, ustedes necesitan reconsiderarse".
21 ¿Cómo se dice?

22 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

23 Reconsiderar.

24 LCDO. CABRERA:

25 Reconsiderar esas peticiones de nuevo, porque ustedes

1 fallaron. Imagínese, ¿cuál miembro del... de este oyente
2 o estos que están ahí...

3 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

4 Uhm.

5 LCDO. CABRERA:

6 ...no han enfrentado una cara fea, sea en el
7 Departamento de 'Motor Vehicles', ¿no es verdad, Edwin?

8 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

9 No, no.

10 LCDO. CABRERA:

11 Cuando uno va a renovar su licencia o lo que sea,
12 "Ah, no, que estoy almorzando. Quitátame de aquí", y es
13 igual con el... con Inmigración.

14 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

15 El día mejor.

16 LCDO. CABRERA:

17 Uno iba allá en el 87, y Edwin, y tú sabes, porque tú
18 ibas con muchos de los clientes.

19 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

20 Exacto.

21 LCDO. CABRERA:

22 ¿No es verdad? Tú ibas allá...

23 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

24 Unjú.

25

1 LCDO. CABRERA:

2 ..."Mire señor o señora que trabaja aquí con el
3 Departamento de Inmigración, favor de aceptar mi, mi
4 petición" y ellos le, le miraban con una cara muy seria y
5 muy grave, indicándoles como que "Tú eres...

6 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

7 Como perros bravos.

8 LCDO. CABRERA:

9 Exacto. "Ah, a mí no me gusta cómo tú escribiste tu
10 nombre". ¿Qué otra cosa te decían, Edwin? Dime.

11 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

12 No, les decían otras cosas, naturalmente, pero a
13 estas alturas no vamos a tirar piedras, porque imagínate,
14 ellos vienen de una cultura de... que viene de antes de la
15 Amnistía. La Amnistía se aprobó noviembre 6 de 1986, pero
16 mucho antes, por muchos años antes de esa fecha, hubo una
17 cultura especial en Inmigración, una actitud en
18 Inmigración que tenían que ser bien fuerte para darle o
19 recibir documentos de los inmigrantes. Esa experiencia
20 que ellos pasaron, ese entrenamiento que tenían eran las
21 mismas personas que recibieron la co... las, las
22 instrucciones para, para entrevistar a los inmi... a los
23 aplicantes durante la Amnistía y fue un fallo muy grande,
24 porque si uno viene a ver y preguntar, "¿Qué fue en
25 realidad que pasó en Inmigración durante la Amnistía que

1 el... por qué tan poquitas personas no pudieron conseguir
2 la residencia permanente?"

3 Pues entonces, vamos a darle cráneo a eso. Lo que
4 pasó fue lo siguiente, que las personas que habían
5 indicado y habían te... y tenían las pruebas en términos
6 de cartas y de 'affidavits' y todo durante la Amnistía que
7 ellos estaban aquí desde antes del 1982, esas personas
8 también en la aplicación indicaron que habían salido de
9 los Estados Unidos y regresado, porque, naturalmente, si
10 estaban aquí desde, desde el 81, 80 o 79 y por fin
11 decidieron, por una emergencia, salir de los Estados
12 Unidos, vamos a decir en agosto del 87 y después
13 regresaron y les dieron ganas de aplicar durante la
14 Amnistía, Inmigración consideró que esas personas que
15 habían salido después de que habían entrado,
16 especialmente, en los años de novie... durante el tiempo
17 noviembre 6 del 86 hasta mayo 5 del 88, si salieron,
18 entonces, Inmigración indicó una razón por qué ellos no
19 querían darle la residencia permanente a esas personas.

20 Dijeron que la persona, al haber salido, entonces, no
21 estuvo aquí fijo en los Estados Unidos. Bueno, esa fue la
22 razón que ellos usaron y la razón, el porqué se dieron las
23 dos demandas contra Inmigración, porque en realidad,
24 cuando una persona tiene que salir del país por una
25 emergencia, tiene un apartamento con muebles, carros y

1 cuanta madre, aquí, en los Estados Unidos, sigue pagando
2 eso y hace su viaje y regresa a continuar a pagar la, la
3 renta, la Con Edison, todo lo que tenía atrasado.

4 Bueno, esa persona cuando hizo el viaje, no... o sea,
5 él no abandonó su residencia permanente en los Estados
6 Unidos. Aunque esa residencia era ilegal, su residencia
7 permanente cumplía con los requisitos de la Amnistía.
8 Entonces, es el... las, las razones por qué se dio las
9 demandas fue por esa razón. Ahora, hay personas que hoy
10 en día dicen, "Bueno, yo no recibí la residencia
11 permanente de la Amnistía. No tengo prueba que yo fui a
12 Inmigración", y no vas a tener prueba, porque cuando eso,
13 Inmigración decidió ver la aplicación, entonces, decirle
14 a la persona, "Mira, mi hermano, tú saliste. Tú no puedes
15 estar aquí aplicando porque no vas a recibir nada". Y
16 después de eso...

17 LCDO. CABRERA:

18 Pero espérate. ¿Ellos le saquea... el, el
19 Departamento de Inmigración en ese entonces les sacó copia
20 a las, a las peticiones?

21 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

22 No, no les sacó nada.

23 LCDO. CABRERA:

24 ¿Y no les dio recibos?

25

1 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 No, y los pobres inmigrantes, naturalmente, hoy
3 tienen la preocupación de decir, "Cóntrale, pero yo no
4 dejé... yo no, yo no tengo ninguna prueba de que yo traté
5 de aplicar durante la Amnistía".

6 LCDO. CABRERA:

7 Okey. Oye bien, te voy a hacer una pregunta y la
8 hice la última vez que yo estuve aquí...

9 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 Unjú.

11 LCDO. CABRERA:

12 ...hace tres o cuatro semanas. No te rías,
13 (ininteligible). ¿Okey? Que él dice, "Ah, no, que tú
14 estabas de vacación". ¿Vacación? Si fuera así...

15 LOCUTOR:

16 Yo sé, yo sé que estabas trabajando fuertemente.

17 LCDO. CABRERA:

18 ...la esposa mía me bota.

19 LOCUTOR:

20 Lo que... porque me da risa es que tú dices...

21 LCDO. CABRERA:

22 Sí.

23 LOCUTOR:

24 ..."Hace unas tres o cuatro semanas".

25

1 LCDO. CABRERA:

2 Oye bien, Edwin, ¿de todas las peticiones...

3 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

4 Sí. Ajá.

5 LCDO. CABRERA:

6 ...que, que hicimos nosotros en el 1987, cuántas
7 fueron?

8 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

9 8,447 aplicaciones.

10 LCDO. CABRERA:

11 La memoria tuya es tremenda, porque yo siempre digo
12 8,487. Entonces, a muchos miembros del público...

13 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

14 No. It's '8,447'.

15 LCDO. CABRERA:

16 'There you go'. Okey. ¿De todas esas... Oiga bien,
17 porque la gente... Yo soy muy franco con la gente. Yo
18 tengo mi licencia de abogado y yo no la voy a arriesgar
19 por ninguna razón. Entonces, ellos dicen, "Ah, no, pero
20 los recibos y esto y aquello". Nunca, nunca se sometió
21 ningún recibo falso, porque no hay necesidad de recibo.

22 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

23 Tú no tienes necesidad de estar rompiendo leyes,
24 encima de que estás aquí ilegal, mi hermano. No tienes,
25 no tienes que estar buscando cajones y pidiéndole al

1 vecino que te venda un recibo.

2 LCDO. CABRERA:

3 Ah, pero déjame ponérselo en claro, ¿de todas esas
4 peticiones, 8,447...

5 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

6 Menos una.

7 LCDO. CABRERA:

8 Menos una. Oye bien, ¿de todas esas peticiones,
9 cuántas veces hiciste... hicimos nosotros solamente, la
10 prueba que sometió fue solamente los affidávits o la carta
11 de parte de los ciudadanos?

12 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

13 En todos los casos menos una.

14 LCDO. CABRERA:

15 En el 100 por ciento. No, no, oye bien.

16 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

17 Entonces... Pero no, no. Pero espérate, espérate.

18 LCDO. CABRERA:

19 Tú no me escuchaste. No, no, no, no. ¿En cuántos
20 casos se usaron los... las... los 'affidavits' o las
21 cartas?

22 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

23 En todos.

24 LCDO. CABRERA:

25 Ah, eso es lo que digo...

1 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 En todos.

3 LCDO. CABRERA:

4 ...menos uno. ¿Y en cuántos de esos casos dijo
5 Inmigración, "No, no. Tú no tienes la, la evidencia
6 suficiente"?

7 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

8 No, no, no, no. Mi hermano, cuando yo llegué con mi
9 cara de perro con los clientes, le dieron...

10 LCDO. CABRERA:

11 Y él tiene caras de perro.

12 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

13 ...le, le dieron la residencia a cada uno de los
14 aplicantes.

15 LCDO. CABRERA:

16 Al 100 por ciento.

17 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

18 'That's right'. Pero si uno va con esa cara de miedo
19 a Inmigración, naturalmente, te van a coger de chota o de
20 zángano...

21 LCDO. CABRERA:

22 Exactamente.

23 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

24 ...naturalmente, pero si tú vas con lo que exige la
25 ley, con esa actitud que tú tienes y, y seguro de que tú

1 tienes lo que te pide la ley, entonces, mi hermano, tú vas
2 como si vas a coger un examen.

3 LCDO. CABRERA:

4 'That's right'. Porque uno está seguro de lo que
5 está presentando.

6 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

7 Claro.

8 LCDO. CABRERA:

9 ¿No es así? No, eso... Por eso es que yo lo
10 primero... lo que le digo al público es, cuando viene a la
11 oficina, "Mire, en el 87, esos eran los mínimos requisitos
12 y con todo eso, le da... le entregaban a uno la tarjeta de
13 residente permanente". ¿Entonces qué es... qué será ahora
14 cuando el Congreso le ha indicado, le ha mandado, le ha
15 requerido al Departamento de Inmigración que necesitan
16 ser, 'quote-unquote', flexibles con la consideración?
17 Imagínense, ¿qué quiere decir eso, señores? Que por lo
18 menos necesitan seguir las, las mismas reglas que estaban
19 usando en ese entonces, ¿no?

20 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

21 Y mucho más ahora que nunca. Imagínate, si han
22 pasado 20 años, 20 años. Ahora, pregúntale a Remigio
23 Pérez, que es americano, que llena 'income taxes' todos
24 los años, dile a él que te traiga los recibos del año
25 pasado y te va a decir, "Yo no los... Yo los boté".

1 Entonces, ¿por qué es que el inmigrante es tan especial o
2 acaso es que...

3 LCDO. CABRERA:

4 Yo mismo...

5 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

6 Pero...

7 LCDO. CABRERA:

8 Pero es que yo mismo no tengo nada de eso, yo mismo.

9 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 No, no, no, no. El inmi... el inmigrante no es
11 moderno ni nada de eso. Él es tal como cualquier otra
12 persona. Él es... Él no tiene que... obli...
13 obligaciones especiales.

14 LCDO. CABRERA:

15 Es cierto. Es cierto.

16 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

17 No, el inmigrante no tiene regulaciones especiales.

18 El hecho de que... Adiós...

19 LCDO. CABRERA:

20 Exacto.

21 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

22 ...¿quién se va a poner a guardar cajones de recibos
23 y tenerlos por los pasillos de la casa día y noche?

24 LCDO. CABRERA:

25 'That's right'. En lo que se le quema el

1 departamento.

2 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

3 No, el Departamento de Fuego viene y le cierra el
4 apartamento.

5 LCDO. CABRERA:

6 Así es.

7 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

8 No, no. Usted...

9 LCDO. CABRERA:

10 No, es que, por ejemplo, ¿los contables, cuánto
11 tiempo necesitan mantener sus recibos?

12 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

13 Siete años.

14 LCDO. CABRERA:

15 Siete años. ¿Los abogados? Cinco años. Entonces,
16 ¿qué, al inmigrante le van a pedir, "No, usted necesita
17 tener su documentación por 20 años?" Jamás.

18 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

19 No, nada, nada. El inmigrante es... Adiós, caray.
20 Imagínate, ¿un inmigrante que acaba de llegar aquí con...
21 sin apartamento, sin casa, sin carro, cómo va a estar...

22 LOCUTOR:

23 ¿Y con pitos y flautas?

24 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

25 ...cómo va... ¡Ay, María Purísima!

1 LOCUTOR:

2 Bueno, vamos a pedirle al público que le... si está
3 disponible, pues... ¿Ustedes están disponibles para las
4 llamadas?

5 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

6 Sí, estamos disponibles...

7 LCDO. CABRERA:

8 Sí.

9 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 ...y casi, casi ya... Yo me estoy calentando.

11 LCDO. CABRERA:

12 Ya está guapo, está guapo.

13 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

14 No, no, no, no, no.

15 LOCUTOR:

16 Bueno, vamos a recordar el teléfono para que ya vayan
17 marcando, porque quiero ver las líneas llenas.

18 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

19 866-222-1380, como dice la Emisora 1380.

20 LOCUTOR:

21 Marque ahora. Son las 8 de la noche, 28 minutos.
22 Vamos a continuar con ustedes. Así que vayan marcando
23 mientras aquí, los expertos, nos hablan del tema. Así que
24 adelante, caballeros.

25

1 LCDO. CABRERA:

2 Bueno, yo lo que quiero indicarle también al público
3 en general, oye bien, es que la gran mayoría no entiende.
4 ¿Esta ley solamente existe hasta cuándo, Edwin? Mayo...

5 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

6 Esto es... Esto dura hasta mayo 31 y yo les suplico
7 a todos los hispanos. La última vez, yo ayudé a los que
8 hablaban inglés y, naturalmente, a los hispanos, pero esta
9 vez me estoy dedicando o nos estamos dedicando...

10 LCDO. CABRERA:

11 Unjú.

12 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

13 ...exclusivamente a dar... a darles el servicio de
14 nosotros, la ayuda de nosotros...

15 LCDO. CABRERA:

16 Unjú.

17 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

18 ...a los hispanos, no porque lo queremos así, pero se
19 ha dado el caso que esa es la manera que lo queremos
20 hacer. Encima de eso, les quiero decir a ustedes, hay dos
21 visas que yo quiero que ustedes se aprovechen de ellas.

22 LCDO. CABRERA:

23 Pero, Edwin, antes de seguir con otro tema...

24 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

25 Unjú.

1 LCDO. CABRERA:

2 ...déjame... porque esto es tan importante. Para mí,
3 mira, Edwin ha trabajado en esta área de Inmigración, más
4 de 30 años, ¿unjú?

5 LOCUTOR:

6 ¿Café?

7 LCDO. CABRERA:

8 Sinceramente...

9 LOCUTOR:

10 ¿Café?

11 LCDO. CABRERA:

12 ¿Cómo?

13 LOCUTOR:

14 ¿Quieren café?

15 LCDO. CABRERA:

16 Café.

17 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

18 Deme un poquitito.

19 LCDO. CABRERA:

20 No. Me, me ofreció arroz con habichuelas y un
21 bistec encebollado, ¿y lo que me ofrece es café? ¿Qué
22 pasa aquí?

23 LOCUTOR:

24 Oye, es mejor algo que na'.

25

1 LCDO. CABRERA:

2 No. Y entonces, el público pregunta, "¿Y por qué es
3 que Cabrera es así de presentado?" Adiós. No, de verdad.

4 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

5 No, yo quiero que ustedes, un poquito más tarde...
6 Son las 8:30. Como a las 9 y cuarto, yo voy a estar
7 hablando de las... de dos visas. Díganle a medio mundo.
8 Pongan sus grabadoras, porque las... hay dos visas que
9 ustedes se tienen que aprovechar, especialmente, si
10 ustedes tienen una de dos, la residencia permanente o ya
11 llegaron a ser ciudadanos americanos. Ustedes van a poder
12 aprovecharse de dos visas, que es sumamente importante
13 para nosotros...

14 LCDO. CABRERA:

15 Exacto.

16 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

17 ...porque la verdad es...

18

19

* * *

20

21

FIN DE LA GRABACIÓN

22

23

24

25

1 FECHA : 13 de enero de 2002
2 ASUNTO : Programa de Radio Emisora 1380

3

4

5

CERTIFICACIÓN DE LA TRANSCRIPTORA

6

7 CERTIFICO que la que antecede es la transcripción
8 fiel y correcta realizada por la suscribiente de la
9 regrabación del programa que fuera suministrada a nuestra
10 oficina.

11 Certifico, además, que debido a la calidad de la
12 regrabación, cuando no se entendió lo expresado, se
13 procedió a intercalar la palabra "ininteligible" y en
14 ocasiones algunas personas podrían estar mal identificadas
15 y/o no fueron identificadas, por falta de identificación
16 de éstas para el récord.

17 En San Juan, Puerto Rico, a 26 de septiembre de 2023.

18

19

20

21

22

MARÍA DE LOURDES CRUZ ORELLANA

23

TRANSCRIPTORA

24

25

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

RE: *
*
PROGRAMA DE RADIO *
EMISORA 1380 *
*
-----*

TRANSCRIPCIÓN DE REGRABACIÓN SUMINISTRADA

FECHA : 27 de enero de 2002
HORA : 11:58 p.m.
CLIENTE : SR. EDWIN RIVERA
DIRECCIÓN : Bronx, New York

PARTICIPANTES:

MODERADORES:

Sr. Locutor

Sr. Edwin Rivera

EXHIBIT-B

1 * * *

2 Los procedimientos se desarrollaron según surgen de
3 la siguiente transcripción.

4 - 0 -

5 LOCUTOR:

6 Así que le damos las buenas noches desde ya.
7 Edwin...

8 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

9 Buenos días, doctor.

10 LOCUTOR:

11 ¿Cómo estás?

12 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

13 Aquí, lo más bien. Tratando de descansar, porque me
14 he pasado el día entero estudiando y revisando notas
15 para...

16 LOCUTOR:

17 Me imagino. Tú siempre estás con la...

18 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

19 ...para el día de hoy.

20 LOCUTOR:

21 Efectivamente. Así que me imagino que tenemos cosas
22 nuevas para todo el público en general.

23 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

24 Bueno, hay un reguerete de cosas, naturalmente, para
25 repetirles y también para un poquito más tarde, le voy a

1 traer algo a la... Les voy a recordar a us... a todos
2 ustedes que toda la información que nosotros les pasamos
3 a ustedes es información que viene directamente de los
4 libros de las leyes, libros de leyes, información que
5 imprime Inmigración en el Internet. Además de eso, basado
6 en la experiencia de nosotros a través de los últimos
7 tres... 30 años.

8 LOCUTOR:

9 Claro.

10 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

11 Lógico que hay información que nosotros nos enteramos
12 y sabemos de ella en la calle y les dejamos pasar... o
13 dejamos saber a ustedes. Por ejemplo, problemas que
14 inmigrantes tuvieron en la línea.

15 LOCUTOR:

16 Pero tú siempre, antes de decir algo, lo confirmas,
17 lógico. Nunca, nunca lo tiras al aire simplemente por
18 tirarlo, porque lo dijo Fulanito de Tal en la esquina.

19 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

20 Exacto. Y hay gente que, naturalmente, que se ponen
21 a decir cosas...

22 LOCUTOR:

23 Que no son.

24 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

25 ...que no son y eso la verdad es que, que perjudica

1 a los mismos inmigrantes, porque si uno, por ejemplo, está
2 tratando de ayudar a un grupo de personas que necesitan...

3 LOCUTOR:

4 Unjú.

5 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

6 ...¿por qué buscarle los lados feos al... a las
7 situaciones?

8 LOCUTOR:

9 Ya que no los tienen.

10 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

11 Exacto.

12 LOCUTOR:

13 Pero bueno, hay que dejarlos así y, quizás, en un
14 futuro, proceder, pues legalmente.

15 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

16 Así mismo. A través de los tiempos, naturalmente,
17 han pasado muchas cosas, pero vamos a llevarnos a un
18 tiempo atrás, que viene siendo el 1987, cuando nosotros
19 teníamos lo que viene siendo la, la Amnistía. En aquel
20 tiempo, naturalmente, había, precisamente, aquí... en
21 aquel año, mayo del 87 a mayo del 88, había cerca de 6
22 millones de personas en los Estados Unidos que podían
23 haber aplicado debajo de la Amnistía, pero poco menos de
24 2 millones de personas aplicaron y parte de esos no
25 llegaron a tener la residencia permanente.

1 Bueno, si dos millones de personas de 4 millones
2 estaban aquí, en los Estados Unidos, elegibles para
3 aplicar, quiere decir que... O sea, de, de, de 6, 4... 2
4 aplicaron, 4 no aplicaron. Quiere decir que 4 millones de
5 personas se quedaron ilegal en los Estados Unidos tratando
6 de vivir y conseguir la residencia permanente y a tra...
7 a través de otros programas. Muchos de ellos, según
8 van.... iban pasando los tiempos, se fueron. La Amnistía
9 terminó mayo de 1988 y después de eso, naturalmente, como
10 no vieron que podían encontrar trabajo, no podían... no
11 pudieron encontrar el 'Social Security' o cómo legalizarse
12 en este país, se fueron poco a poco a sus países y se
13 quedaron allá.

14 Pocos... Muchos de ellos, también dejaron los hijos
15 que estaban viviendo con ellos, o las hijas, o familias en
16 general, y ellos siguieron, naturalmente, su ruta para su
17 país. Pero aquellas personas que fueron, estuvieron aquí
18 desde antes de 1982 y estuvieron, por lo menos, hasta mayo
19 de 1988. Pongan bien la atención. O sea, que si tú
20 estabas o esa persona estuvo aquí, vamos a suponer, en
21 diciembre o antes de diciembre del 81 y estuvo aquí
22 hasta... por lo menos, hasta mayo de 1988 y decidió irse
23 de los Estados, porque él trató de aplicar durante la
24 Amnistía, pero como no tenía una aplicación completa o le
25 negaron... no le quisieron aceptar la aplicación, él se

1 fue y dijo, "Ah, déjalo. Voy a dejar esto perdido y me
2 voy para mi país". Esas personas, hoy en día, pueden
3 aplicar debajo de las, de las mismas regulaciones de la
4 Amnistía. Ahora, la Amnistía es Sección 245(a).

5 Vamos a ponerle atención a esto, porque esto es bien,
6 bien importante. La Amnistía es Sección 245(a).
7 Entonces, este año nosotros estamos trabajando con un
8 programa... Desde el año pasado, mejor dicho, que se
9 llama LIFE. LIFE es Sección 1104 y 1504 de un... de una
10 ley para unificar las familias. Esta ley de LIFE cubre
11 aquellas personas que aplicaron debajo de CSS y LULAC.
12 También hay una clave ahí que si usted, por ejemplo, le
13 negaron la aplicación o tuvo problemas con tratar...
14 cuando trató de aplicar debajo de CSS y LULAC, usted puede
15 aplicar debajo de LIFE.

16 Pero vamos a separar a LIFE de la Sección 245(a). La
17 245(a) es la ley que aceptó el Congreso de los Estados
18 Unidos y el presidente de los Estados Unidos en noviembre
19 6 de 1986. Debajo de la 245(a), las personas aplicaron
20 durante la Amnistía. Entonces, aquellas personas que se
21 fueron de los Estados Unidos poco después del... de mayo
22 5 o mayo 4 de 1988, ellos no llegaron a aplicar debajo de
23 CSS o LULAC. O sea, esas personas estuvieron aquí y ellos
24 ni conocieron lo que era CSS o LULAC. Quiere decir que
25 ellos no participaron en el programa de la demanda. No

1 era programa, sino la demanda de CSS y LULAC. Esas
2 personas que hoy en día están en su país, que ni aplicaron
3 debajo de CSS ni aplicaron debajo de LULAC, pero no... y
4 entonces, pudieron... no pudieron aplicar durante la
5 Amnistía, porque no le quisieron aceptar la aplicación por
6 un viaje que él hizo y adonde Inmigración le dijo, "Bueno,
7 la aplicación tuya dice que tú viajaste, toma tus papeles.
8 Yo no te voy a dar ningún número. Nosotros no nos vamos
9 a quedar con ninguna copia de tus papeles. Vete, porque
10 no te vamos a dar nada".

11 Esas personas que viven en su país, México o
12 cualquier país que sea, pueden aplicar durante la...
13 durante este programa que está corriendo hoy en día. O
14 sea, ellos vienen aplicando no debajo de LIFE por sí.
15 Ellos vienen aplicando debajo de la Sección 245(a) de
16 la... de lo, de lo que se llama "'The Immigration and
17 Nationality Act'", que viene siendo la ley de noviembre de
18 1986. Hay gente que tienen una confusión en la mente.
19 Entonces, yo lo que quiero aclararles es que aquellos que
20 aplicaron debajo de CSS y LULAC, aquellos pueden aplicar
21 debajo de LIFE.

22 Aquellos que no lograron aplicar debajo de CSS y
23 LULAC, pueden aplicar debajo de la 245(a). Ahora, en las,
24 en las notaciones de la ley... Les voy a leer... Se los
25 voy a leer en inglés y entonces, después, se los leo en

1 español. Dice, "Nothing in this section shall be
2 construed as authorizing an alien to apply for admission
3 to or to be admitted to the United States in order to
4 apply for adjustment of status under this section or
5 Section 245(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act".

6 Esto quiere decir que si usted está en su pa... si
7 hay una persona que usted conoce y está en el, en el, en
8 el país de él y él quiere entrar a los Estados Unidos para
9 regresar y aplicar debajo de la 245(a) a donde él trató
10 una vez, pero no pudo, esa persona no, no puede entrar a
11 este país con un permiso de lo que se llama 'parole'. O
12 sea, esa persona puede aplicar desde afuera de, de los
13 Estados Unidos, debajo de este programa, para legalizarse
14 y re... y entrar con la residencia. O sea, con un
15 permiso muy parecido a 'parole', pero no es 'parole'.
16 'Parole' es un permiso que ellos dan cuando uno va a hacer
17 un viaje o va a entrar a los Estados Unidos.

18 Entonces, una persona que esté fuera de los Estados
19 Unidos, que estaba aquí durante los años 1981, vamos a
20 decir, hasta mayo del 88, se fue de los Estados Unidos
21 antes de empezar las, las apli... antes de, de Inmigración
22 empezar con las, con las aplicaciones de CSS y LULAC, esa
23 persona hoy en día puede aplicar desde afuera. Si usted
24 tiene un familiar que vivió aquí, usted puede hacer las
25 diligencias. Nosotros preparamos los documentos y se los

1 mandamos a esa persona para que esa persona firme, nos de
2 las, las fotocopias que nosotros necesitamos y nosotros
3 nos encargamos de procesar o mandar los documentos a
4 Inmigración para que esa persona pueda entrar a este... a
5 los Estados Unidos para recibir su residencia permanente.

6 Esto es una ventaja que nunca se va a ver otra vez y
7 la tenemos hasta mayo 31 de este año. Entonces, hablando
8 otra vez de la cantidad de personas que no llegaron a
9 aplicar y que estaban aquí ilegal, esas personas, según
10 los números, son 4 millones de personas que dicen los
11 libros, pero estoy seguro que había mucho más de 4
12 millones de personas. Ahora, de esos 4 millones de
13 personas, quizás 2 millones estaban en California, un
14 millón estaba aquí, en, en, en los Estados Uni... en, en
15 New York, o ponle que sea medio millón en New York, adonde
16 la gente viene más.

17 Ahora, si ustedes... Vamos... Si vamos a pensar que
18 había, de los, de los 4 millones había medio millón de
19 personas en New York que, que eran elegibles y que no
20 aplicaron, esas personas pueden aplicar hoy en día, pueden
21 legalizar sus esposas y sus hijos que estaban viviendo en
22 este país con ellos. Bueno, si estamos contando en
23 personas, en término de personas, si una persona no llegó
24 a aplicar y él es, vamos, la cabecilla de una familia de
25 cinco personas, entonces... de una familia de cinco,

1 quiere decir que si había medio millón de personas, ya hay
2 que multiplicar la cantidad de personas, por lo menos, por
3 tres o cuatro.

4 Quiere decir que de ha... en vez de haber medio
5 millón... O sea, cuando yo estoy hablando de los números
6 de 6 millones de personas, ellos no estaban contando los
7 niños y los... las... los otros miembros de la familia.
8 Ellos estaban contando más las cabecillas, o sea, los...
9 la... el esposo o... Por lo regular, los esposos o las
10 esposas. Los niños no estaban en el, en el... en la, en
11 la figura de los 4 millones de personas. Quiere decir que
12 hoy en día hay largo más de un millón de personas que
13 vivieron en New York que pueden ser legalizados debajo de
14 esta... de estas leyes, pero hay gente, naturalmente, que
15 dicen que no, que no es cierto.

16 Por casualidad, hay un... hubo un anuncio ahí, en un
17 periódico, en, en White Plains, New York, adonde un tal
18 periodista se atreve de... imprimir información que, que
19 recogió de la calle, adonde indica que no hay ni 400 mil
20 personas ilegal en los... en New York, que, que no... que
21 son elegibles... O sea, que, que no hay 400 mil personas
22 en New York que son elegibles para este programa. Eso,
23 eso es tan absurdo como uno puede, puede imaginarse. O
24 sea, tiene que haber una tremenda cantidad de personas,
25 sin hablar de, de millones y millones de personas.

1 Entonces, para todo el que tiene... que quiere saber
2 de las... de los programas que hay que están corriendo hoy
3 en día, desde junio 1 del año pasado, los programas para
4 legalizar inmigrantes que pueden venir a la oficina de
5 nosotros con dos nombres, cuando... con los nombres y las
6 direcciones y teléfonos de dos personas ciudadanas
7 americanas. Por favor, si usted va a llamar a la oficina
8 de nosotros es porque usted va a pedir una cita, que, que
9 es gratis, pero cuando usted venga a la oficina la primera
10 vez, por favor, trate de venir con la prueba que nosotros
11 necesitamos.

12 La única prueba que yo pido es que me traigan... o
13 nosotros pedimos, es que nos traigan los nombres de dos
14 personas, las direcciones y teléfonos que sean ciudadanos
15 americanos, que estaban aquí desde antes de 1982 y pueden
16 decir, "Bueno, yo conozco que Fulano de Tal estaba en los
17 Estados Unidos... Perdón. "Estaba en los Estados Unidos,
18 por lo menos, desde diciembre del 81 hasta diciembre del
19 88 o después de mayo 4 del 88", como sea la historia. Si
20 usted me trae esas dos personas, nosotros arrancamos para
21 prepararle... Le damos una cita, naturalmente, para
22 preparar la aplicación para que empiece con la rutina de
23 su residencia permanente.

24 Usted puede llamar al 718-863-1300. Las personas que
25 están contestando los teléfonos los domingos de 8:00 a

1 10:00 de la noche y los de... y entonces, los de días de
2 la semana, de lunes a viernes, de 9:00 de la mañana a 5:00
3 de la tarde, no están ahí para contestarle preguntas,
4 sino, simplemente, para coger su nombre, su teléfono y
5 darle una cita para hablar con nosotros. Esto es bien,
6 bien importante, porque el tiempo se está pasando. Así
7 como vamos ahora, estamos bien atrasados, porque tenemos
8 la can... una can... una gran cantidad de, de archivos de
9 personas que están solicitando su residencia permanente y
10 quisiera que la cantidad sea mucho más grande, porque como
11 yo estaba hablando ahorita, aquí tiene que haber una
12 cantidad enorme de personas en New York adonde han vivido
13 en los Estados Unidos.

14 O sea, vivieron aquí los años 82 hasta el 88 y se
15 fueron y pueden aplicar desde afuera o todavía están aquí
16 o...

17 * * *

18

19 FIN DE LA GRABACIÓN

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 FECHA : 27 de enero de 2002
2 ASUNTO : Programa de Radio Emisora 1380

3

4

5 CERTIFICACIÓN DE LA TRANSCRIPTORA

6

7 CERTIFICO que la que antecede es la transcripción
8 fiel y correcta realizada por la suscribiente de la
9 regrabación del programa que fuera suministrada a nuestra
10 oficina.

11 En San Juan, Puerto Rico, a 26 de septiembre de
12 2023.

13

14

15

16

17 MARÍA DE LOURDES CRUZ ORELLANA

18

TRANSCRIPTORA

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

RE: *
*
PROGRAMA DE RADIO *
EMISORA 1380 *
*
-----*

TRANSCRIPCIÓN DE REGRABACIÓN SUMINISTRADA

FECHA : 25 de agosto de 2002
HORA : 11:58 p.m.
CLIENTE : SR. EDWIN RIVERA
DIRECCIÓN : Bronx, New York

PARTICIPANTES:

MODERADORES:

Sr. Locutor
Sr. Edwin Rivera

EXHIBIT-C

1 * * *

2 Los procedimientos se desarrollaron según surgen de
3 la siguiente transcripción.

4 - 0 -

5 (Audio inicia con música salsa).

6 LOCUTOR:

7 Bien. Bienvenidos sean todos y cada uno de ustedes
8 a la X1380. De esta manera comenzamos "Inmigración Hoy"
9 a través de la que manda en la capital del mundo Nueva
10 York.

11 (Audio música salsa).

12 LOCUTOR:

13 Bueno, reciban la mejor de las buenas noches. Ya se
14 encuentra conmigo el experto en el ramo de inmigración,
15 Edwin Rivera, con más de 30 años en esto. Así que, Edwin,
16 bienvenido.

17 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

18 Buenos días. Buenas tardes.

19 LOCUTOR:

20 Buenas noches. Con usted es comoquiera, porque hay,
21 hay que devolverle las buenas noches...

22 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

23 Pues buenas noches a todos.

24 LOCUTOR:

25 ...como no hicimos el programa la semana pasada, pero

1 ya estamos aquí nuevamente. ¿Cómo te sientes?

2 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

3 Lo más bien. Estuvimos en la fiesta de los taxistas
4 en Manhattan, en la 145 y...

5 LOCUTOR:

6 ¿En el... la...

7 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

8 ...Riverbank State Park.

9 LOCUTOR:

10 Ajá.

11 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

12 Estaba ahí...

13 LOCUTOR:

14 Buenísimo, ¿no?

15 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

16 ...hasta el gobernador, Mayor Pataki.

17 LOCUTOR:

18 ¿Me lo saludaste?

19 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

20 Sí, y me saqué una foto con él...

21 LOCUTOR:

22 Sí.

23 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

24 ...y todo.

25

1 LOCUTOR:

2 Ah, pues qué chévere.

3 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

4 No, la fiesta estaba, pero super super bonita. Había
5 mucha gente ahí. Todo el mundo bailando. Había, había
6 mucha música. Las...

7 LOCUTOR:

8 ¿Había muchas chicas en tanga...

9 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 No, muchacho.

11 LOCUTOR:

12 ...tomando el sol?

13 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

14 Estaba bien bonito ese 'picture'.

15 LOCUTOR:

16 Bueno, lástima que me las perdí, pero...

17 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

18 Estaba bien, bien bravo ese 'show'.

19 LOCUTOR:

20 Bueno, okey. ¿Qué tenemos para el día de hoy?

21 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

22 Bueno, tenemos una serie de cosas. Naturalmente,
23 vamos a hablar un poquito de las preguntas y las contestas
24 de... que hace Inmigración para hacerse ciudadano
25 americano.

1 LOCUTOR:

2 Okey.

3 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

4 Eso es bien importante. Vamos a hablar también de,
5 de cómo una persona puede conseguir la residencia
6 permanente sin depender, por ejemplo, de su esposo o de su
7 esposa.

8 LOCUTOR:

9 Unjú. Interesante.

10 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

11 Hay muchos... pero muchas personas que viven una vida
12 con un borrachón o con una persona que usa drogas o un
13 abusador.

14 LOCUTOR:

15 Unjú.

16 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

17 Entonces, esa persona no necesita a ese otro que
18 tiene la residencia permanente o a ese otro que es
19 ciudadano americano. No lo necesita para pedir la
20 residencia en este país, la residencia permanente.

21 LOCUTOR:

22 Bueno, quiero recordarles que hoy también comenzamos
23 como quedamos de acuerdo a, a tener la sección
24 "Inmigración Hoy" por los consulados. Así que eso será
25 como a las 8:15, 8:20, que tendremos unos minutos con cada

1 cónsul de nuestros países.

2 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

3 Sí, claro después de quince minutos de haber empezado
4 el programa todas las noches, porque el domingo que viene
5 vamos a ver un cambio. O sea, el... este programa se va,
6 se va a dar de 10:00...

7 LOCUTOR:

8 De 10:00 de la noche en adelante.

9 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 Ajá, ajá.

11 LOCUTOR:

12 Así que ya la gente, más o menos, lo sabe. Yo lo he
13 estado dando a conocer esta semana...

14 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

15 Unjú.

16 LOCUTOR:

17 ...que a partir del próximo domingo vamos a estar de
18 10:00 de la noche a 12:00...

19 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

20 'Right'.

21 LOCUTOR:

22 ...y, y en adelante. Así que quédense pegaditos de
23 la X1380 para más detalles.

24 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

25 Pues entonces...

1 LOCUTOR:

2 Vamos a recordarles también que Héctor Pimentel está
3 en la calle, está suelto. Así que amárrense, pónganse
4 bien los pantalones para hacer sus preguntas a través de
5 él, a no ser que esté muy cansado el caballero, porque sé
6 que trabajó muchísimo en el día de hoy.

7 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

8 No, hoy trabajamos. Llegamos temprani...

9 LOCUTOR:

10 Digo, tú también estabas en pie.

11 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

12 ...llegamos a las 9:00. A las 9:00 de la mañana
13 llegamos.

14 LOCUTOR:

15 ¡Wao! Imagínate. ¿Ustedes estaban...

16 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

17 El día entero, hasta las 6:00.

18 LOCUTOR:

19 ¿Ustedes fueron a poner los micrófonos y todo para
20 las orquestas?

21 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

22 Muchacho.

23 LOCUTOR:

24 ¡Wao!

25

1 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 'Yes'.

3 LOCUTOR:

4 Incluyendo a Rubén Gallego también que estuvo por
5 allá dándole...

6 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

7 Fíjate, hablando de Rubén, yo les voy a recordar a
8 todos... todas las personas que fueron a esa fiesta, la
9 fiesta de hoy...

10 LOCUTOR:

11 ¿No se asustó ninguno cuando los vieron?

12 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

13 ¿Ah? No.

14 LOCUTOR:

15 ¿Nadie se asustó?

16 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

17 La fiesta estaba tan y tan bonita, que una cosa que
18 yo quiero que todo el mundo sepa, la fiesta en sí me
19 recordó a mí de, de una persona que es bien rica.
20 Entonces, tiene una mansión y en ninguna de las paredes de
21 esa mansión no tiene ni una foto de su mamá. O sea, la
22 mamá que... o sea, que lo...

23 LOCUTOR:

24 Unjú.

25

1 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 ...lo quiso tanto, lo, lo llevó a, a ser hombre o a
3 ser mujer y, naturalmente, esa persona llegó a ser después
4 bien, bien rico, bien famoso. Bueno, ese cuento de... del
5 retrato de la mamá...

6 LOCUTOR:

7 Unjú.

8 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

9 ...me hace mucho recordar a lo que yo vi hoy.
10 Nosotros gozamos el día entero en una fiesta con todos los
11 taxistas y las, las familias de los taxistas.
12 Básicamente, era una fiesta de inmigrantes y personas que
13 son ciudadanos americanos...

14 LOCUTOR:

15 Efectivamente.

16 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

17 ...¿verdad?

18 LOCUTOR:

19 Claro.

20 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

21 Pero la verdad es que en breve se mencionó la persona
22 que dibujó esa fiesta hoy.

23 LOCUTOR:

24 Unjú.

25

1 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 No, no lo mencionaron en la manera que yo esperaba.
3 No, no estaba en la... O sea, debían de, por lo menos,
4 haber tenido una foto de esa persona. O sea...

5 LOCUTOR:

6 Vamos a hacerle un 'boo' entonces a la Federación de
7 Taxistas.

8 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

9 Bueno, imagínate. Ellos tenían que haberle...
10 darlo... dar... darle más...

11 LOCUTOR:

12 Por lo menos, haberle dado el crédito bien dado.

13 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

14 ...más que... Pero bien, bien dado, con una placa o
15 lo que sea. La persona que dibujó el programa de esta...
16 de hoy...

17 LOCUTOR:

18 Unjú.

19 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

20 ...que lo deja... lo dejaron marcado como el "Día de
21 los Taxistas", es el gran Rubén Gallego.

22 LOCUTOR:

23 Vaya Rubén. Un aplauso, un aplauso sinceramente para
24 Rubén Gallego, que es nuestro compañero, que también está
25 desarrollando muchísimo con "Inmigración Hoy".

1 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 Exacto. Bueno, ahorita vamos a hablar también de lo
3 que viene del Congreso.

4 LOCUTOR:

5 Pues no te preocupes, Rubén, si nos estás escuchando.
6 Sé que estás escuchando, estás allá en, en Redacción.
7 Vamos a tener que... "Inmigración Hoy" va a tener que
8 darle una placa a Rubén dentro de poco.

9 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 Sí. 'That's right'.

11 LOCUTOR:

12 Sí, señor, y van a tener que hacerle una fiesta...

13 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

14 'That's right'.

15 LOCUTOR:

16 ...y todo eso, ¿okey?

17 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

18 Bueno...

19 LOCUTOR:

20 Así que lo digo oficialmente aquí, en el aire...

21 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

22 ...para todos aquellos que quieren saber de...

23 LOCUTOR:

24 ...una placa para él...

25

1 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 Bueno...

3 LOCUTOR:

4 ...y una plaquita para mí...

5 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

6 Claro, claro, claro, claro.

7 LOCUTOR:

8 ...y una placota para ta... Digo, para usted.

9 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 No, para mí, yo no quiero ninguna, pero sí les quiero
11 dejar saber a todos ustedes que Rubén ha trabajado con
12 nosotros en el dibujo del programa de la... el magacín.

13 LOCUTOR:

14 Unjú.

15 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

16 Él es el... la persona que ha representado la oficina
17 de nosotros al frente de los consulados. Él es
18 responsable por haber hecho los arreglos para nosotros
19 estar con los consulados en la pri... primer reunión de,
20 de ellos.

21 LOCUTOR:

22 Unjú.

23 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

24 Se compone de muchos consulados, gracias a Rubén.
25 Naturalmente, que llegará el día que hay que darle

1 tremenda placa a Rubén, porque la verdad es que...

2 LOCUTOR:

3 Sí.

4 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

5 Hoy, hoy no... hoy es... Hoy no es el día de Rubén.

6 Hoy es el día de los taxistas, pero que...

7 LOCUTOR:

8 Efectivamente, pero Rubén ha hecho muchísimo por la
9 Federación.

10 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

11 Exacto.

12 LOCUTOR:

13 Así que les enviamos un saludo a, a todos los
14 muchachos de la Federación, muy especialmente, a Fernando
15 Mateo, que es el presidente de dicha entidad.

16 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

17 Sí, tremendo individuo. ¡Wao! Tiene energía, ¡wao!

18 LOCUTOR:

19 Sí, una energía increíble.

20 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

21 Estaba, naturalmente... Bueno, había una serie de
22 personas ahí y hablaron muy bonito...

23 LOCUTOR:

24 Unjú.

25

1 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:
2 ...muy bonito. Que está... estaba Héctor Pimentel,
3 naturalmente, allá arriba.
4 LOCUTOR:
5 Claro.
6 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:
7 Héctor Pimentel se bo...
8 LOCUTOR:
9 Él fue el maestro de ceremonias.
10 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:
11 ...se botó, se botó, se botó. Y entonces, está el
12 otro señor, que ahora no me recuerdo el nombre, de la...
13 LOCUTOR:
14 Germán Batista, de, de la Hermandad (fonética) de
15 Abogados.
16 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:
17 Exacto...
18 LOCUTOR:
19 Sí.
20 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:
21 ...exacto. Tremendas personas. Bueno, entonces,
22 hablando de inmigración, naturalmente, les vamos a se...
23 a, a recordar a ustedes de LIFE, del 'Dream Act', de las,
24 de las leyes que vienen, que van a, a venir pronto, las,
25 las getas (fonética). O sea, hay ge... hay, hay

1 regulaciones y leyes en el Congreso que van a salir
2 pronto. Entonces, todo eso, naturalmente, y de, de todo
3 vamos a hablar un poquito esta noche.

4 LOCUTOR:

5 También me dijiste que ibas a dar fecha para la
6 próxima lotería de visas.

7 SR. EDWIN RIVERA:

8 Ah, sí, sí, sí. Entonces, Inmigración empieza a
9 recibir... Ellos van a empezar a aceptar las aplicaciones
10 para la lotería...

11

12

* * *

13

14

FIN DE LA GRABACIÓN

15

16

17

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24

25

1 FECHA : 25 de agosto de 2002
2 ASUNTO : Programa de Radio Emisora 1380

3

4

5 CERTIFICACIÓN DE LA TRANSCRIPTORA

6

7 CERTIFICO que la que antecede es la transcripción
8 fiel y correcta realizada por la suscribiente de la
9 regrabación del programa que fuera suministrada a nuestra
10 oficina.

11 En San Juan, Puerto Rico, a 26 de septiembre de
12 2023.

13

14

15

16

17 MARÍA DE LOURDES CRUZ ORELLANA

18

TRANSCRIPTORA

19

20

21

22

23

24

25



INMIGRACION Hoy
Tel (718) 863-1300

**LOS INMIGRANTES NECESITAMOS
ALGUIEN PREOCUPADO POR
RESOLVERNOS NUESTRA SITUACION**
El Licenciado Edwin Rivera es un
estudioso de estas leyes que nos beneficiarán
para lograr nuestro estatus migratorio.

**SUS CONSEJOS, RESPUESTAS, OPINIONES
Y LA SOLUCION FRANCA POR
RADIO LATINO 930 AM**

**INMIGRACION HOY
MARTES Y MIERCOLES A PARTIR DE LAS 9PM**

EXHIBIT-D

II = EXHIBIT - B

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF BRONX

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by
ELIOT SPITZER, Attorney General of the State of
New York,

Petitioner,

NOTICE OF PETITION

Index No. 1576/2004

-against-

EDWIN RIVERA, d/b/a INMIGRACION HOY,
INMIGRACION HOY NEWS TODAY,

Respondent

Pursuant to Executive Law § 63(12).

_____ -X

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that upon the verified petition dated June 28, 2004, and the affirmation of Assistant Attorney General Roberto G. Lebron, with accompanying exhibits annexed thereto, petitioners will move at an IAS Part of this Court at 851 East 161st Street, Bronx, New York, on the 22nd day of July, 2004, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order and judgment made pursuant to Executive Law § 63(12), and New York State General Business Law ("GBL") Articles 22-A and 39-B:

1. permanently enjoining respondent, his employees, agents, successors, heirs and assigns, directly or indirectly, from engaging in the fraudulent or illegal practices herein;
2. directing respondent to provide petitioner with an accounting of each Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act of 2003, S. 1545, transaction performed, including the names and addresses of all consumers with whom respondent has done business, the amount

EXHIBIT-E

concerning each transaction within ten (10) days of service of the judgment and order;

3. permanently enjoining respondent from directly or indirectly destroying or disposing of any records pertaining to his business;

4. directing respondent to pay restitution and damages to any injured consumers to be identified by the Attorney General after his investigation of the information provided by respondent pursuant to paragraph 2 above;

5. directing respondent to pay a civil penalty of \$300 to the State of New York pursuant to GBL § 350-d for each false advertisement and each instance of deceptive business practices;

6. directing respondent to pay petitioner \$2,000 in costs against the respondent pursuant to CPLR § 8303(a)(6);

7. directing respondent to notify petitioner of any change of address within five days of such change; and

8. directing respondent to grant petitioner such other and further relief as this court finds just and proper.


This proceeding charges respondent with engaging in fraudulent, deceptive and unlawful acts and practices in violation of GBL §§ 340 and 350, and Executive Law § 63(12).

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, in accordance with CPLR § 403(b), respondent's answer and supporting affidavits, if any, shall be served at least seven (7) days before the return date of this petition.

Dated: New York, New York June 28, 2004

Yours truly,

ELIOT SPITZER
Attorney General of the State of New York

By: 
Roberto G. Lebron
Harlem Regional Office
163 West 125th Street, 13th Floor
New York, New York 10027
(212) 961-4475
Attorney for Petitioner

Harlem Regional Office
GUY H. MITCHELL
Assistant Attorney General In Charge

ROBERTO G. LEBRON
Assistant Attorney General of Counsel

EXHIBIT - C

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF BRONX

-----X
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by
ELIOT SPITZER, Attorney General of the State of
New York,

Petitioner,

TRANSLATOR'S
AFFIDAVIT

-against-

Index No.

EDWIN RIVERA, d/b/a INMIGRACION HOY,
INMIGRACION HOY NEWS TODAY

Respondent

Pursuant to Executive Law § 63(12).

-----X

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

MARISOL LUGO, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am employed as a Spanish Speaking Consumer Frauds Representative Trainee in the Consumer Frauds Bureau of the New York State Attorney General's Office.
2. I am fluent in both the English and Spanish languages.
3. My qualifications to serve as a translator are as follows:
 - (a) I perform translating and interpreting services for the Consumer Frauds Bureau of the Office of the Attorney General as part of my employment, for which I passed a qualifying test.
 - (b) Spanish is my first language, which I learned from my parents who are both Spanish speaking dominant, and who have always spoken Spanish as their principal language.
4. On or about March 15, 2004, Jose Perez, Deputy Bureau Chief of the Consumer

EXHIBIT-F

Frauds Bureau assigned several Spanish language advertisements for me to translate from Spanish into English. Those advertisements are annexed herein as Exhibits B-1 through B-6. I completed that assignment on March 22, 2004, and provided the translations to Mr. Perez.

5. On August 24, 2004, Mr. Perez assigned several Spanish language Attorney General Consumer Complaint forms for me to translate from Spanish into English. Those complaints are annexed herein as Exhibits E-2, E-4, E-5 and E-6.

6. The English translations of the Spanish advertisements and complaint forms are literal translations.


MARISOL LUGO

Sworn to before me this
24th day of August, 2004


NOTARY PUBLIC

ROBERTO G. LEBRON
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 021E0048022
Qualified in Queens County
Commission Expires October 2, 2006

Exhibit
3

**MAY 2005 TELEMUNDO 47 AND OTHER
PUBLICATIONS**

EXHIBIT-G

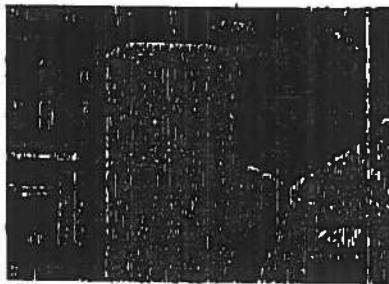
Telemundo47.com

Tramitador migratorio desenmascarado debe pagar

Por Luis Alejandro Medina

PUBLICADO: 17 de mayo de 2005, a las 6:18 pm (este)
ACTUALIZADO: 17 de mayo de 2005, a las 11:34 pm (este)

NUEVA YORK, NY. -- Hace unos meses Noticiero 47 realizó una investigación especial al recibir las denuncias de un grupo de Inmigrantes que aseguraban haber sido engañados por quien les prometió arreglar su estatus migratorio.



EN IMÁGENES: Tramitador desenmascarado

Hoy la justicia confirmó lo que Noticiero 47 encontró al momento de las investigaciones y le exigió al acusado compensar por sus engaños.

Un juez de la Corte Suprema del Bronx halló culpable al supuesto abogado que puso al descubierto la investigación de Noticiero 47.

Su caso fue puesto como ejemplo, en desarrollo de una campaña que se ha lanzado por parte de autoridades y organizaciones.

Un Inmigrante Indocumentado camina con la sombra de haber sido víctima de un fraude, pero también con la esperanza que se esta haciendo justicia en su caso.

El supuesto abogado, Edwin Rivera cuya actividad ilícita fue puesta al descubierto por Noticiero 47, ha sido hallado culpable por un juez de engañar a sus clientes y de hacerse pasar como un abogado, según informó hoy la fiscalía estatal que adelanta el proceso.

Como este tipo de fraude está en aumento, hoy autoridades y organizaciones que defienden los derechos de los inmigrantes se han unido para formar un frente común para combatir este delito.

Por eso el llamado a los inmigrantes, es que sin importar su condición legal, denuncien a quienes están cometiendo estos fraudes, y tengan cuidado a la hora de buscar una asesoría.

Para mayor seguridad llame a la línea de ayuda para el consumidor 1-800-771-7755

Derechos Reservados © por Telemundo47.com. Este material no puede ser publicado, transferido, reproducido o redistribuido.

La fiscalía del estado de Nueva York tiene en la mira a los "asesores" que prometen ayuda a indocumentados

Locales/3

Ojo con los predicadores de inmigración

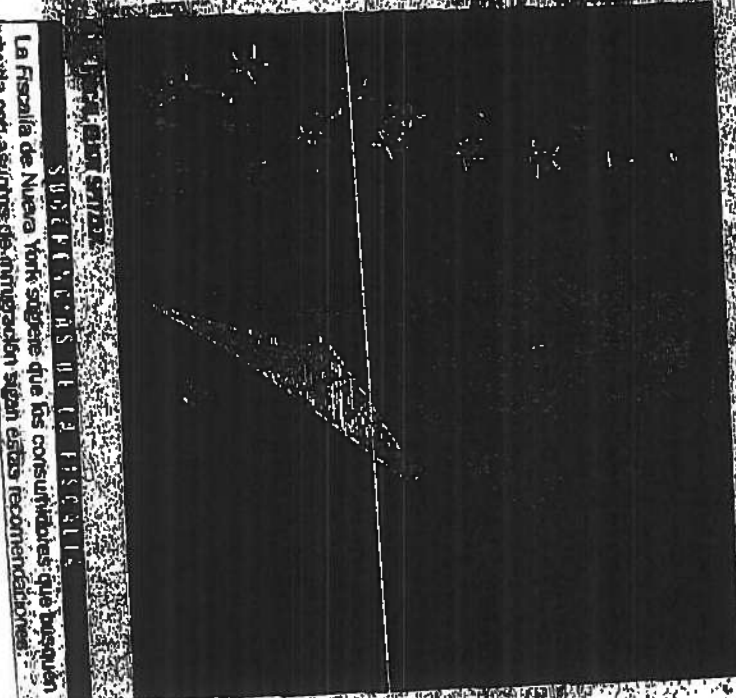
La fiscalía del estado de Nueva York tiene en la mira a los "asesores" que prometen ayuda a indocumentados

Por Gabriel

No son abogados, pero sí son conocidos como "asesores de inmigración". Se refieren a los que ofrecen servicios legales a personas que no tienen estatus legal en el país. Muchos de ellos operan desde Nueva York, pero algunos también tienen oficinas en otros estados.

El primer y más conocido es el abogado y profesor de la Universidad de Columbia, Robert B. Taylor. Él es el fundador de la firma de abogados Taylor & Associates, que tiene oficinas en Nueva York y en otros estados.

Los abogados de inmigración en Nueva York son conocidos por su habilidad para encontrar maneras de ayudar a las personas que no tienen estatus legal. Muchos de ellos operan desde Nueva York, pero algunos también tienen oficinas en otros estados.



La fiscalía de Nueva York sigue que los consumidores que buscan ayuda con asuntos de inmigración según estas recomendaciones.

Por Gabriel

Los consumidores de inmigración que buscan ayuda con asuntos de inmigración según estas recomendaciones.

Los consumidores de inmigración que buscan ayuda con asuntos de inmigración según estas recomendaciones.

Los consumidores de inmigración que buscan ayuda con asuntos de inmigración según estas recomendaciones.

Por Gabriel

Los consumidores de inmigración que buscan ayuda con asuntos de inmigración según estas recomendaciones.

Los consumidores de inmigración que buscan ayuda con asuntos de inmigración según estas recomendaciones.

Los consumidores de inmigración que buscan ayuda con asuntos de inmigración según estas recomendaciones.

EXHIBIT #

5

[handwritten:] SAN JUAN STAR

Tuesday, October 10, 2006 BUSINESS

**Mountain Region Warned About Coffee Harvesting
Deceptive Promises**

By Laura Capriles
Associated Press

A Puerto Rican convicted in New York of conspiracy to defraud the federal government was found in the countryside in a mountainous region of the island offering workers — brought in from outside — jobs harvesting coffee.

Edwin Rivera, owner the company "Immigration Hoy News Today" and who was in New York marketing legal services as a attorney, although he was not one, offered to get such Puerto Rican coffee farmer jobs abroad in exchange for 500 dollars annually.

Agriculture Secretary José Orlando Robre confirmed that Rivera made these offers to coffee farmers at a meeting which his assistant María Eugenia Beck attended.

And after giving his assurances that his assistant attended the meeting just to listen, he made an appeal to the coffee farmers that "they would not be cheated."

The meeting was arranged by Ramón Cebalá of the Agriculture Extension Service of the University of Puerto Rico in Mayaguez.

Rivera confirmed to Associated Press that on September 28 he met with some 25 farmers in Yauco who supposedly agreed to the deal that he offered them.

"I asked them (the farmers) for Puerto Rican workers, and they told me that Boricuas did not want to harvest coffee," he said in a telephone interview from New York.

Send Matos from the New York Attorney General's Office (OAG in English) told the AP that Rivera pled guilty to conspiring to defraud the federal government.

In exchange, other charges that were pending against him for conspiracy to defraud the Federal Internal Revenue Service, false complaints and intimidation of witnesses and jurors were dropped.

Rivera received two years in prison which he has already served, and he was let out on two-years parole, during which time he was supposed to enter a mental health treatment program. According to Matos, the Court originally held that Rivera was not mentally capable of standing trial.

[photo]

[caption] Agriculture Secretary José Orlando Robre, seated in the center, who surrounded last week Correción's cooperation in harvesting coffee, now warns about alleged deceptive offers. To the left, Correción Secretary Miguel Perera.

EXHIBIT-H

NEWSPAPER ADDRESSES

PRIMERA HORA
PRESIDENT: Antonio Luis Fonté
P.O. Box 2009
Casco, P.R. 00963-2009

Administration Tel. 787-641-4475
Switch Board 787-641-5454

SAN JUAN STAR
P.O. Box 364187
San Juan, P.R. 00936-4187

Switch Board 787-782-4200
Noticias 781-3635

SAN JUAN STA R

San Juan Sta R Noticias

Mortem región montañesa sobre promesas orgánicas porajido café

Por: [Illegible]

El porajido orgánico en el mundo está creciendo rápidamente y se espera que en los próximos años se convierta en el tipo de café más demandado y más caro del mundo.

Esto mismo, estado de la región montañesa por San Juan y que también se llama los cerros altos como el tipo de café, se está convirtiendo en un tipo de café más caro del mundo y más demandado.

El sector de la agricultura, San Juan, está viendo que el tipo de café orgánico es un tipo de café más caro del mundo y más demandado.

Y por último, que se produce solo en la región, se espera que el tipo de café orgánico sea el tipo de café más caro del mundo y más demandado.

La región orgánica, por San Juan, está viendo que el tipo de café orgánico es un tipo de café más caro del mundo y más demandado.

Para concluir, se espera que el tipo de café orgánico sea el tipo de café más caro del mundo y más demandado.

El tipo de café orgánico es un tipo de café más caro del mundo y más demandado.



El sector de la agricultura, San Juan, está viendo que el tipo de café orgánico es un tipo de café más caro del mundo y más demandado.

El tipo de café orgánico es un tipo de café más caro del mundo y más demandado.

El tipo de café orgánico es un tipo de café más caro del mundo y más demandado.

El tipo de café orgánico es un tipo de café más caro del mundo y más demandado.

El tipo de café orgánico es un tipo de café más caro del mundo y más demandado.

El tipo de café orgánico es un tipo de café más caro del mundo y más demandado.

El tipo de café orgánico es un tipo de café más caro del mundo y más demandado.

EXHIBIT 3

CIVIL RIGHT VIOLATIONS

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

LIST:

- September 1980; dismissed by jury
- April 1990; dismissed by Federal Court
- June 1993; dismissed by motion of government
- June 2004; appeal under construction
- September 2006; litigation

February 9, 2007; false allegations of visa fraud

Edwin Rivera
United States Citizen

Registered Farm Labor Contractor
United States Department of labor



EXHIBIT-I

EXHIBIT #

14

Download Full screen

Hide email

Abogado falso

RA RIVERA USA Accountants
Today, 8:05 AM
You



Download Save to OneDrive - Personal

See this file's sharing history in AT&T 4G LTE smartphone

EXHIBIT-J

10/3/16

Immigration Today

TEL (718) 863-1300

**Immigrants need someone who is concerned about solving our
situation**

Edwin Rivera is a scholar of these laws that will benefit us in achieving our immigration
status Edwin Rivera is a scholar of these laws that will benefit us in achieving our
immigration status

HIS ADVICE, ANSWERS, OPINIONS AND THE FRANK SOLUTION BY RADIO
LATINO 9:30

IMMIGRATION TODAY

MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY FROM 9 PM

EXHIBIT-K

PAPERTRUE

Certificate of Translation Service

14th November 2023,

To whomsoever it may concern,

This is to certify that PaperTrue Editing and Proofreading Services (www.papertrue.com), has provided Spanish to English translation service to **Edwin H Rivera** and delivered the translated document on 12 September 2023.



The PaperTrue Team

www.papertrue.com



Kemp House, 152 - 160 City Road, London, United Kingdom, EC1V 2NX



The Spanish Group LLC
1 Park Plaza, Suite 600
Irvine, CA 92614
United States of America
<https://www.thespanishgroup.org>

Certified Translation

Furnished on the **5th** day of **October, 2023**

I, Alexander Largaespada (*Alex Largaespada*), hereby certify that I translated the attached documents from Spanish into English or English into Spanish and that these translations are accurate and faithful translations of the original documents. Furthermore, I certify that I am proficient in translating both Spanish and English and that I hold the capacity to render and certify the validity of such translations. These documents have not been translated for a family member, friend, or business associate.

I, Salvador G. Ordorica, as a Quality Assurance Agent of The Spanish Group LLC, hereby attest that the aforementioned translator is a proficient Spanish-English translator. Accordingly, as an authorized representative of The Spanish Group, I certify that these documents have been proofread and that the attached documents are faithful and authentic translations of their originals.

Respectfully,

Salvador G. Ordorica
The Spanish Group LLC
(ATA #267262)



The Spanish Group LLC verifies the credentials and/or competency of its translators and the present certification, as well as any attached pages, serves to affirm that the document(s) enumerated above has/have been translated as accurately as possible from its/their original(s). The Spanish Group LLC does not attest that the original document(s) is/are accurate, legitimate, or has/have not been falsified. Through having accepted the terms and conditions set forth in order to contract The Spanish Group LLC's services, and/or through presenting this certificate, the client releases, waives, discharges and relinquishes the right to present any legal claim(s) against The Spanish Group LLC. Consequently, The Spanish Group LLC cannot be held liable for any loss or damage suffered by the Client(s) or any other party either during, after, or arising from the use of The Spanish Group LLC's services.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

State of California

County of ORANGE.

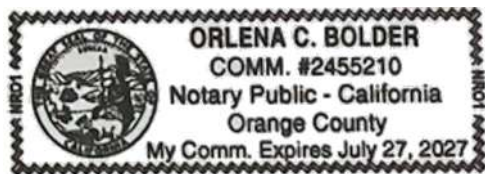
On, October 5th, 2023 before me, ORLENA C. BOLDER Notary Public

(Insert name and title of the officer)

personally appeared Salvador G. Ordorica,
who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he executed the same in his authorized capacity, and that by his signature on the instrument the person, or the entity upon behalf of which the person acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.



Signature *Orlena Bolder*

(Notary Public Seal)

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

RE: *
*
RADIO PROGRAM *
RADIO STATION 1380 *
*
-----*

RE-RECORDING TRANSCRIPT PROVIDED

DATE: January 13, 2002
TIME: 11:58 p.m.
CLIENT: MR. EDWIN RIVERA
ADDRESS : Bronx, New York

PARTICIPANTS:

MODERATORS:

Mr. Host
Mr. Edwin Rivera
Mr. Heriberto Cabrera

EXHIBIT-L

1 ... leaving you here with Edwin. Edwin, greetings.

2

3 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

4 Well, greetings to everyone, but today we are going to
5 have a party with the different Visas and the...
6 especially, the K and the V, of Victoria, and on top of
7 that, we are going to talk about CSS, LULAC, for people
8 who could not receive permanent residence through years,
9 especially, since 1987. In short, I will remind you again
10 that on December 21, 2000, President Clinton signed a law
11 that affects many people who have tried to get permanent
12 residency. Those people who have tried to get permanent
13 residence under 245(i) for employment and for reasons that,
14 that they entered here illegally into the United States.

15

16 Those who entered the United States before that, in
17 the year 2000... Excuse me. From the year nineteen
18 ninety... nineteen... "1982", 1982, those who tried to
19 apply during the Amnesty and did not, could not get
20 permanent residence. Well, let's get started. In 1987, we
21 went through what has become today and at that time,
22 Amnesty. Amnesty offered residency to the people they
23 indicated on a form, the 867, who arrived here before 1982
24 and on January 1, 1982 were illegally in

25

1 the United States.

2 Those people indicated where they worked, where they
3 lived. Logically, they did it with evidence. Those tests
4 are very important because it was the reason and what,
5 what Immigration needed for you to receive permanent
6 residence. At that time, the 'temporary' and then, the
7 permanent. In, at that time, naturally, Immigration
8 accepted the, the... the Form 867 with 'affidavits' that
9 have been wills of people who come prepared for them to
10 sign indicating that what the applicant is saying is
11 correct.

12 Logically, people didn't have to bring proof from banks
13 or that they had homes or driver's licenses or where they
14 actually worked, because they were here, illegally in the
15 United States. A person who entered the United States
16 shortly before or long before 1982 and has been illegal,
17 can't open a bank account, can't... couldn't get a driver's
18 license, couldn't be on a company's books. Many times,
19 they could not even go to a hospital to get the Government
20 to pay for medical expenses for lack of money, and in fact,
21 the vast majority, when they got sick, went to the doctor
22 when they were dying and, and most were cured at home.

23

24 There was another, another amount, naturally, that when

25

1 they needed... they had to go to a doctor, they had to
2 return to their country because of the fear they had of
3 hospitals, that, that Immigration was going to enter the
4 picture or with the doctors for lack of money. Not much is
5 demanded of an immigrant in terms of tests from 1982 to
6 Dec... let's say, from December 1981 to December '88.

7 Those people are required to bring evidence, but in
8 evidence they are required to be in terms of 'affidavits'.
9 We are not going to accept them because we prefer to go to
10 court and fight your case using wills, using statements
11 from people who indicate that you lived and worked in the
12 United States from at least December '81 to December '88
13 and those statements, of course, are what we are going to
14 use as evidence. If they arrive at our office with a box
15 of receipts, we will not accept those receipts. We are not
16 going to send Immigration a box of receipts, because,
17 first, Immigration is not going to accept it.

18 They have their regulations of the... underneath of
19 laws that they have, that they don't want to accept amounts
20 of documents, because imagine if a person comes with a
21 drawer of receipts and everyone does it and there are a
22 million people, there are then... then, they're going to
23 have a million drawers and they're not going to have space
24 to solve cases.

25

1 And on top of that, Immigration investigators review
2 receipts or evidence they say they need with the intent of
3 finding something wrong with that evidence.

4

5 Since that time, naturally, everything always... always
6 has been needed or you have been asked to bring whatever
7 is necessary. There was a time... What's more, that 14-
8 year time from 1987 to 2000, even, right, for those 14
9 years, people who went to Immigration in search of
10 residency tried to apply under the CSS and LULAC and met
11 investigators, with questions from Immigration officers,
12 asking for, asking them for a ton of receipts and evidence
13 year after year, but they did it not because they had
14 passed a new law, but because... They did it because they
15 had no other reason to ask them. They had to look for the
16 reasons for not giving them residence or, at least, not
17 giving them the Work Authorization.

18

19

20 MR. CABRERA:

21 Okay. But Edwin, let me, let me interrupt you for a
22 second...

23 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

24 Mhm.

25

1 MR. CABRERA:

2 ...because I'm sleeping here.

3 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

4 Yes, sure.

5 MR. CABRERA:

6 I'm relaxing. Hey, well, then, you say to me... Let's
7 start with the following, because people whenever they
8 come to the office you say to me, "But, Dr. Cabrera, how
9 am I going to prove that I arrived here before 1982?" And
10 the first thing I say to them is, "That I do not remember
11 where I lived at that time. I don't have receipts to prove
12 to anyone". So, look, I'm a lawyer and people don't
13 understand that an individual's word has value. Isn't it?

14

15 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

16 Of course. Exactly. Even Congress itself said that what
17 Immigration is asked to require of you is with things that
18 are, for example, 'affidavits' of people who, who are
19 'credible', that is, credible.

20 MR. CABRERA:

21 Or a letter, as you say.

22 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

23 A letter.

24 MR. CABRERA:

25 Indicating what?

1 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 That is, indicating where the person worked for, at
3 least, from December '81 to December '88.

4

5 MR. CABRERA:

6 Okay. So, does an individual who is an American citizen
7 and can be a citizen... have to be a citizen before 1982
8 or can it be...

9 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 No, no, no, no. The person, if he is an American citizen
11 today, and then, that person can prove that he was here,
12 in the United States, since before 1982, today he is an
13 American, naturally, we use him, because he is an American
14 citizen.

15 MR. CABRERA:

16 Okay. So, that person who was a citizen, who is a
17 citizen, can... could leave and become a citizen, let's
18 say, two or three years ago, in... being that he can prove
19 with his words his deeds, that he was a citizen before
20 1982. Isn't it?

21 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

22 Of course. The statements of him, that person or those
23 people is extremely important. Try, naturally, not to look
24 for an American citizen who has spent most of his life in..
25 well, after

1 becoming a citizen, in, in trouble.

2 MR. CABRERA:

3 Exactly. So, the audience needs... Because always,
4 every day, what I... I begin to explain to the client, I
5 tell him, "Look..." They say to me, "And how should we
6 work on this Amnesty issue?" The thing is clear. That the
7 Immigration Department failed, failed and seriously...

8 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

9 Of course.

10 MR. CABRERA:

11 ...and for that reason it was that the Catholic Church
12 filed a lawsuit against them and it was... and the public
13 needs to acknowledge the following, that it was based on
14 that lawsuit, because the Immigration Department, like
15 nobody... like everybody, I mean, doesn't wiggle if there's
16 no reason and the force that made the Immigration
17 Department relocate or move was the Federal Court and
18 Congress and the President. The United States Congress, as
19 Edwin said, told them, "Look, you need to reconsider." How
20 do you say that?

21 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

22 Reconsider.

23 MR. CABRERA:

24 Reconsider those requests again, because you

25

1 failed. Imagine, which member of the... of this listener
2 or these that are there...

3 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

4 Uhm.

5 MR. CABRERA:

6 ... haven't faced an ugly face, either in the
7 Department of 'Motor Vehicles', right, Edwin?

8 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

9 No, no.

10 MR. CABRERA:

11 When you go to renew your license or whatever, "Oh,
12 no, I'm having lunch. Get me out of here", and it's the
13 same with the... with Immigration.

14 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

15 The day better.

16 MR. CABRERA:

17 One went there in '87, and Edwin, you know, because
18 you went with a lot of the clients.

19 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

20 Exactly.

21 MR. CABRERA:

22 Isn't it? You went there...

23 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

24 Mhm.

25

1 MR. CABRERA:

2 ..."Look, sir or madam who works here with the
3 Immigration Department, please accept my request" and they
4 looked at you with a very serious and a bad face,
5 indicating to them as if "You are...

6 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

7 Like brave dogs.

8 MR. CABRERA:

9 Exactly. "Ah, I don't like the way you wrote your
10 name." What else did they tell you, Edwin? Tell me.

11 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

12 No, they told them other things, naturally, but at this
13 point we're not going to throw stones, because imagine,
14 they come from a culture of... that comes from before
15 Amnesty. Amnesty was approved on November 6, 1986, but
16 much earlier, for many years before that date, there was
17 a special culture in Immigration, an attitude in
18 Immigration that they had to be very strong to give or
19 receive documents from immigrants. That experience that
20 they went through, that training that they had were the
21 same people who received the co... the, the instructions
22 to, to interview the immi... the applicants during the
23 Amnesty and it was a very big failure, because if one comes
24 to see and ask, "What was it really that happened in
25 Immigration during the Amnesty that the...

1 why so few people could not get permanent residency?"

2

3 Well then, let's give it a look to that. What happened
4 was the following, that the people who had indicated and
5 had you... and had the evidence in terms of letters and
6 affidavits and everything during the Amnesty that they had
7 been here since before 1982, those people also in the
8 application indicated that they had left the United States
9 and returned, because, naturally, if they had been here
10 since, since '81, '80 or '79 and finally decided, due to
11 an emergency, to leave the United States, let's say in
12 August '87 and then they returned and they wanted to apply
13 during the Amnesty, Immigration considered that those
14 people who had left after they had entered, especially, in
15 the years of Nov... during the time November 6 of '86 until
16 May 5 of '88, if they left, then, Immigration indicated a
17 reason why they did not want to give permanent residence
18 to those people.

19

20 They said that the person, having left, then, was not
21 fixed here in the United States. Well, that was the reason
22 they used and the reason why the two lawsuits against
23 Immigration were filed, because actually, when a person
24 has to leave the country for an emergency, they have an
25 apartment with furniture, cars and

1 other stuff, here, in the United States, continues to pay
2 that and makes his trip and returns to continue to pay the
3 rent, with Edison, everything that was overdue.

4 Well, that person when he made the trip, he didn't ... I
5 mean, he didn't abandon his permanent residence in the
6 United States. Although that residence was illegal, his
7 permanent residence met the requirements of Amnesty. So,
8 it's the... the reasons why the lawsuits were given was
9 for that reason. Now, there are people today who say,
10 "Well, I didn't get permanent residency from Amnesty. I
11 have no proof that I went to Immigration", and you are not
12 going to have proof, because when that, Immigration decided
13 to see the application, then, say to the person, "Look, my
14 brother, you left. You can't be here applying because
15 you're not going to receive anything". And after that...

16 MR. CABRERA:

17 But wait. Does they sack... Does the Immigration
18 Department at that time took a copy of the, the petitions?

19 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

20 No, they didn't get anything out of them.

21 MR. CABRERA:

22 And you didn't give them receipts?

23

24

25

1 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 No, and the poor immigrants, naturally, today have the
3 concern of saying, "Count him, but I didn't stop... I
4 don't, I don't have any proof that I tried to apply during
5 Amnesty."

6 MR. CABRERA:

7 Okay. Listen, I'm going to ask you a question and I
8 asked it the last time I was here...

9 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 Mhm.

11 MR. CABRERA:

12 ... three or four weeks ago. Don't laugh,
13 (unintelligible). Okay? That he says, "Oh, no, you were on
14 vacation." Vacation? If so...

15 HOST:

16 I know, I know you were working hard.

17 MR. CABRERA:

18 ... my wife kicks me out.

19 HOST:

20 What... because what makes me laugh is that you say...

21 MR. CABRERA:

22 Yes.

23 HOST:

24 ..."About three or four weeks ago".

25

1 MR. CABRERA:

2 Hey, Edwin, of all the requests...

3 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

4 Yes. Uh-huh.

5 MR. CABRERA:

6 ...what, what did we do in 1987, how many were there?

7

8 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

9 8,447 applications.

10 MR. CABRERA:

11 Your memory is awesome, because I always say 8,487.

12 So, a lot of members of the public...

13 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

14 No. It's '8,447'.

15 MR. CABRERA:

16 'There you go'. Okay. Of all those... Listen well
17 because people... I'm very honest with people. I have my
18 lawyer's license and I am not going to risk it for any
19 reason. So, they say, "Oh, no, but the receipts and this
20 and that." No, no false receipt was ever submitted, because
21 there is no need for a receipt.

22 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

23 You have no need to be breaking laws, on top of which
24 you are here illegal, my brother. You don't have to, you
25 don't have to be looking for drawers and asking the

1 neighbor to sell you a receipt.

2 MR. CABRERA:

3 Ah, but let me make it clear, of all those requests,
4 8,447...

5 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

6 Except one.

7 MR. CABRERA:

8 Except one. Hey, well, of all those requests, how many
9 times did you do... did we do it alone, the test you
10 submitted was only the affidavits or the letter from the
11 citizens?

12 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

13 In all but one case.

14 MR. CABRERA:

15 In 100 percent. No, no, listen well.

16 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

17 So... But no, no. Hold on, hold on.

18 MR. CABRERA:

19 You didn't listen to me. No, no, no, no. In how many
20 cases were the... the 'affidavits' or the letters used?

21

22 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

23 In all of them.

24 MR. CABRERA:

25 Ah, that's what I'm saying...

1 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 In all of them.

3 MR. CABRERA:

4 ... Except one. And in how many of those cases did
5 Immigration say, "No, no. You don't have the, the
6 sufficient evidence"?

7 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

8 No, no, no, no. My brother, when I arrived with my dog
9 face with the clients, they gave them...

10 MR. CABRERA:

11 And he has dog faces.

12 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

13 ... they gave residency to each of the applicants.

14

15 MR. CABRERA:

16 At 100 percent

17 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

18 'That's right'. But if you go with that fearful face
19 to Immigration, obviously, they are going make fun of you
20 or mistreat you ...

21 MR. CABRERA:

22 Exactly.

23 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

24 ...naturally, but if you go with what the law requires,
25 with that attitude that you have and, and you

1 are sure that you have what the law requires, then, my
2 brother, you go as if you are going to take an exam.

3 MR. CABRERA:

4 'That's right'. Because you're sure of what you're
5 presenting.

6 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

7 Of course.

8 MR. CABRERA:

9 Isn't it? No, that's why... That's why the first
10 thing... what I say to the public is, when you come to the
11 office, "Look, in '87, those were the minimum requirements
12 and with all that, you get... they gave you the permanent
13 resident card." So, what is... what will it be now when
14 Congress has indicated to you, has directed you, has
15 required you to the Immigration Department that you need
16 to be, 'quote-unquote', flexible with consideration?
17 Imagine, what does that mean, gentlemen? That at least
18 they need to follow the, the same rules that they were
19 using back then, right?

20 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

21 And much more now than ever. Imagine, if it's been 20
22 years, 20 years. Now, ask Remigio Perez, who is American,
23 who fills out income taxes every year, tell him to bring
24 you last year's receipts and he will tell you, "I didn't...
25 I threw them out".

1 So why is the immigrant so special or is it that...

2

3 MR. CABRERA:

4 I...

5 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

6 But...

7 MR. CABRERA:

8 But I don't have any of that with myself.

9 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 No, no, no, no. The immi... the immigrant is not modern
11 or anything like that. He is just like anyone else. He
12 is... He doesn't have.. obli... special obligations.

13 MR. CABRERA:

14 It's true. It's true.

15 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

16 No, the immigrant has no special regulations. The fact
17 that... Goodbye...

18 MR. CABRERA:

19 Exactly.

20 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

21 ... who is going to put away receipt drawers and keep
22 them in the hallways of the house day and night?

23 MR. CABRERA:

24 'That's right'. While their apartment is burns down.

25

1

2 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

3 No, the Fire Department comes and closes the apartment.

4 MR. CABRERA:

5 That's right.

6 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

7 No, no. Do You...

8 MR. CABRERA:

9 No, it's just that, for example, accountants, how long
10 do they need to keep their receipts?

11 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

12 Seven years.

13 MR. CABRERA:

14 Seven years. The lawyers? Five years. So, what, the
15 immigrant is going to be asked, "No, do you need to have
16 your documentation for 20 years?" Never.

17 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

18 No, nothing. The immigrant is... Goodbye, geez.
19 Imagine, an immigrant who has just arrived here with...no
20 apartment, no house, no car, how's he going to be...

21 HOST:

22 And with whistles and flutes?

23 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

24 ... How is he going... Holy Mother of God!

25

1 HOST:

2 Well, we're going to ask the public to... if it's
3 available, well... Are you available for calls?

4

5 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

6 Yes, we are available...

7 MR. CABRERA:

8 Yes.

9 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 ...and almost, almost already... I'm getting warmed
11 up.

12 MR. CABRERA:

13 You're already handsome, you're handsome.

14 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

15 No, no, no, no, no.

16 HOST:

17 Well, let's remember the phone so that they already
18 dial, because I want to see the phone lines full.

19 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

20 866-222-1380, as Radio station 1380 says.

21 HOST:

22 Dial now. It's 8 p.m., 28 minutes. We are going to
23 continue with you. So, dial while here, the experts, tell
24 us about the subject. So go ahead, gentlemen.

25

1 MR. CABRERA:

2 Well, what I also want to indicate to the general
3 public, is that the vast majority do not understand. Does
4 this law only exist until when, Edwin? May...

5 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

6 This is... This lasts until May 31, and I beg all
7 Hispanics. Last time, I helped those who spoke English
8 and, naturally, Hispanics, but this time I am dedicating
9 myself or we are dedicating ourselves...

10 MR. CABRERA:

11 Mhm.

12 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

13 ...exclusively to give... to give them our service,
14 our help...

15 MR. CABRERA:

16 Mhm.

17 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

18 ...to Hispanics, not because we want it that way, but
19 it has been the case that that is the way we want to do
20 it. On top of that, I want to tell you, there are two visas
21 that I want you to take advantage of.

22 MR. CABRERA.

23 But, Edwin, before we move on to another topic...

24 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

25 Mhm.

1 MR. CABRERA:

2 ...let me... because this is so important. For me,
3 look, Edwin has worked in this area of Immigration, more
4 than 30 years, huh?

5 HOST:

6 Coffee?

7 MR. CABRERA:

8 Sincerely...

9 HOST:

10 Coffee?

11 MR. CABRERA:

12 What?

13 HOST:

14 Do you want coffee?

15 MR. CABRERA:

16 Coffee.

17 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

18 Give me a little bit.

19 MR. CABRERA:

20 He offered me rice with beans and an onion steak, and
21 what he offers me is coffee? What's going on here?

22

23 HOST:

24 Hey, something's better than nothing.

25

1 MR. CABRERA:

2 No. And then, the audience asks, "And why is Cabrera
3 so presented?" Bye. No, really.

4 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

5 No, I want you, a little later... It's 8:30. At about
6 9:15, I'm going to be talking about the... two visas. Tell
7 half the world. Put your recorders on, because the... there
8 are two visas that you must take advantage of, especially,
9 if you have one of two, permanent residence or already
10 became American citizens. You will be able to take
11 advantage of two visas, which is extremely important to
12 us...

13

14 MR. CABRERA:

15 Exactly.

16 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

17 ...because the truth is...

18

19

* * *

20

21

END OF RECORDING

22

23

24

25

1 DATE : January 13, 2002
2 SUBJECT : 1380 Radio Broadcasting Program

3

4

5 CERTIFICATION OF THE TRANSCRIBER

6

7 I CERTIFY that the foregoing is the faithful and
8 correct transcription made by the undersigned of the re-
9 recording of the program that was provided to our office.

10

11 I certify, in addition, that due to the quality of the
12 re-recording, when what was expressed was not understood,
13 the word "unintelligible" was inserted and sometimes some
14 people could be misidentified and/or were not identified,
15 due to lack of identification of these for the record.

16

17 In San Juan, Puerto Rico, on September 26, 2023.

18

19

20

21

22 MARIA DE LOURDES CRUZ ORELLANA

23 TRANSCRIBER

24

25

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

RE: *
*
RADIO PROGRAM *
RADIO STATION 1380 *
*
-----*

RE-RECORDING TRANSCRIPT PROVIDED

DATE: January 27, 2002

TIME: 11:58 p.m.

CLIENT: MR. EDWIN RIVERA

ADDRESS : Bronx, New York

PARTICIPANTS:

MODERATORS:

Mr. Host

Mr. Edwin Rivera

* * *

1
2 The procedures were developed as they arise from the
3 following transcript.

4 - 0 -

5 HOST:

6 So, we say goodnight to him from now on. Edwin...

7

8 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

9 Good morning, Doctor.

10 HOST:

11 How are you?

12 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

13 I'm fine. Trying to rest because I've spent the whole
14 day studying and reviewing notes for...

15

16 HOST:

17 I can imagine. You are always with the...

18 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

19 ...for today.

20 HOST:

21 Indeed. So, I imagine we have new things for the
22 general public.

23 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

24 Well, there is a bunch of things, of course, to repeat
25 and also for a little later, I'm going to

1 bring something to the... I'm going to remind all of you
2 that all the information that we pass on to you is
3 information that comes directly from the law books, law
4 books, information that Immigration prints on the
5 Internet. On top of that, based on the experience of us
6 through the last three... 30 years.

7

8 HOST:

9 Of course.

10 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

11 It is logical that there is information that we find
12 out and know about it on the street and we let them pass...
13 or we let you guys know. For example, problems that
14 immigrants had on the line.

15 HOST:

16 But you always, before you say something, confirm it,
17 obviously. You never, ever throw it in the air just for
18 throwing it, because So-and-So said it in the corner.

19 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

20 Exactly. And there are people who, naturally, start
21 saying things...

22 HOST:

23 That are not.

24 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

25 ...that are not, and that the truth is, that harms

1 to the immigrants themselves, because if one, for example,
2 is trying to help a group of people that need...

3 HOST:

4 Mhm.

5 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

6 ...why look for the ugly sides to the... to the
7 situations?

8 HOST:

9 Since they don't have them.

10 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

11 Exactly.

12 HOST:

13 But well, we must leave them like that and, perhaps,
14 in the future, proceed, legally.

15 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

16 Likewise. Naturally, many things have happened over
17 the years, but let's take us back to 1987, when we had
18 what has been called the Amnesty. At that time, of course,
19 there were, precisely, here... in that year, May 87 to May
20 88, there were about 6 million people in the United States
21 who could have applied under the Amnesty, but just under
22 2 million people applied and some of those did not get
23 permanent residency.

24

25

1 Well, if two million people out of 4 million were here,
2 in the United States, eligible to apply, it means that...
3 That is, 6, 4... 2 applied, 4 did not apply. It means that
4 4 million people stayed in the United States illegally
5 trying to live and get permanent residency and through
6 other programs. Many of them, as time went by, left. The
7 Amnesty ended in May 1988 and after that, naturally, as
8 they did not see that they could find work, they could
9 not... they could not find the 'Social Security' or how to
10 legalize themselves in this country, they went little by
11 little to their countries and stayed there.

12 Few... Many of them also left the children who were
13 living with them, or the daughters, or families in general,
14 and they naturally followed their route to their country.
15 But those people who went, were here since before 1982 and
16 were, at least, until May 1988. Pay close attention. So,
17 if you were, or that person was here, we're going to
18 assume, in December or before December '81 and was here
19 until... at least, until May 1988 and decided to leave the
20 States, because he tried to apply during the Amnesty, but
21 as he did not have a complete application or he was
22 denied... they didn't want him to accept the application,
23 he left and said,

24

25

1 left and said, "Ah, leave it. I'm going to leave this
2 behind and I'm going to my country". Those people, today,
3 can apply under the, of the same Amnesty regulations. Now,
4 the Amnesty is Section 245(a).

5 Let's pay attention to this, because this is very, very
6 important. The amnesty is Section 245(a). So, this year we
7 are working with a program... Since last year, rather,
8 it's called LIFE. LIFE is Section 1104 and 1504 of a... of
9 a law to unify families. This LIFE law covers those people
10 who applied under CSS and LULAC. There is also a key there
11 that if you, for example, were denied the application or
12 had problems with trying... when you tried to apply under
13 CSS and LULAC, you can apply under LIFE.

14 But we're going to separate LIFE from Section 245(a).
15 245(a) is the law that was accepted by the United States
16 Congress and the President of the United States on November
17 6, 1986. Under the 245(a), people applied during the
18 Amnesty. So, those people who left the United States
19 shortly after the... on May 5 or May 4, 1988, they failed
20 to apply under CSS or LULAC. I mean, those people were
21 here, and they didn't even know what CSS or LULAC was. It
22 means that they did not participate in the lawsuit program.

23

24

25

1 It was not program, but the demand for CSS and LULAC. Those
2 people who are in your country today, who neither applied
3 under CSS nor applied under LULAC, but no... and then,
4 they could... they could not apply during the Amnesty,
5 because they did not want to accept the application for a
6 trip he made and where Immigration told him, "Well, your
7 application says that you traveled, take your papers. I'm
8 not going to give you any number. We will not keep any
9 copies of your papers. Go away because we're not going to
10 give you anything."

11 Those people who live in your country, Mexico or any
12 other country, can apply during the... during this program
13 that is running today. That is, they come applying not
14 under LIFE by itself. They have been applying under Section
15 245(a) of the... of what is called "The Immigration and
16 Nationality Act', which is the law of November 1986. There
17 are people who have a confusion in their mind. So, what I
18 want to clarify is that those who applied under CSS and
19 LULAC, those can apply under LIFE.

20 Those who failed to apply under CSS and LULAC, can
21 apply under the 245(a). Now, in the, in the notations of
22 the law... I'm going to read... I will read it to you in
23 English and then, later, I will read it to you in Spanish.

24

25

1 It says, "Nothing in this section shall be constructed as
2 authorizing an alien to apply for admission to or to be
3 admitted to the United States in order to apply for
4 adjustment of status under this section or Section 245(a)
5 of the Immigration and Nationality Act".

6 This means that if you are in your cou... if there is
7 a person that you know and is in his country and he wants
8 to enter the United States to return and apply under the
9 245(a) where he once tried, but could not, that person
10 cannot enter this country with a permit of what is called
11 'parole'. That is, that person can apply from outside,
12 from the United States, under this program, to be legalized
13 and re... and enter with the residence. That is, with
14 a permit very similar to 'parole', but it is not 'parole'.
15 'Parole' is a permit that they give when one is going to
16 make a trip or is going to enter the United States.

17 So, a person who is outside the United States, who was
18 here during the years 1981, let's say, until May '88, left
19 the United States before starting the, the applied...
20 before, of Immigration start with the, with the CSS and
21 LULAC applications, that person nowadays can apply from
22 outside. If you have a family member who lived here, you
23 can do the errands. We prepare the documents and we

24

25

1 send them to that person so that that person signs, gives
2 us the, the photocopies that we need, and we take care of
3 processing or sending the documents to Immigration so that
4 that person can enter this... to the United States to
5 receive his permanent residence.

6 This is an advantage that will never be seen again,
7 and we have it until May 31 of this year. So, talking again
8 about the number of people who did not get to apply and
9 who were here illegally, those people, according to the
10 numbers, are 4 million people that the books say, but I'm
11 sure there were much more than 4 million people. Now, of
12 those 4 million people, maybe 2 million were in California,
13 a million were here, in the United States... in, in New
14 York, or make it half a million in New York, where people
15 come more.

16

17 Now, if you... Well... If we're going to think that
18 there were, of the, of the 4 million there were half a
19 million people in New York who, who were eligible and who
20 didn't apply, those people can apply today, they can
21 legalize their wives and their children who were living in
22 this country with them. Well, if we're counting in people,
23 in terms of people, if one person didn't get to apply and
24 he's, come on, the ringleader of a family of five, then...
25 from a family of five,

1 it means that if there were half a million people, you
2 already have to multiply the number of people by at least
3 three or four.

4 It means that instead of there being half a million...
5 I mean, when I'm talking about the numbers of 6 million
6 people, they weren't counting the children and the... the
7 other members of the family. They were counting more the
8 leaders, that is, the... the husband or... Usually,
9 husbands or wives. The children were not in the... in the
10 figure of the 4 million people. It means that today there
11 are long more than a million people who lived in New York
12 who can be legalized under this... of these laws, but there
13 are people, naturally, who say no, that is not true.

14 By chance, there is a... there was an advertisement
15 there, in a newspaper, in, in White Plains, New York, where
16 a certain journalist dares to... print information that,
17 which he picked up from the street, where it indicates
18 that there are not even 400 thousand illegal people in
19 the... in New York, that, that no... that they are
20 eligible... In other words, there are not 400 thousand
21 people in New York who are eligible for this program. That,
22 that is as absurd as one can, can imagine. I mean, there
23 has to be a tremendous amount of people, not to mention,
24 millions and millions of people.

25

1 So, for everyone who has... who wants to know about
2 the... of the programs that there are that are running
3 today, since June 1 of last year, the programs to legalize
4 immigrants who can come to the office of us with two names,
5 when... with the names and addresses and phone numbers of
6 two American citizens. Please, if you are going to call
7 our office it is because you are going to make an
8 appointment, which is free, but when you come to the office
9 the first time, please try to come with the proof that we
10 need.

11 The only proof I ask for is to be brought to me... or
12 we ask, is that they bring us the names of two people, the
13 addresses and phone numbers who are American citizens, who
14 were here before 1982 and can say, "Well, I know that So-
15 and-So was in the United States... Sorry. "I was in the
16 United States, at least, from December '81 to December '88
17 or after May 4, '88", whatever the story. If you bring
18 those two people to me, we'll start to prepare you... We
19 give you an appointment, naturally, to prepare the
20 application for you to start with the routine of your
21 permanent residence.

22

23

24 You can call 718-863-1300. The people who are answering
25 the phones on Sundays from 8:00 to

1 10:00 at night and those of... and then, those of weekdays,
2 from Monday to Friday, from 9:00 in the morning to 5:00 in
3 the afternoon, are not there to answer questions, but
4 simply, to take your name, your phone and give you an
5 appointment to talk to us. This is very, very important,
6 because time is passing. As we are going now, we are well
7 behind, because we have a lot of files of people who are
8 applying for permanent residence and I would like the
9 amount to be much larger, because as I was talking just
10 now, there must be a huge amount of people here in New
11 York where they have lived in the United States.

12

13 I mean, they lived here from '82 to '88 and they left
14 and they can apply from outside or they're still here or...

15

* * *

16

17

END OF THE RECORDING

18

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1 DATE : January 27, 2002
2 SUBJECT : 1380 Radio Broadcasting Program

3

4

5 CERTIFICATION OF THE TRANSCRIBER

6

7 I CERTIFY that the foregoing is the faithful and
8 correct transcription made by the undersigned of the re-
9 recording of the program that was provided to our office.

10

11 In San Juan, Puerto Rico, on September 26, 2023.

12

13

14

15

16

17 MARIA DE LOURDES CRUZ ORELLANA

18

TRANSCRIBER

19

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SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

RE: *
*
RADIO PROGRAM *
RADIO STATION 1380 *
*
-----*

RE-RECORDING TRANSCRIPT PROVIDED

DATE: August 25, 2002
TIME: 11:58 p.m.
CLIENT: MR. EDWIN RIVERA
ADDRESS : Bronx, New York

PARTICIPANTS:

MODERATORS:

Mr. Host
Mr. Edwin Rivera

1 * * *

2 The procedures were developed as they arise from the
3 following transcript.

4 - 0 -

5 (Audio starts with salsa music).

6 HOST:

7 Fine. Welcome each and every one of you to the X1380.
8 In this way we begin "Immigration Today" through the one
9 that rules in the capital of the world New York.

10

11 (Salsa music audio).

12 HOST:

13 Well, have the best of good night. The expert in the
14 field of immigration, Edwin Rivera, with more than 30 years
15 in this field, is already with me. So, Edwin, welcome.

16 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

17 Good morning. Good afternoon.

18 HOST:

19 Good night. With you in anyway, because we must, we
20 must return the good night to you...

21 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

22 Well, good night, everyone.

23 HOST:

24 ...since we didn't do the show last week, but

25

1 But we are already here again. How are you feeling?

2 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

3 Very good. We were at the taxi drivers party in
4 Manhattan, on the 145th and...

5 HOST:

6 In the... the...

7 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

8 ...Riverbank State Park?

9 HOST:

10 Uh-huh.

11 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

12 Even the...

13 HOST:

14 That's great, isn't it?

15 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

16 ...even the governor Major Pataki, was there.

17 HOST:

18 Did you say hello to him?

19 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

20 Yes, and I took a picture with him...

21 HOST:

22 Yes.

23 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

24 ...and everything.

25

1 HOST:

2 Oh, well, that's cool.

3 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

4 No, the party was, but super, super nice. There were a
5 lot of people there. Everybody's dancing. There was, there
6 was a lot of music. The...

7 HOST:

8 Were there a lot of girls in thongs...

9 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 No, boy.

11 HOST:

12 ...sunbathing?

13 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

14 That 'picture' was really nice.

15 HOST:

16 Well, too bad I missed them, but...

17 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

18 It was good, I applaud that 'show'.

19 HOST:

20 Well, okay. What do we have for today?

21 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

22 Well, we have a few things. Naturally, we are going to
23 talk a little bit about the questions and the answers of...
24 who does immigration to become an American citizen.

25

1 HOST:

2 Okay.

3 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

4 That's really important. We are also going to talk
5 about how a person can get permanent residence without
6 depending, for example, on his husband or his wife.

7

8 HOST:

9 Mhm. Interesting.

10 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

11 There are many... but many people who live a life with
12 a drunk or with a person who uses drugs or an abuser.

13 HOST:

14 Mhm.

15 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

16 So, that person doesn't need that other one who has
17 permanent residency or that other one who is an American
18 citizen. You don't need it to apply for residency in this
19 country, permanent residency.

20 HOST:

21 Well, I want to remind you that today we also started,
22 as we agreed, to have the section "Immigration Today" by
23 the consulates. So that will be about 8:15, 8:20, that we
24 will have a few minutes with

25

1 each consul of our countries.

2 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

3 Yes, of course after fifteen minutes of having started
4 the program every night, because next Sunday we are going
5 to see a change. I mean, the... this program is going away,
6 it's going to happen from 10:00...

7 HOST:

8 From 10:00 PM onwards.

9 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 Uh-huh, uh-huh.

11 HOST:

12 So now people, more or less, know about it. I've been
13 making it known this week...

14 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

15 Mhm.

16 HOST:

17 ...that from next Sunday we will be from 10:00 at night
18 to 12:00...

19 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

20 'Right'.

21 HOST:

22 ... and onwards. So, stay tuned for the X1380 for more
23 details.

24 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

25 Well then...

1 HOST:

2 Let's also remind you that Hector Pimentel is on the
3 street, he's on the loose. So, tie yourselves up, put on
4 your pants well to ask your questions through him, unless
5 the gentleman is very tired, because I know he worked a
6 lot today.

7 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

8 No, we're working today. We arrived early...

9 HOST:

10 I mean, you were on your feet, too.

11 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

12 ...we arrived at 9:00. At 9:00 in the morning we
13 arrived.

14 HOST:

15 Wow! Imagine that. Were you guys there...

16 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

17 The whole day, until 6:00.

18 HOST:

19 Did you guys go and set up the microphones and
20 everything for the orchestras?

21 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

22 Boy.

23 HOST:

24 Wow!

25

1 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 'Yes'.

3 HOST:

4 Including Ruben Gallego also who was over there giving
5 it...

6 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

7 Look, speaking of Ruben, I'm going to remind
8 everyone... all the people who went to that party, the
9 party today...

10 HOST:

11 Didn't anyone get scared when they saw them?

12 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

13 Huh? No.

14 HOST:

15 Did no one get scared?

16 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

17 The party was so beautiful, that one thing I want
18 everyone to know, the party itself reminded me of, of a
19 person who is very rich. So, he has a mansion and on none
20 of the walls of that mansion does not have even a picture
21 of his mom. I mean, the mom who... I mean, that...

22

23 HOST:

24 Mhm.

25

1 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 ...loved him so much, he took him to, to be a man or
3 to be a woman and, naturally, that person later became
4 well, well rich, well famous. Well, that story of... from
5 the mother's portrait...

6 HOST:

7 Mhm.

8 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

9 ...it reminds me a lot of what I saw today. We enjoyed
10 the whole day in a party with all the Taxi drivers and
11 the, the taxi drivers' families. Basically, it was a party
12 of immigrants and people who are American citizens...

13 HOST:

14 Indeed.

15 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

16 ...Right?

17 HOST:

18 Of course.

19 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

20 But the truth is that the person who drew that party
21 today was mentioned shortly.

22 HOST:

23 Mhm.

24

25

1 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 No, they didn't mention it in the way I expected. No,
3 he wasn't in the... I mean, they should have at least had
4 a picture of that person. That is...

5 HOST:

6 Let's give a 'boo' then to the Federation of Taxi
7 Drivers.

8 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

9 Well, imagine that. They had to have him... give it...
10 give... give him more...

11 HOST:

12 At least, they could have given him the credit.

13 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

14 ...more than... But well, well given, with a badge or
15 whatever. The person who drew the program for this one...
16 from today...

17 HOST:

18 Mhm.

19 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

20 ...that left... they left it marked as the "Taxi
21 Drivers' Day", it's the great Ruben Gallego.

22 HOST:

23 Wow, Ruben. Let's hear it, let's hear it sincerely for
24 Ruben Gallego, who is our colleague, who is also developing
25 a lot with "Immigration Today".

1 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 Exactly. Well, now we're going to talk about what's
3 coming from the Congress as well.

4 HOST:

5 Well, don't worry, Ruben, if you're listening to us. I
6 know you're listening, you're there in, in the Newsroom.
7 We're going to have to... "Immigration Today" is going to
8 have to give Ruben a badge soon.

9 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 Yes. 'That's right'.

11 HOST:

12 Yes, sir, and they're going to have to throw you a
13 party...

14 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

15 'That's right'.

16 HOST:

17 ...and all that, okay?

18 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

19 Okay...

20 HOST:

21 So, I say it officially here, on-air...

22 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

23 ...for all those who want to know about...

24 HOST:

25 ...a badge for him...

1 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 Okay...

3 HOST:

4 ...and a little badge for me...

5 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

6 Sure, sure, sure, sure.

7 HOST:

8 ...and a badge for... I mean, for you.

9 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

10 No, for me, I don't want any, but I do want to let you
11 all know that Ruben has worked with us on the drawing of
12 the program of the... the magazine.

13 HOST:

14 Mhm.

15 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

16 He is the... the person who has represented the office
17 of us before the consulates. He is responsible for having
18 made arrangements for us to be with the consulates at the
19 first meeting of, of them.

20

21 HOST:

22 Mhm.

23 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

24 It consists of many consulates, thanks to Ruben.
25 Naturally, that the day will come when we need to give a

1 tremendous badge to Ruben because the truth is that...

2 HOST:

3 Yes.

4 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

5 Today, not today... Today is... Today is not Ruben's
6 day. Today is the day of the taxi drivers, but what...

7 HOST:

8 Indeed, but Ruben has done a lot for the Federation.

9

10 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

11 Exactly.

12 HOST:

13 So, we send a greeting to all the guys of the
14 Federation, especially Fernando Mateo, who is the
15 president of that entity.

16 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

17 Yes, an awesome person. Wow! He's got energy, wow!

18 HOST:

19 Yes, an incredible energy.

20 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

21 He was, naturally... Well, there were a few people
22 there and they spoke very nicely...

23 HOST:

24 Mhm.

25

1 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

2 ...very nice. That there... there was Hector Pimentel,
3 of course, up there.

4 HOST:

5 Of course.

6 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

7 Hector Pimentel...

8 HOST:

9 He was the master of ceremonies.

10 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

11 ...he left, he left, he left. And then, there's the
12 other man, who I can't remember his name, from the...

13 HOST:

14 German Batista, of the Brotherhood (phonetics) of
15 Lawyers.

16 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

17 Exactly...

18 HOST:

19 Yes.

20 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

21 ...exactly. Great guys. Well, then, speaking of
22 immigration, naturally, we're going to... to remind you of
23 LIFE, of the 'Dream Act', of the laws that are coming,
24 that are going to come soon, the, the getas (phonetics).
25 I mean, there's... there are, there are

1 regulations and laws in Congress that are coming out soon.
2 So, all of that, naturally, and of, we're going to talk
3 about everything a little bit tonight.

4 HOST:

5 You also told me that you were going to set a date for
6 the next visa lottery.

7 MR. EDWIN RIVERA:

8 Oh, yes, yes, yes. So, immigration begins to receive...
9 They are going to start accepting applications for the
10 lottery...

11

12

* * *

13

14

END OF THE RECORDING

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25

1 DATE : August 25, 2002
2 SUBJECT : 1380 Radio Broadcasting Program

3

4

5 CERTIFICATION OF THE TRANSCRIBER

6

7 I CERTIFY that the foregoing is the faithful and
8 correct transcription made by the undersigned of the re-
9 recording of the program that was provided to our office.

10

11 In San Juan, Puerto Rico, on September 26, 2023.

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17 MARIA DE LOURDES CRUZ ORELLANA
18 TRANSCRIBER

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ECUADOR

Verify your academic education

MLS(ASCPⁱ) and CLM(ASCPⁱ) applicants with education from approved programs in **Ecuador** (see below for a list of approved programs at institutions in Ecuador) may submit documentation using the following guidelines:

HIGHER EDUCATION / POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

WHAT TO SUBMIT	HOW TO SUBMIT
Original or photocopy of a Transcript Evaluation by an acceptable evaluation agency OR	Email or acceptable evaluation agency online portal
Certificado de Notas/Calificaciones (academic transcripts) issued by institution(s) attended for post-secondary program(s) of study <i>e.g., Técnico Superior, Técnico, Tecnólogo, Licenciado, Maestría, Doctorado</i> OR	If your institution manages electronic transcripts, they should be sent from an official representative of your academic institution via email.
Certified photocopy of academic transcripts issued by institution(s) attended for post-secondary program(s) of study	Email
Precise, word-for-word, English translations are required for all foreign language documents.	

ACCEPTABLE UNIVERSITIES	APPROVED PROGRAMS
Universidad Central del Ecuador	Licenciatura en Laboratorio Clínico
Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador	Licenciado en Laboratorio Clínico

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:

- All documents are subject to verification by ASCP, which includes requesting a transcript evaluation.
- All documents submitted to ASCP become the property of ASCP and will not be released to the applicant.
- Applicants must submit proof of name change, when applicable (e.g., photocopy of marriage certificate).

Email ascpinternational@ascp.org

EXHIBIT-M

Ecuador

Information for prospective students from Ecuador including contacts and equivalent entry qualifications

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There is a long tradition of international students studying at UCL. In the current academic year there are 14 students from Ecuador enrolled on full degree programmes.

Please note that the following information is only a general guide. In addition, other factors may be taken into consideration such as relevant work experience. Please refer to [undergraduate degrees](#) or the [graduate degree](#) further information.

Undergraduate programmes

The minimum entry requirements for undergraduate programmes at UCL can be found below. However, specific entry requirements for some programmes may differ and may also be higher. You should refer to the [undergraduate prospectus](#) which allows you to choose the relevant programme and then select your country from the list in the International Qualifications sections.

Minimum equivalent entry requirement for A level grades ABB (2022 entry)

Successful completion of two years of a Licenciado/Professional title at an Ecuadorean university recognised by UCL, with an average of 9/10 or 90%, will also be considered.

Graduate programmes

Entry to graduate programmes at UCL usually requires either an upper second-class (2:1)

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Minimum entry requirements (2022/23 entry)**UPPER SECOND-CLASS (2:1)**

The award of any of the following from a recognised institution:

- Licenciado or Professional Title with a final overall average grade of 85% or 8.5/10, 17/20, 25.5/30, 34/40 or GPA 3.5/4.0

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Licenciatura/Licenciado equivalent in United States of America

What is the equivalent of Licenciatura/Licenciado from Mexico in United States of America?

Answer: Bachelor's Degree is the equivalent of Licenciatura/Licenciado from Mexico.

Licenciatura/Licenciado



Mexico

is equivalent to

Bachelor's Degree



United States of America

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Licenciado en educacion musical en Ministerio de Educacion del Ecuador

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Office of Graduate Admissions



U.S. Bachelor's Degree Equivalency Table

Angola	Costa Rica	India	Lithuania	Russia
Argentina	Denmark	Indonesia	Malaysia	Saudi Arabia
Australia	Ecuador	Iran	Mexico	Singapore
Austria	Egypt	Iraq	Moldova	South Africa
Bahamas	El Salvador	Israel	Myanmar (Burma)	South Korea
Bahrain	Estonia	Italy	Nepal	Spain
Bangladesh	Finland	Ivory Coast	New Zealand	Sri Lanka
Belarus	France	Jamaica	Nicaragua	Switzerland
Belgium	Georgia Republic	Japan	Nigeria	Taiwan
Bolivia	Germany	Jordan	Pakistan	Thailand
Brazil	Ghana	Kazakhstan	Panama	Turkey
Bulgaria	Greece	Kenya	Peru	Ukraine
Canada	Guatemala	Kuwait	Philippines	United Arab Emirates
Chile	Haiti	Kyrgyzstan	Poland	United Kingdom (except Scotland)
China	Honduras	Latvia	Qatar	United Kingdom (Scotland)
Colombia	Hong Kong	Lebanon	Romania	Vietnam

Office of Graduate Admissions



Three-Year Degrees

In the U.S. educational system, bachelor's degree recipients have 16 years of formal education — 12 years of elementary and secondary education plus 4 years of post-secondary study. A bachelor or equivalent degree, as determined by the U.S. Department of Education, normally requires at least 4 but not more than 5 years of full-time equivalent college-level work.

LSU will only consider three-year bachelor's degrees equivalent to U.S. bachelor degree if the country of the degree awarding institution is part of the Bologna system, and only if degree was granted after 2012 (the official date of full Bologna agreement implementation).

Please refer to the [list of comparable bachelor degree equivalencies by county of origin](#).

U.S. Bachelor Degree Equivalency Table

Country of Origin	U.S. Bachelor s Degree Equivalency	Documents Required
Angola	Completion of five-year Licenciado (Licentiate), or three-year Bacharelato + one year of a Licenciado (Licentiate), or five-year Professor de Ensino Secundario	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Argentina	Bachiller Superior, Licenciado or Titulo (5-7 years)	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Australia	Completion of four-year Honours Bachelor's Degree, or three-year Ordinary/Pass Bachelor's Degree + one-year Bachelor's Degree with Honours, or three-year Ordinary/Pass Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Austria	Completion of three-year Bakkalaureaus/Bakkalaurea Degree + one year of a Magister Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Bahamas	Completion of Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Bahrain	Completion of Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Bangladesh	Completion of four-year Bachelor's Degree, or two-year Bachelor's Degree + two-years of a Master's Degree, or three-year Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's Degree	Degree Certificate and Statement of Marks for each year of study
Belarus	Completion of Дыплом аб Вышэйшай адукацыі (Diploma of Higher Education/Diploma Specialist), or Дыплом бакалўра (Diploma of Baccalaureate/Diplom Bakalaura)	Diploma Certificate and Dadatak da diploma/Усписка z zalikovaj knizhki/Transcript. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Belgium	Completion of three-year Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Bolivia	Licenciado/ Licenciatura: Experto en Educacion; Maestro(a) or Magister; Certificado de Egreso; Bachillerato (Social Sciences or Economics); Tecnico Superior (Higher Technician, after at least 4 years); Professional Titles (after at least 4 years of study).	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Brazil	Completion of four- to five-year Licenciado/Licenciatura, Bacharelado, or Titulo Profissional	Degree Certificate and Historico Escolar/Transcript
Bulgaria	Completion of Bachelor/Bakalavr (Бакалавър)	Degree Certificate (бакалавър) and Transcript (Приложение Към Диплом/Prilozhenie Kŭm diplom). As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.

U.S. Bachelor Degree Equivalency Table

Country of Origin	U.S. Bachelor s Degree Equivalency	Documents Required
Canada: Alberta	Honours Bachelor's Degree or General Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's Degree	Transcript showing conferral of Degree
Canada: British Columbia	Four- or five-year Bachelor's Degree (sometimes called Honours or Advanced)	Transcript showing conferral of Degree
Canada: Manitoba	Honours Bachelor's Degree, Bachelor of Education, Bachelor of Law LLB	Transcript showing conferral of Degree
Canada: New Brunswick	Honours Bachelor's Degree, or three-year Bachelor's Degree + Bachelor of Law, or Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's Degree	Transcript showing conferral of Degree
Canada: Newfoundland & Labrador	Bachelor's degree	Transcript showing conferral of Degree
Canada: Northwest Territory	No accredited universities	Transcript showing conferral of Degree
Canada: Nova Scotia	Four-year Bachelor's Degree/Baccalaureat, or a three-year Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's Degree	Transcript showing conferral of Degree
Canada: Nunavut	No accredited universities that issue bachelor's equivalent work	Transcript showing conferral of Degree
Canada: Ontario	Four-year Bachelor's Degree, or Honours Bachelor's Degree	Transcript showing conferral of Degree
Canada: Prince Edward Island	Bachelor's Degree (pass or honours)	Transcript showing conferral of Degree
Canada: Quebec	Three-year Bachelor's Degree (or Baccalarium, Baccalaureat, Bachelier, or Bacheliere) + one year of a Master's Degree, or four-year Bachelor's Degree	Transcript showing conferral of Degree
Canada: Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan: Four-year or Honours Bachelor's Degree	Transcript showing conferral of Degree
Canada: Yukon	Yukon Territory: No accredited universities that issue bachelor's equivalent work	Transcript showing conferral of Degree
Chile	Completion of Licenciatura or Titulo Profesional	Degree Certificate and Certificado de Notas/Transcript
China	Completion of Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript in original language and English. Both English and original language degree certificates and transcripts must be stamped by the issuing institution.
Colombia	Completion of Titulo de Licenciatura or Titulo Profesional	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Costa Rica	Completion of Bachiller Universitario	Degree Certificate and Transcript

U.S. Bachelor Degree Equivalency Table

Country of Origin	U.S. Bachelor s Degree Equivalency	Documents Required
Denmark	Completion of Bachelorgraden/Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Ecuador	Completion of Licenciado	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Egypt	Completion of Baccalaureos, Licence, or Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
El Salvador	Licenciado	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Estonia	Completion of four-year or four-year Diplom or Bakalaureuskraad/Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Finland	Completion of Kandidaat/Kandidat/Bachelor's Degree + 1 year of a Maisterin tutkinto/Magister/Master's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
France	Completion of three-year Licence + Maitrise, or two-year DEUG + one-year Licence + one-year Maitrise	Degree Certificate and Relevé de Notes. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Georgia Republic	Completion of Bakalavris Kharishki/Bachelor's Degree, or Specialistis Diplomi, or Datskebiti Skolis Mastsavlebeli (Primary School Teacher), or Sashualo Skolis Mastsavlebeli (Secondary School Teacher)	Degree Certificate and Transcript. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Germany	Completion of four-year Bakkalaureus (Bachelor's Degree), or three-year Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's Degree	Diplom certificate and Scheine (certificate) for each course completed. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Ghana	Completion of Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Greece	Completion of Ptychio (Diploma)	Diploma Certificate and Transcript. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Guatemala	Título de Licenciado	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Haiti	Completion of four- or five-year Licence or Diplome, or three-year Licence or Diplome + one year of a Maitrise Degree	Degree Certificate and Relevé de Notes
Honduras	Título de Licenciado	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Hong Kong	Completion of four-year Bachelor's Degree, or three-year Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
India	Completion of four-year Bachelor's Degree, or three-year Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's Degree	Degree Certificate and Individual Marks Sheets. Provisional degree certificates and consolidated mark sheets (transcript) may be considered under special circumstances.

U.S. Bachelor Degree Equivalency Table

Country of Origin	U.S. Bachelor s Degree Equivalency	Documents Required
Indonesia	Completion of a Diploma IV or Sarjana	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Iran	Bachelor degree or Karshenasi/Lisans	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Iraq	Completion of Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Israel	Completion of 4-year Bachelor's Degree, or three-year Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Italy	Completion of Laurea di 1 livello (L) + one year of Laurea Specialistista (LS)/Laurea Magistrale (LM)	Laurea Certificate and Transcript. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Ivory Coast	Completion of two-year Diplôme Universitaire d'Etudes Générales (DEUG) + one-year Licence + one-year Maitrise	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Jamaica	Completion of Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Japan	Completion of a Gakushi Shogo/Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Jordan	Completion of Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Kazakhstan	Completion of Bakalavr Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Kenya	Completion of Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Kuwait	Completion of Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Kyrgyzstan	Completion of Diploma Bakalavra/dиплом бакалавра (Russian)/бакалавр диплому (Kyrgyz)/Bachelor's Degree or Diplom Spetsialista	Official copies of the diploma booklet and Prilozhenie k Diploma/Transcript
Latvia	Completion of four-year Bakalaura Degree or Diplom, or three-year Bakalaura + one year of a Magistrs Degree	Degree/Diplom Certificate and Izraksts no studiju kartes/Transcript. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Lebanon	Licence or Bachelor degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Lithuania	Completion of Bakalaura Diploma (Baccalaureate Diploma) or Aukstojo Mokslo (Diploma of Higher Education)	Diploma Certificate and Priedas prie diploma/Transcript. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Malaysia	Completion of four-year Baccalaureate/Bachelor's Degree, or three-year Baccalaureate/Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Postgraduate Diploma or Master's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Mexico	Completion of four-year Licenciado or Titulo Profesional, or three-year Licenciatura or Titulo Profesional + one year of Titulo Especialista or Grado de Maestro/Maestría	Degree Certificate and Transcript

U.S. Bachelor Degree Equivalency Table

Country of Origin	U.S. Bachelor's Degree Equivalency	Documents Required
Moldova	Completion of Diploma de Studii Superioare (Diploma of Higher Education), or Diploma de Licenta (Diploma of Licentiate)	Diploma Certificate and Certificat Academic/Transcript. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Myanmar (Burma)	Completion of four-year Bachelor's Degree + two years of a Master's Degree, or three-year Bachelor's Degree + one-year Bachelor's (Honours) Degree + two years of a Master's Degree, or three-year Bachelor's Degree + three years of a Master's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Nepal	Completion of four-year Bachelor's Degree, or three-year Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's Degree	Degree Certificate and Statement of Marks for each year of study
New Zealand	Completion of four-year Bachelor's Degree, or three-year bachelor's Degree + Bachelor's Degree (Honours), or three-year Bachelor's Degree + one year of Master's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Nicaragua	Título or Licenciatura	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Nigeria	Completion of Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Pakistan	Completion of four-year Bachelor's Degree, or three-year Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's Degree	Degree Certificate and Statement of Marks for each year of study
Panama	Licenciatura	Degree Certificate and Statement of Marks for each year of study
Peru	Completion of four-year Bachiller, or four-year Licenciado	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Philippines	Completion of Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Poland	Completion of four-year Lincencjat, or Dyplom ukończenia wyższych studiów zawodowych (Diploma of Completion of Higher Professional Studies), or three-year Lincencjat + one year of a Dyplom Tytuł Magister	Licenjat/Dyplom Certificate and a copy of all pages from the Indeks. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Qatar	Completion of Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Romania	Completion of Diploma de Licenta	As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Russia	Completion of Диплом бакалавра (Diploma of Bakalavr), or Диплом специалиста (Diploma of Spetsialista)	Diploma Certificate and Prilozhenie k diplomu/Transcript. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Saudi Arabia	Completion of Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Singapore	Completion of four-year Bachelor's Degree, or three-year Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's Degree or Postgraduate Diploma	Degree/Diploma Certificate and Transcript

U.S. Bachelor Degree Equivalency Table

Country of Origin	U.S. Bachelor s Degree Equivalency	Documents Required
South Africa	Completion of four-year Bachelor's Degree, or three-year Bachelor's Degree + one year Honours Bachelor's Degree, or three-year Bachelor's Degree + one year Postgraduate Diploma	Degree Certificate and Transcript
South Korea	Completion of Haksa / 4-year Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Spain	Completion of Titulo de Licenciado, or Titulo de Ingeniero, or Titulo de Arquitecto, or Titulo de Graduado	Degree Certificate and Certificacion Academica Oficial (CAO) or the Certificacion Academica Personal. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Sri Lanka	Completion of Bachelor's (Special) Degree, or three-year Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Switzerland	Completion of Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's Degree, or four-year Lizentiat, Diplom, Licence, or Licenza, or three-year Lizentiat, Diplom, Licence, or Licenza + one-year of a Master's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Taiwan	Completion of Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
Thailand	Completion of four-year Bachelor's Degree, or two-year Associate's Degree + two-year Higher Diploma	Degree/Diploma Certificate and Transcript
Turkey	Completion of Lisans Derecesi/Diplomasi	Lisans Derecesi/Diplomasi Transcript and Degree Certificate. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Ukraine	Completion of Dypлом Bakalavra, or Dypлом Spetsialista	Dypлом Certificate and Dodatok do dypлома/Transcript. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
United Arab Emirates	Completion of Bachelor's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript
United Kingdom (except Scotland)	Completion of four-year Bachelor's Degree, or three-year bachelor's degree + one year of a Master's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
United Kingdom (Scotland)	Completion of Bachelor's (Honours) Degree, or Master's (Honours) Degree from an ancient university, or Bachelor's Degree + one year of a Master's Degree	Degree Certificate and Transcript. As an alternative to a traditional transcript, a Diploma Supplement may be submitted along with a Degree Certificate.
Vietnam	Completion of Bachelor's Degree (Bằng Tốt Nghiệp Đại Học)	Degree Certificate and Transcript

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Ecuador

To which Dutch diplomas can you compare Ecuadorian diplomas? We give an overview of diplomas that Dutch higher education institutions often see when Ecuadorian students apply for a study programme.

Diplomas from Ecuador

In the table below you can find the level of Ecuadorian diplomas.

Working in the Netherlands

Do you want to know if you can work in the Netherlands with a certain Ecuadorian diploma? Go to [Working in the Netherlands with a foreign diploma](#).

Studying in the Netherlands

Do you want to know if you can study in the Netherlands with your Ecuadorian diploma? Go to [Studying in the Netherlands with a foreign diploma](#).

Diploma	Comparable to
<i>Bachiller en Ciencias</i>	a HAVO diploma
<i>Bachiller en humanidades</i> stating the specialisation	a HAVO diploma
<i>Licenciado</i>	an HBO bachelor's degree or a WO bachelor's degree , sometimes 2 years of WO
<i>Título Profesional</i>	an HBO bachelor's degree or a WO bachelor's degree, sometimes 2 years of WO
<i>Magíster</i>	an HBO master's degree or a WO master's degree

- You can find more information about how we compare diplomas via [Credentia](#) [evaluation](#).

- Do you have a question about the Ecuadorian education system? [Please contact us.](#)

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any/) › Spanish-English (https://en.bab.la/dictionary/spanish-english/any/spanish-english/) › licenciado

WHAT IS THE TRANSLATION OF "LICENCIADO" IN ENGLISH?

licenciado = graduate

Translations Pronunciation (/pronunciation/spanish/licenciada) Translator (/translator/) Phra:

English translations powered by Oxford Languages

licenciado, licenciada

MASCULINE NOUN, FEMININE NOUN (University)

1. graduate (https://en.bab.la/dictionary/english-spanish/graduate)

licenciado en Filosofía y Letras
≈ arts graduate

2. (Military)

soldier who has been discharged from military service

3. (Central America, Mexico) (abogado)

lawyer (https://en.bab.la/dictionary/english-spanish/lawyer)

nos representa el licenciado Argüello
Mr Argüello is representing us

Monolingual examples

Trabajo de diploma en opción al título de licenciado en Psicología. (cu)

Ha obtenido el título de licenciado en C.C. (es)

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What does "Licenciado" mean in mexican spanish?

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Use of language

I was watching the movie "la ley de herodes" and they said the word A LOT. For example: "pero, licenciado, lleva tres días sin comer y sin dormir".

I don't really understand what licenciado means, looked it up and found "graduate".. but its used with many different people in many different situations, so I don't think that makes much sense.

So what does it really mean? And how do you use licenciado properly?

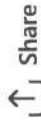


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3



8



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Higher education vocabulary. What words would you use for these? Need input from...

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Is "vocês" considered informal or neutral in Brazil?

23 upvotes · 38 comments



r/learnspanish

What is the reason for "lo" here?

47 upvotes · 37 comments



r/Spanish



POSSIBLE RESULTS:

licenciado ↔ - **graduate** ↔

See the entry for **licenciado**.

licenciado ↔

Past participle of **licenciar**.

licenciado ↔

graduated ↔

⇌ Add to list

licenciado



[Dictionary](#) [Examples](#) [Pronunciation](#) [Thesaurus](#)

MASCULINE OR FEMININE NOUN

1. (college graduate)

a. graduate

La nueva profesora es licenciada en psicología de la Universidad de Los Andes. — The new teacher is a graduate in psychology from Los Andes University.



2. (legal; form of address) (Central America) (Mexico) (Puerto Rico)

a. Mr. (masculine)

El licenciado Fernández es experto en derecho penal. — Mr. Fernandez is an expert in criminal law.

b. Ms. (feminine)

La licenciada Blanco les representará. — Ms. Blanco will be representing you.

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LAYMAN Definition & Legal Meaning

Definition & Citations:

the term given to a person who is not in the legal profession or a person with no particular profession.

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Licentiate (degree)

A **licentiate** (abbreviated **Lic.**) is an academic degree present in many countries, representing different educational levels. It may be similar to a master's degree^{[1][2][3]} when issued by pontifical universities and other universities in Europe, Latin America, and Syria.

The term is also used for a person who holds this degree.^{[4][5]}

Etymology

The term derives from Latin *licentia*, "freedom" (from Latin *licēre*, "to be allowed"), which is applied in the phrases *licentia docendi* (also *licentia doctorandi*), meaning "permission to teach", and *licentia ad practicandum* (also *licentia practicandi*), meaning "permission to practice", signifying someone who holds a certificate of competence to practise a profession.

History

The Gregorian Reform of the Catholic Church led to an increased focus on the liberal arts in episcopal schools during the 11th and 12th centuries, with Pope Gregory VII ordering all bishops to make provisions for the teaching of liberal arts.^[6] Chancellors and scholars exercised a high degree of control over who could teach within their *locus magisterii*, or area of teaching authority. Throughout the 12th century, the degree of their control tightened to such an extent that they had essential monopolies over all teachers in their dioceses, and teachers were barred from acting as instructors without the explicit authorization of their scholasters. Conflicts sometimes arose between the scholasters and local independent educators who operated educational facilities without their permission, and chancellors often demanded expensive gifts before granting a license to teach. In response to these escalating abuses of power, Pope Alexander III demanded that a free *licentia docendi* should be granted to anyone deemed qualified to teach. This allowed the Church to progressively centralize its educational control, reducing the power of individual scholasters.^{[6][7]}

Originally, for the student in the medieval university the *licentia docendi* was of a somewhat different nature than the academic degrees of bachelor, master or doctor. The latter essentially indicated the rank of seniority in the various faculties (arts, theology, law, medicine), whereas the licentia was literally the licence to teach. It was awarded not by the university but by the church, embodied in the chancellor



Licentiate dissertation (note text *Pro*

Licentia on cover) of Johann

Wolfgang von Goethe (University of Strasbourg, 1771)

of the diocese in which the university was located. The licentia would only be awarded however upon recommendation by the university, initially shortly before the candidate would be awarded the final degree of master or doctor, the requirements for which beyond having been awarded the licentia were only of a ceremonial nature.

Over time however, this distinction in nature between the *licentia* on the one hand and the bachelor, master and doctor degrees on the other began to fade. In the continental European universities the *licentia* became an academic degree intermediate between the bachelor's degree on the one hand and the master's or doctor's degree on the other, in particular in the higher faculties. Moreover, the costs for obtaining the doctorate could be significant. As a result, most students not intending an academic career would forgo the doctorate, and as a result the licentiate became the common final degree.

Notable exceptions to this development were the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the universities modelled after them. As their locations were not the seats of bishops, the granting of the *licentia docendi* was by proxy, and its significance faded away.^[8]

Regional variations

Argentina

In Argentina, the *Licentiate degree* (Spanish: *Licenciatura*), by which one becomes a *licenciado*, is a four to six-year degree with a required final thesis defence.^[9] Upon completion of the licentiate degree the student may be eligible to apply for a postgraduate degree such as a master or doctorate.^[10]

Australia

Currently the only institutions in Australia to grant licentiates, apart from theological colleges, are the Australian Music Examinations Board and St Cecilia School of Music (<https://st-cecilia.com.au/>), which confer licentiate diplomas. The status of this award is similar to that of an Australian diploma—currently one year of post-secondary education—and so it is a lesser award than a degree, although this award can usually take two or more years to complete due to its high standard. Similarly, for theological colleges in former times, the licentiate was a specific post graduate award, analogous to a current graduate diploma. It was used specifically because some theological colleges did not enjoy university status, and could not award degrees such as baccalaureates, masters and doctorates. Though this was never the case in Catholic Colleges where the Licentiate cannot be earned until one has completed 7 years of study (5 for the baccalaureate and 2 for the licentiate). In such an instance, it sits well above the level of graduate diploma between that of master's and doctorate.

The Catholic Institute of Sydney is a Pontifical Faculty and as such offers the Licentiate of Sacred Theology which ranks above a master's degree and can only be earned after seven years of study (five years for the S.T.B.; two years for the S.T.L.). The licentiate is part of the three cycles of theological education in the Roman Catholic Church that was instituted in 1931: baccalaureate (STB); licentiate (STL)

and doctorate (STD). It is the licentiate that licences faculty to teach in seminaries. See John Paul II's apostolic constitution, *Sapientia Christiana*.^[11]

Belgium

At Belgian universities, a person titled *Licentiate* (or *Licentiaat* in Dutch or *Licencié* in French, abbreviated *lic.*) holds the equivalent education of a master's degree. A female *Licentiate* was called *Licentée* in Dutch and *Licenciée* in French. The years spent to obtain the degree of *Licentiate* were called *Licentiaat* or *Licentie* in Dutch and *Licence* in French. It was the second level of university study, after that of *Candidate* (or *Kandidaat* in Dutch or *Candidat* in French, abbreviated *canl.*). A female *Candidate* was called *Kandidate* in Dutch and *Candidate* in French. The years spent to obtain the degree of *Candidate* were called *Kandidaats* or *Kandidatuur* in Dutch and *Candidature* in French. Each of those two levels required at least two years (four semesters) of successful study. Licentiates were required to write a thesis (called *licentiaatsverhandeling* in Dutch and *mémoire de licence* in French). This *candidate-licentiate* system is now being replaced by an American-style *bachelor-master* system. *Civil engineer* (or *Burgerlijk ingenieur* in Dutch or *Ingénieur civil* in French, abbreviated *ir.*), *Doctor of Medicine* (or *Doctor in de geneeskunde* in Dutch or *Docteur en médecine* in French, abbreviated *dr. med.*, until 1992), *Physician* (or *Arts* in Dutch or *Médecin* in French, after 1992), *Doctor of Law* (or *Doctor in de rechten* in Dutch or *Docteur en droit* in French, abbreviated *dr. iur.*, until 1972) and *Magister* (philosophy and theology, abbreviated *mag.*) were equivalent to *Licentiate*. *Baccalaureus* (philosophy and theology, abbreviated *bac.*) was equivalent to *Candidate*. The former titles *dr. med.* and *dr. iur.* are to be considered as professional doctorates, whereas the title *dr.*, which is the result of third level study and research, is a higher doctorate. The Belgian *licentiate* was also equivalent to the *doctorandus* in the Netherlands. At the KU Leuven there used to be a degree *Licentiaat-doctorandus in de TEW (Toegepaste Economische Wetenschappen) en in Beleidsinformatica*. Apart from the general abbreviation *lic.*, more specific abbreviations, such as *LHFW (Licentiaat in de Handels- en Financiële Wetenschappen)* and *LTH (Licentiaat in de Tandheelkunde)* exist. Study for a Belgian degree is very rigorous. Students in Belgian universities usually spend more than thirty hours a week on their studies, as opposed to the average of fifteen hours at American universities. As a result of this, students in Belgium are able to complete their licentiate or master's degrees in four to five years, as opposed to the usual six at American institutions.

Bolivia

In Bolivia, a *Licenciatura* is a professional degree distinct from the Anglo-Saxon Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor in Science, as it requires that the student take more credits for the completion of a professional curricula than those needed in the Anglo-Saxon system. The *Licenciatura* allows the holder to practice his or her profession in all of Bolivia. The durational requirements to obtain a *Licenciatura* vary depending on the profession studied, however, most universities require the completion of the curricula within four to five years.

Aside from the durational requirements, Bolivian universities also require that all candidates, at the completion of the curricula, complement their studies by writing a thesis or by sitting for an oral examination in which State and University representatives take part by testing the student's professional knowledge and skills.

Brazil

In Brazil, *Licenciatura* is a professional degree distinct from the Anglo-Saxon Bachelor or Bachelor of Science, as it requires students to take more credits for the completion of a professional *curriculum* than those needed in the Anglo-Saxon system. The *Licenciatura* degree allows its holder to teach disciplines both in primary and secondary education. Although durational requirements to obtain *Licenciatura* often depend on the topic studied, most universities require the completion of the curriculum within four to five years. Besides the durational requirements for academic activities, Brazilian universities may also require that degree candidates complement their studies by writing a dissertation and apply for an oral examination. This evaluation is performed by Professors and or Researchers aiming to assess the student's professional knowledge and skills.

For instance, as defined by the Brazilian National Council of Education (<http://portal.mec.gov.br/cne/arquivos/pdf/CES1301.pdf>) (Ministry of Education), a *Licenciatura* modality in Biological Sciences should include, in addition to specific topics of Biology, contents in the areas of Chemistry, Physics and Health, to attend elementary and secondary education. Pedagogical training, in addition to its specificities, should contemplate an overview of the education and the formative processes of the students. It should also emphasize the instrumentation for the teaching of Sciences at the fundamental level and for the teaching of biology at the intermediate level. In some Brazilian universities, Bachelor's degree and Licenciatura can be obtained concomitantly, by simultaneously fulfilling requirements for both the degrees (e.g. the *Bachelor's* and *Licenciatura* degrees in Biological Sciences, offered by the Pontifical Catholic University of Minas Gerais, Brazil).

Canada

While the term *licentiate* is not generally used by Canadian academic institutions, a Licentiate in Laws (LL.L.) is offered by some Canadian universities for the completion of studies equivalent to a Bachelor of Civil Law. A licentiate is also offered by the Medical Council of Canada (MCC) upon completion of a series of Medical Council of Canada Qualifying examinations for Canadian and International medical graduates. This licentiate is required to obtain an independent medical practice licence in Canada.

Saint Paul University offers the degree of Licentiate in Philosophy by examination, which may be undertaken within ten years of receiving an MA from the Department of Philosophy at the University of Ottawa. This licentiate, a pontifical degree, qualifies graduates to teach philosophy at a seminary or college.^[12] Saint Paul University also offers a Licentiate in Canon Law that enables the recipient to practice as a canon lawyer within the Roman Catholic Church, as well as a Licentiate in Sacred Theology which is part of the baccalaureate, licentiate, and doctorate theological degree course within the Roman Catholic Church.

Regis College, University of Toronto offers the degree of Licentiate in Sacred Theology. It is part of the cycle of baccalaureate, licentiate, doctorate in theological formation in the Roman Catholic Church. It can be earned while studying for a civil master's or doctoral degree. It probably sits in rank between the two levels. See John Paul II's apostolic constitution, *Sapientia Christiana*.^[11]

The Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies at the University of Toronto offers a License in Mediaeval Studies (LMS) as a degree exclusively for postdoctoral students who have already completed a PhD.^[13] (The application for the LMS refers to it as a "licentiate" and not as a "license".)^[14] The degree is unusual in that licentiates from Pontifical institutions are usually a precursor to a doctorate, and not a post-doctoral achievement.

The Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto, offers a Licentiate Diploma (LRCM) in Piano Performance. The LRCM is the highest level of The Royal Conservatory Certificate Program. The examination is evaluated as a professional concert performance. Candidates are expected to demonstrate a masterful command of the instrument and communicate an understanding of stylistic characteristics and structural elements of each repertoire selection with interpretive insight and a mature musical personality.^[15]

Costa Rica

In Costa Rica, a licentiate belongs to the second level of education (grade), lower than a master's degree but higher than a bachelor's degree, according to the Office for the Planning of Higher Education, part of the National Council of Rectors. Licentiate is extended to those who have fulfilled the requirements of a university program that has a minimum of 150 and a maximum of 180 course credits (public university programs usually last from four to six years of study) and a minimum duration of 10 lesson cycles of 15 weeks or its equivalent (three or four extra course semesters after the completion of the bachelor's degree).^[16]

Students are also required to fulfill the requirements for graduation for each institution, with usually requires writing a thesis in some universities, attending a graduation seminar, or developing a project in order to graduate, and some degrees involve the same credits as a master's degree but not the same level of rigor. This is also the degree conferred to a practicing physician. The degree is not considered terminal, and it is not sufficient to be a rector of a private university.

Denmark and Norway

The licentiate was formerly awarded in Denmark and Norway, and was roughly equal to the American PhD degree. In Denmark, it has formally been replaced by the PhD degree. The proper doctorates in Denmark are considered higher degrees than the PhD (i.e. higher doctorates).

Dominican Republic

In the Dominican Republic, a *Licenciatura* is awarded to students after studies of four to six years. Some universities require students to write a thesis in order to graduate while others have to write a shorter, and less labor-intensive, monograph. The *Licenciatura* is one of the major University degree previous to doctoral studies.

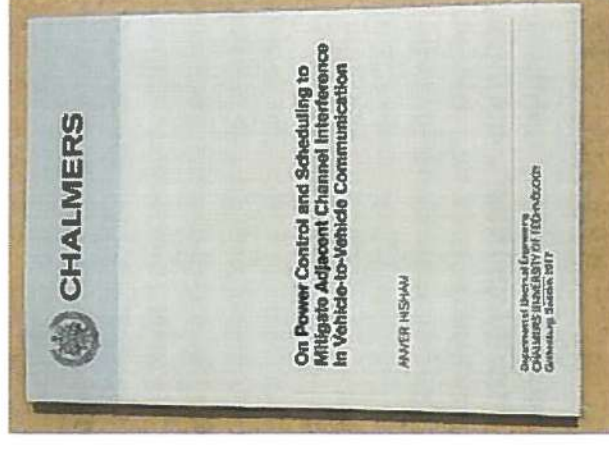
Finland and Sweden

In Swedish and Finnish universities, a licentiate's degree, recognised as a pre-doctoral degree, is equal to completion of the coursework and a dissertation which is formally equivalent to half of a doctoral dissertation. In Finland, the extent of licentiate degree is 120 ECTS equivalent and it requires two to three years of full-time research. Its prerequisite is a completed 4-year academic degree at advanced level, such as a Master's degree or a Magister's degree.^[17] Licentiate degree holders are officially eligible for independent scientific research in Universities, and entitled to the right to supervise master's and licentiate degree theses.

Until the early 1970s, the degree in Sweden was equivalent to the U.S. PhD requiring four to seven years of study after the Bachelor's (or Master's) degree, and a publicly defended thesis. It was gradually substituted with the "Doctor's exam" in 1969 and was re-instituted as an intermediate level in research training in the 1980s, now requiring only two years of study after Masters graduation. The licentiate's degree is called a *filosofie licentiat* in Swedish and *filosofian liseniaatti* in Finnish (Licentiate of Philosophy), *teologie licentiat* and *teologian liseniaatti* (Licentiate of Theology) etc., depending on the faculty. Furthermore, the requisite degree for a physician's licence is *licentiat/liseniaatti*; there is no master's degree. (The degree *lääkietieteen tohtori*, *medicine doktor*, "Doctor of Medicine" is a traditional professor's degree, or a research doctorate, with licentiate as a prerequisite.)

The Licentiate of Engineering is an intermediate postgraduate degree used only in a few countries, among them Sweden and Finland, and can be seen as an academic step halfway between a Master's and a PhD. In Swedish, it is called *Teknologic Licentiat*, usually abbreviated as *Tekn. Lic.*, and in Finnish, *teknikan liseniaatti*, abbreviated as *TkL*. The Licentiate of Engineering corresponds to 120 ECTS credits (80 workweeks (old credits)), or nominally two years of full-time work, whereas a PhD amounts to 240 ECTS credits (160 workweeks (old credits)), or a nominal period of four years of full-time work (one old credit equals one week of full-time studies). However, as a result of the differences in requirements and individual performance, the time to complete a Licentiate of Engineering degree varies. For the thesis, 2–3 peer-refereed articles (or an equivalent monograph) is usually required, and there is no requirement for original research *per se*. In contrast, a doctoral thesis requires 4–6 articles and must demonstrate original research. The program for a licentiate degree is equivalent to a total of two years of full-time study.^[18]

France



Cover page of a licentiate dissertation from Sweden

In French universities, a licentiate (*licencié(e)*) is the holder of a *licence* (French: [liˈsãs]), which is a three-year degree, roughly equivalent to a bachelor's degree. There are two kinds of licence: general and professional.

Germany

In Germany, a person titled *Lizentiat* holds the equivalent education of a Master's degree or Diplom. Until the 1990s, the degree was offered as a law degree at the Saarland University as a single university degree (Lic.iur.) with a duration varying between five and eight years. For political reasons, this degree was discontinued, mainly because the Staatsexamen (Law degree) became the predominant representation of the mainstream education of a lawyer. The Lizentiat is largely equivalent to the 1. Staatsexamen but, unlike the latter, is assessed by the university, not the state administration. It also allowed specialisation in areas of the law which were either not covered by other legal qualifications, e.g. ecclesiastical law etc., or not covered to the same extent. Other disciplines, such as theology or journalism (FU Berlin), used to offer a *Lizentiat* qualification instead of a PhD.

Haiti

In Haiti universities, a licentiate (licencié(e)) is the holder of a licence, which is a four-year degree, equivalent to a bachelor's degree. There are two kinds of licence: general and professional.

The general licence is a diploma issued by a university and authenticated by the national department of education. This authentication confirms the school follows and complies to the national curriculum requirements for a four-year baccalaureat (bachelor's) degree.

The professional licence is a Certificate licence issued by a university and authenticated national Department of education after the licentiate diploma holder submits a final paper research that have been analyzed and graded by a board of professors or faculty jury member from the school.

Hong Kong

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (HKSAR) offers a Licentiate of the Medical Council of Hong Kong (LMCHK).^[19] This licentiate is required of non-locally trained doctors in order to register as a medical practitioner in Hong Kong.^[20] The LMCHK qualification forms part of the pathway towards registration to practice medicine in Hong Kong for those that graduated from medical schools outside of Hong Kong. The Licentiate Society is an independent, non-profit professional body formed to help candidates with the challenges of attaining the LMCHK.^[21]

India

In India, the Licentiate is a vocational qualification offered by the special vocational boards or professional bodies. These are offered after completion of school education and are somewhat less extensive than a full-fledged university degree. Issuers of the licentiate degree include but are not limited to the Insurance Institute of India,^[22] the Institute of Company Secretaries of India,^[23] the Association of Mutual Funds of India, and the Diploma Examination Board of the government of Andhra Pradesh.

Licentiate Certified Physician and Surgeon (LCPS) was a recognized medical qualification in India before 1946, when the Bhore Committee effectively made the MBBS the sole entry point into the medical profession in India.^[24]

Mexico

As in many Latin American countries, the *licenciatura* is a general term denoting the first higher-education degree awarded at universities, varying from 3 to 5 years of study, depending on the field. It is thus an undergraduate degree, and require a licence to practice in the learned profession.

In Mexico, a distinction is made between simply passing all the required courses, just being a graduate (*graduado* or *pasante*), and actually obtaining the degree diploma (*título profesional*). Obtaining the diploma means the student completely concluded his or her studies, and has the right of using the title of *Licenciado*. Statistics show that historically only about 60% of those graduating actually obtain the diploma.^[25] At the same time the diploma is awarded, a professional credential (*cédula profesional*) may be obtained from the National Directorate of Professions (*Dirección General de Profesiones, DGP*), which serves as a licence to practice and as a national ID card. Some professions do not require the professional credential, but for others, like medicine, accounting, civil engineering, or social work, it is mandatory by law.^[26] The law also establishes penalties for crimes committed regarding the professional practice, including those in which an individual offers professional services without having the proper diploma or licence.^[26]

For a number of years, presenting a thesis was the only method to obtain the diploma (*título*). Nowadays, some universities, like the National Autonomous University of Mexico, may still require the thesis, while others, like the federal institutes of technology, may forgo the thesis in exchange for demonstrating professional experience, research work, or excellent academic grades.

By their nature, some disciplines such as nursing, medicine and law require an intense theoretical background as well as practical training, and so a first university degree in those areas may take longer to complete (up to 6 years). Even after obtaining the diploma, graduates require passing a national exam to finally be awarded the professional licence.

In Mexico, every graduate who obtained a *licenciatura* diploma is technically and legally a *licenciado* (abbreviated *Lic.* before the name). However, it is mostly common to use *Lic.* for graduates of the social sciences, while more specific titles and prefixes are used for other professionals such as engineer (*Ingeniero, Ing.*), architect (*Arquitecto, Arq.*), or biologist (*Biólogo, Biol.*).

In Mexico, the *licenciatura* qualifies the recipient to pursue a master's degree (*maestría*). In exceptional cases, the recipient may apply directly to a doctoral degree (*doctorado*), in which case the study plan integrates coursework from the master's program, and may take up to five years to complete.

According to the Bologna process in Europe, virtually any *licenciado* has the equivalent qualifications of a 3-year bachelor's degree. The Mexican *licenciatura*, however, should never be confused with a more advanced postgraduate degree, such as the Swedish "Licenciade of Technology" (*Teknologie Licentiat*).

New Zealand

The Photographic Society of New Zealand awards a licentiateship, Licentiate (LPSNZ), for "proficiency of a high order in practical photography." This means the applicant must demonstrate sound basic technical ability, along with good compositional skill, and awareness of lighting. Proficiency implies skill with the camera and in processing and presenting images. This is the first of three honours available the other two being Associate (APSNZ) and Fellow (FPSNZ).

Nicaragua

In Nicaragua, a *Licenciatura* is awarded to students after undergraduate studies ranging between four and six years. Students are required to write a thesis if studying in the liberal arts, law or science in order to graduate. Students in engineering typically complete *módulos*, which are additional post-degree requirements before graduating. Additionally, there are Nicaraguan universities that require an internship (*internado or pasantía*) prior to graduation. The *Licenciatura* is the degree that segues candidates into both masters and/or PhD programs.

Panama

This degree is awarded upon completion of four years of study in a specific field of study – e.g., *Licenciatura de Docencia en inglés* (Licentiate in Teaching of English), and qualifies the recipient to pursue a master's degree. In order to be able to teach at university level, the recipient of a licentiate must complete the *Posgrado de Docencia Superior* (Postgraduate of Tertiary Education), which may be obtained before or after a master's degree.

Peru

The Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Science in the Anglo-Saxon universities are awarded upon completion of studies. In Peru, "Bachiller" is also awarded automatically for having completed all the courses required for obtaining the first academic degree. In Perú, A "Bachiller" degree is the first academic degree and allows one to enroll in a master's degree course. The master's degree is the second degree and it allows you to get a Doctor's degree (equivalent to a PhD).

The "Licenciatura" in Peru is not considered an academic degree,^[27] but rather a "Professional Title" within a specific profession which allows you to work in positions outside academia and perform as an independent professional in the Republic of Peru. Most professions require the "Licenciatura" or "Professional Title" to be able to register with professional association or society (Colegio Profesional). To obtain a "Licenciatura" it is required to either pass an additional test or defend a thesis. Although most Bachelor courses in Peru require to complete "Thesis work" or "Thesis seminars" modules(usually developing a research project during the last two semesters of the course) to obtain the degree, it is not mandatory to defend it. To obtain a "Licenciatura" or "Título Profesional" the student is required to write a thesis (usually that developed during their bachelor course), and pass their viva voce. Alternatively, it is possible to complete a written exam and then an oral examination in front of a group of professors (who are registered in the professional college/body of that specific profession). With this last option, it is usually required to have at least one year of professional experience in the relevant field of studies. Therefore, for some professions which used to be called "carreras largas" or long careers (e.g. dentistry, law, psychology and medicine), the student requires more than five years of studies or ten semesters to become a member of a professional body.

Nowadays, some universities do not use the word *Licenciado* or *Licenciada* as a prefix before the professional title, e.g. *Licenciado/a en Farmacia y Bioquímica* (Licentiate in Pharmacy and Biochemistry) in their certificates. Instead they use *Químico Farmacéutico*, the same happens in with the other professions (i.e. Enfermero, Ingeniero, Psicólogo.) In such cases, both written titles are equivalent. The Professional Titles in Peru are equivalent to the professional degrees in the Anglo-Saxon countries, therefore if a person obtained a Master in Counselling degree in the US will need to complete the university studies in Peru in order to obtain the Licentiate or Title of Psychologist and then the Licensure at the Colegio de Psicólogos del Perú. In Perú the Professional Title of Psicólogo is similar to the Psy.D. in the Anglo-Saxon degree.

Poland

A *licencjat* is a degree that was introduced in Poland by the tertiary education reforms. The purpose of these reforms was to bring the Polish university system into line with the Bologna system. It is typically a three- or four-year degree, equivalent to the bachelor's degree in Anglo-Saxon countries. Students completing a *licencjat* often go on to complete a *magister's* degree. In theology faculties which use Vatican-regulated degrees, *licencjat* is a degree between that of master and doctor.

Portugal

Due to the developments introduced by the Bologna Process in the mid-2000s, in Portugal the licentiate's degree (*Licenciatura*) may refer to both old and new *Licenciaturas*, which were awarded before and after the Bologna's reforms, respectively. The length of the old *Licenciatura* programs would range from four to six years and are now equivalent to the new *Master's* degrees. In the past, a master's degree would add 2 more years to the 4 to 6 years of the old undergraduate *Licenciatura* programs, thus taking 6 to 8 years of post-secondary education to obtain a master's degree. The new *Licenciatura* degrees that are now being awarded in Portugal and in almost all Europe with varying local designations, are usually three-year programs.

Since 2006, in the Portuguese higher education system, *Licenciatura* is the first degree awarded by institutions of higher education. It is also the first degree used in the European Higher Education Area, and is also designated a Bachelor's degree in other European countries. The Master's degree entails a two-year program of study, in which students can normally enroll after completing a licentiate's degree, and provides higher qualification for employment (e.g., for Architecture or Medicine a Master's is required, as well as for some Engineering branches, entailing a total of 5 to 6 years of post-secondary studies) or to prepare a student for his or her PhD research or work permit from the regulatory and licensing body for profession in Portugal.

Romania

In Romania, before the Bologna process, a licence (Rom. *licență*) was an academic degree awarded after four to six years of study, finalised by a thesis. It was a degree higher than the graduate diploma obtained after three years of study, which was mostly used in pedagogical institutes that trained secondary education teachers, and was considered inferior to the doctorate. A Romanian licence was the equivalent of a French *maîtrise* or a German *Diplom*. There are some Romanian licences (obtained before the Bologna process was of application) which have been recognized as meester (mr.)^[28] and doctorandus (drs.)^[29] in the Netherlands, i.e. at the LLM and MA level.^[30] Now, after the Bologna process, the Romanian licence is similar to a Bachelor's degree.^[31]

Serbia

In Serbia and rest of former Yugoslavia region, the name of the degree was *magistar*, which was awarded after one year of postgraduate studies and finishing the *magistar thesis* on a scientific subject. The basic graduate studies was four years before that. Accepting the Bologna process, Serbia changed its academic degrees and the names of degrees were synchronized with other western school systems. Basically, there are 3 levels of studies now: 1. bachelor, 2. master and 3. PhD (Ser. *doktorske*), but also there are two semi-levels of specialization. Between 1st and 2nd level are professional master's degree studies (Ser. *specijalističke strukovne studije*) and between 2nd and 3rd level are academic specialist studies (Ser. *specijalističke akademske studije*). That studies between 2nd and 3rd level of education are equal to licentiate level. It is formally at the 2nd level of academic studies with the master studies (at the same level). As a professional degree, when ranking employees, it is on 3rd level, together with PhD studies.

The main purpose for having such a semi-level is to enable students, who cannot finish PhD studies but reached certain significant level of additional knowledge (around first half of PhD studies), to get certificate about finishing one stage of the PhD studies and continue those studies later in life. To get to the *specialist* level, it is needed first to pass master's degree, then study for a year, after which the candidate need to defend the final specialist academic thesis which is a document describing a research in the scientific and professional area, winning additional 60 ECTS for overall study.

Spain

In Spain, the *Licenciatura* degree was one of the major higher-education degrees previous to doctoral studies, and is equivalent to a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in the anglophone system. This degree is currently being phased out at Spanish universities, replaced by the 'Grado' and 'Master' system due to the implementation of the Bologna Declaration on the European higher education area.

The *Licenciatura* academic degree is academically equivalent to the *Ingeniero* or *Arquitecto* degrees. A *Licenciatura* typically required from four to six years of university courses, and had a typical credit workload of 300 to 400 credits. It usually had two or three introductory years (first cycle, after which the candidate could obtain a *Diplomatura* or Bachelor's degree in that field of studies) and two additional years (second cycle) for specialization (but this could vary from one to three). In addition, there existed a third cycle, comprising PhD degrees (*doctorado*, which included one or two years of research oriented courses and the completion of a thesis towards the same *doctor* diploma). When studying for a *Licenciatura*, completion of the first cycle did not automatically lead to the award of a diploma. However, students could elect to study specialized three-year degrees from the outset (*diplomaturas*, and *arquitecturas técnicas*—technical engineering), which, after successful completion, would give access to the second cycle of a number of *Licenciaturas*. A *Licenciatura* degree also provided direct access to professional practice or membership in professional associations such as Bar Associations for lawyers (*Colegio de Abogados*, until Bar membership requirements were changed to include a minimum amount of legal work experience and passing an exam), medicine, economics, and other regulated professions.

The third cycle was sometimes called *postgrado*. Note, however, that the label "undergraduate" may be misleading to an anglophone audience, since while a Spanish *Diplomatura* may be likened to an undergraduate Bachelor's degree, a Spanish *Licenciatura* is comparable in scope to a postgraduate Master's degree, as the anglophone distinction between "undergraduate" and "postgraduate" degrees does not properly apply to the traditional higher-education system of Spain. Many Spanish *licenciados*, when translating their CVs into English, use the formula BA+MA (or BSc+MSc) to indicate that a *Licenciatura* is equivalent to a master's degree. Depending on the degree and study plan, some Spanish universities require a small thesis or research project to be submitted in the last year before the student can finally claim his or her degree.

The Spanish government issued a royal decree (http://www.boe.es/diario_boe/txt.php?id=BOE-A-2014-12098) in 2014 establishing the official equivalences between the Spanish pre-Bologna titles and the European Qualifications Framework (EQF) levels. This royal decree also describes the procedure for applying for a personal certificate (<http://www.mecd.gob.es/servicios-al-ciudadano-mecd/catalogo/educacion/gestion-titulos/estudios-universitarios/titulos-espanoles/202058.html>) stating the equivalence of a given pre-Bologna title to the new Bologna levels. Most *Licenciaturas* (if not all) have been placed in level 7 (Master) of the EQF.

After the Bologna process, all official university degrees will fall into one of these three categories: *Grado* (Bachelor), Master or Doctor. Most *Grados* will consist of three or four years (240 ECTS credits), unless it is otherwise ruled by an EU Directive (like Pharmacy, five years, or Medicine, six years). All university students completing these four years will get a *Grado* and may then go on with Master's studies (one to two years, 60-120 ECTS credits). Doctorate studies will in most cases require a research-oriented master's degree and may or may not include specific courses.

Grados will take one year more than the old *Diplomatura* or *Ingeniería Técnica* degrees, and graduates from the old system may have to study additional courses to transform their degree into a *Grado*. Nevertheless, in most aspects, *Grados* will be the equivalent of the old intermediate degrees: *Grado* engineers will have the responsibilities of former *Ingenieros técnicos*. Lawyers will need a master's degree, not a *Grado*. And in public service, *Grado* holders will by default be in the A2 level (the second highest), while A1 (the highest) will be for *Grado* holders with additional requirements (such as a master's or a doctorate, or a special *Grado* such as Medicine that is in many aspects equivalent to a master's).

Prior to the Bologna process, the master's degree was not considered an official academic degree in Spain, as the transition from undergraduate to postgraduate studies could only be done directly from a *Licenciatura* to doctoral studies.

Switzerland

At Swiss universities, until the adoption of the Bologna Convention, the *Lizentiat/licence* was the equivalent of a master's degree (there being no prior degrees) and qualified the holder for doctoral studies. The degree names are followed by the field of study (e.g. *lic. phil.*, *lic. ès lettres*, *lic. oec.*, etc.). In line with the Bologna Process, the degree has now been replaced by master's degrees (with bachelor's degrees being newly introduced).

According to the Swiss University Conference, the joint organization of the cantons and the Confederation for university politics, and the Rectors' Conference of the Swiss Universities, the old *Lizentiat/licence* is considered equivalent to the current master's degree.^[32]

ETH Zurich stated that they consider the Swiss licentiate as equivalent to a master's degree, though they state it is not the same.^[1]

United Kingdom

The University of Wales, Lampeter offers Licences in Latin and Greek. They are postgraduate diplomas – meaning that the student would normally have completed a (typically three-year) bachelor's degree course first – and can be completed in either two or three years.

The City and Guilds of London Institute Licentiate is awarded to those who achieve a level 4 Professional Recognition Award.^[33] Trinity College London formerly awarded licentiates, which were accredited at Level 6 of the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF).^[34] The Landscape Institute offers licentiate membership to those who have completed a bachelor's degree and a postgraduate diploma in the field of landscape architecture.

The College of Teachers also offers a licentiate. This program, which is offered at the degree level, is for individuals with a BEd (three-year program) who wishes to do in-service advanced training in education or a related learning field. Also in education, Trinity College London awards the Licentiate Diploma in TESOL, commonly referred to as the Dip TESOL, an advanced teaching qualification in ESL at Level 7 of the NQF.^[35]

The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, based in Canterbury, Kent, has as its highest qualification (above Certificate, Higher Certificate and Diploma levels) the Licentiateship of the institute, awarded following both a course of study including thesis and dissertation and professional practice.^[36]

In music, a licentiate is the qualification which follows the diploma and is offered by Trinity College London (LTCL), Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music (LRSM) and London College of Music (LLCM); candidates may choose to specialize in performance or teaching, depending on the examination board.

Venezuela

A *Licenciatura* is awarded to students after five years of study. They are required to write a thesis and/or do an intership and/or develop a research project in order to graduate.

Pontifical universities and faculties

The licentiate degree is a post-graduate, research degree, considered above the master's degree and below the research doctoral degree, conferred by authority of the Holy See by a pontifical university or ecclesiastical faculty upon completion of studies in one of the sacred sciences. The pontifical licentiate is a canonical pre-requisite for entrance into a pontifical doctoral program: "Nobody can be admitted to the doctorate unless first having obtained the licentiate."^[37] The licentiate may be conferred in any of the sacred sciences, including theology, philosophy or canon law, such as the Licentiate of Canon Law (JCL), the Licentiate of Sacred Theology (STL), or the Licentiate of Philosophy (PhL). Pontifical universities and Catholic Universities with Ecclesiastical Faculties such as the Pontifical Lateran University, Pontifical Gregorian University, Pontifical University of the Holy Cross, Pontifical Athenaeum of Sant'Anselmo, Pontifical Salesian University, Pontifical University of Antonianum, Pontifical University of Saint Thomas Aquinas, *Angelicum* in Rome, the Pontifical University of Salamanca in Spain, the Pontifical and Royal University of Santo Tomas in Manila (Philippines), The Catholic University of America in Washington, DC, University of Saint Mary of the Lake in Mundelein, IL, and Regis College in Toronto, Canada all confer such degrees. The Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies in Toronto awards a licentiate in Mediaeval studies, but, unusually, only offers it as a postdoctoral degree. (Cf. the Canada section above.) Further, the licentiate degree also grants the holder the "licence" to teach at any Catholic university, seminary or pontifical faculty anywhere around the world.

Heraldry

In Canada, anyone who completes the Level III Heraldic Proficiency Courses is granted the right to use the post-nominal of LRHSC (Licentiate of the Royal Heraldry Society of Canada). This is awarded by the Royal Heraldry Society of Canada.

Medicine, surgery and obstetrics

Canada

A medical graduate must obtain the qualification of Licentiate of the Medical Council of Canada from the Medical Council of Canada before they are eligible to apply for licensure in the province or territory concerned.

Great Britain

- Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (LRCP) is awarded by the Royal College of Physicians of London.
- Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons (LRCS), previously Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (MRCS) is awarded by the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
- Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the Society of Apothecaries (LMSSA) is awarded by the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.
- Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh (LRCPE) is awarded by the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
- Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh (LRCSE) is awarded by the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
- Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow (LRCPSG) is awarded by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

These Conjoint diplomas were latterly awarded by the United Examining Board. The first two, and latterly the first three, were granted together in England, and the last three in Scotland, until 1999, after which approval to hold the examinations was withdrawn. The qualifications are still registrable with the General Medical Council, and allow the bearer to practice medicine in the United Kingdom, and used to be recognised by some state medical boards in the United States.

The Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall (LAH) was a similar qualifying medical diploma awarded externally in Dublin until recognition was lost in 1968.

These licentiate diplomas were awarded by professional bodies, and were accepted by the General Medical Council for registration as a medical practitioner, but were not university degrees and were regarded as being at a slightly lower level than bachelor's degrees in medicine.

Finland

In Finland, licensed medical practitioners (physicians and surgeons) are either licentiates or doctorates, where the Licentiate of Medicine is the minimum qualification. In terms of degree coursework, the licentiate is above master's but below a doctorate. In the medical field, there is no master's degree, and the bachelor's degree qualifies only for practical training to become a licentiate. Qualified licentiates may continue studies to become a Doctor of Medicine if they want to work in research.

Hong Kong

Medical graduates from schools outside of Hong Kong must obtain a medical license directly from the Medical Council of Hong Kong before they are able to register to practice medicine in Hong Kong. The qualification is known as the Licentiate of the Medical Council of Hong Kong (LMCHK).^[19] The LMCHK is awarded after such doctors undergo careful vetting, passing the HKMLE exam, and completing a period of assessment.^[38] The licentiate doctors are represented by an independent, non-profit professional body, known as the Licentiate Society.

Ireland

In Dublin, students at the School of Medicine of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland still qualify with licentiate diplomas from the two Irish Royal Colleges, coupled with a Licence in Midwifery from each, although in the past few years they have also been awarded the three medical bachelor's degrees of the National University of Ireland:

- Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland (LRCPI) or (L & LM, RCPI) and
- Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (LRCSI) or (L & LM, RCSI).

Certain maternity hospitals in Dublin used to award a Licentiate in Midwifery or LM diploma, not to midwives but to qualified medical practitioners who had been examined there after a three-month residential appointment. The Rotunda Hospital was the most recent to do so.

- Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music is awarded by the Royal Academy of Music.
- Licentiate Member of the Institute of Clerks of Works and Construction Inspectorate (post nominal LICWCi) is a professional grade of the Institute of Clerks of Works and Construction Inspectorate, the professional body that supports quality construction and compliance of building standards through inspection.

- Licentiate of the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development is a part qualified professional grade of the Chartered Institute of Personnel & Development (CIPD). Prior to the Institute gaining its Royal Charter, members at this grade were able to use the post nominal Lic IPD after their names.

Theology, canon law, history, and cultural patrimony

The degree of Licentiate of Theology (LTh) is a theological qualification commonly awarded for ordinands and laymen studying theology in the United Kingdom, Malta, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

A qualification similar to the LTh is the two-year postgraduate Licentiate of Sacred Theology (SThL), available from many Pontifical universities and Pontifical faculties of theology, possessing the authority to grant Pontifical degrees. This compares with, for example in North American institutions, the four-year program for a B.A. at many universities, a two-year program for an MA, and the writing and successful defense of the doctoral dissertation for the PhD, Th.D., or SThD (an additional two to three years).

The degree of Licentiate of Canon Law (JCL) is similarly awarded at Pontifical universities and faculties. Other qualifications for canon law include an inter-denominational LLM program at least one university (Cardiff), though this degree would not have canonical effects in the Roman Catholic Church.

The Faculty of the History and the Cultural Patrimony of the Church at the Gregorian University also awards the Licentiate in the History of the Church, and the Licentiate in the Cultural Patrimony of the Church.^[39]

Bologna Process

In 2003, the European Union organized the Bologna Convention for the European Higher Education Area under the Lisbon Recognition Convention, more commonly known as the Bologna Process, in order to create uniform standards across the European Union in university education. The resulting conclusions called for all European universities to change their degree programs to a bachelor's degree and a master's degree.

See also

- All but dissertation
- Doctor of Philosophy
- Graduate degree
- Master's degree
- Bachelor's degree
- Associate degree

- Undergraduate degree

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REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL INTERVENTION

UCS-840 (REV 1/2000)

SUPREME COURT BRONX COUNTY 1576/04 INDEX NO. 6/28/04 DATE PURCHASED

For Clerk Only
IAS entry date
Judge Assigned
RJI Date

PLAINTIFF(S): PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by ELIOT SPITZER, Attorney General of the State of New York,

DEFENDANT(S):
against

EDWIN RIVERA, d/b/a INMIGRACION HOY, INMIGRACION HOY NEWS TODAY, PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE LAW §63(12)

Date issue joined: NOT JOINED Bill of particulars served (Y/N): Yes No

NATURE OF JUDICIAL INTERVENTION (check ONE box only AND enter information)

- Request for preliminary conference
- Note of issue and/or certificate of readiness
- Notice of motion (return date: _____) Relief sought _____
- Order to show cause (clerk enter return date: _____) Relief sought _____
- Other ex parte application (specify: _____)
- Notice of petition (return date: 7/22/04) Relief sought injunctive, penalties, costs, restitution
- Notice of medical or dental malpractice action (specify: _____)
- Statement of net worth
- Writ of habeas corpus
- Other (specify: _____)

JUL 28 11:12:01

NATURE OF ACTION OR PROCEEDING (Check ONE box only)

MATRIMONIAL

- Contested -CM
- Uncontested -UM

COMMERCIAL

- Contract -CONT
- Corporate -CORP
- Insurance (where insurer is a party, except arbitration) -INS
- UCC (including sales, negotiable instruments) -UCC
- *Other Commercial -OC

REAL PROPERTY

- Tax Certiorari -TAX
- Foreclosure -FOR
- Condemnation -COND
- Landlord/Tenant -LT
- *Other Real Property -ORP

OTHER MATTERS

EXECUTIVE LAW §63(12) -OTH

TORTS

Malpractice

- Medical/Podiatric -MM
- Dental -DM
- *Other Professional -OPM

Motor Vehicle

- *Products Liability -PL

Environmental

- Asbestos -EN
- Breast Implant -ASB
- *Other Negligence -BI

*Other Tort (including intentional)

- OT

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS

- Art. 75 (Arbitration) -ART75
- Art. 77 (Trusts) -ART77
- Art. 78 -ART78
- Election Law -ELEC
- Guardianship (MHL Art. 81) -GUARD81
- *Other Mental Hygiene -MHYG
- *Other Special Proceeding -OSP

EXHIBIT-N

Check "YES" or "NO" for each of the following questions:

Is this action/proceeding against a

YES NO
[] [X] Municipality:
[] [] Public Authority:

YES NO
[X] Does this action/proceeding seek equitable relief?
[] [X] Does this action/proceeding seek recovery for personal injury?
[] [X] Does this action/proceeding seek recovery for property damage?

Pre-Note Time Frames:
(This applies to all cases except contested matrimonials and tax certiorari cases)

Estimated time period for case to be ready for trial (from filing of RJ1 to filing of Note of Issue):

[X] Expedited: 0-8 months [] Standard: 9-12 months [] Complex: 13-15 months

Contested Matrimonial Cases Only: (Check and give date)

Has summons been served? [] No [] Yes, Date
Was a Notice of No Necessity filed? [] No [] Yes, Date

ATTORNEY(S) FOR PLAINTIFF(S):

Table with 4 columns: Self Rep., Name, Address, Phone #. Row 1: [] ROBERTO LEBRON, AAG, 163 W. 125th ST, STE 1324, 212 961 4475, NY NY 10027

ATTORNEY(S) FOR DEFENDANT(S):

Table with 4 columns: Self Rep., Name, Address, Phone #. Row 1: [] JOHN MONTES, 384 E. 149th ST, 718 292-6513, BX, NY 10455

*Self Represented: parties representing themselves, without an attorney, should check the "Self Rep." box and enter their name, address, and phone # in the space provided above for attorneys.

INSURANCE CARRIERS:

RELATED CASES: (IF NONE, write "NONE" below)

Title Index # Court Nature of Relationship

I AFFIRM UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT, TO MY KNOWLEDGE, OTHER THAN AS NOTED ABOVE, THERE ARE AND HAVE BEEN NO RELATED ACTIONS OR PROCEEDINGS, NOR HAS A REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL INTERVENTION PREVIOUSLY BEEN FILED IN THIS ACTION OR PROCEEDING.

Dated: 6/28/04

Signature of Roberto G. Lebron, (SIGNATURE), ROBERTO G. LEBRON (PRINT OR TYPE NAME), NYS ATTORNEY GENERAL ATTORNEY FOR

ATTACH RIDER SHEET IF NECESSARY TO PROVIDE REQUIRED INFORMATION

EXHIBIT 3

CIVIL RIGHT VIOLATIONS

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

LIST:

- September 1980; dismissed by jury
- April 1990; dismissed by Federal Court
- June 1993; dismissed by motion of government
- June 2004; appeal under construction
- September 2006; litigation

February 9, 2007; false allegations of visa fraud

Edwin Rivera
United States Citizen

Registered Farm Labor Contractor
United States Department of labor



EXHIBIT-O

EXHIBIT-2



Court of Claims State of New York

ROBERT ABRAMS BUILDING
FOR LAW AND JUSTICE
BOX 7344, CAPITOL STATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12224

(518) 432-3411

JUL 03 2017

RICHARD E. SISE
ACTING PRESIDING JUDGE

EILEEN F. FAZZONE
CHIEF CLERK

May 19, 2017

Edwin Rivera, Pro Se
1428 Zerega Avenue
Bronx, NY 10462

Dear Sir/Madam:

This will acknowledge receipt in this office on May 4, 2017 of the claim of:

EDWIN RIVERA v. NEW YORK STATE

Said claim has been filed in this office as of May 4, 2017, subject to whatever legal objections may apply thereto and has been given:

Claim No. 129674

It is our determination that this claim accrued in Bronx County. In accordance with the provisions of the Individual Assignment System, this claim has been assigned to:

Hon. Faviola A. Soto
Phone No. (212) 361-8160

All inquiries regarding this claim shall be made directly to the assigned judge.

Please continue to file all pleadings with the Clerk's office in Albany (Uniform Rules for the Court of Claims §206.5). Filings may be made by personal service, mail or by facsimile transmission pursuant to §206.5-a of the Rules. The Court of Claims' fax filing number is 1-866-413-1069. Visit the Court's website listed below for additional information.

Very truly yours,

Eileen F. Fazzone
Chief Clerk

*B/10/17
MLC*

EFF/sla

cc: Office of the Attorney General

EXHIBIT-P

This form is unofficial and provided primarily for personal file use. It should be completed in accordance with the substantive pleading requirements of Court of Claims Act Section 11(b).

RECEIVED

COPY

State of New York
Court of Claims

MAY 04 2017

FILED

EDWIN RIVERA

COURT OF CLAIMS
STATE OF NEW YORK

12 96 74 MAY 04 2017

STATE COURT OF CLAIMS
ALBANY, N.Y.

Claimant(s)

OAG# 17-224002-0
Claim

v.

NEW YORK STATE

FILED CT:

SRVD AG
Defendant(s)

7/3/17

JUL 03 2017

1. The post office address of the claimant (you) is 1428 Zerega Avenue, Bronx, NY 10462

2. This claim arises from the acts or omissions of the defendant. Details of said acts or omissions are as follows (be specific): February 16, 2017 – Attorney General had me arrested at my office without probable cause then took me to Rikers Island before taking me to 125 White Street, New York, NY, Detention Center. I was arrested at my office at or around 8:00 A.M. and was released Saturday, February 18, 2017, at or around 8:00 A.M.

February 9, 2007 to February 22, 2007 - Attorney General had me arrested in Dominican Republic without probable cause.

May 2007 – Attorney General provided newspapers in Puerto Rico with details of my medical record to discourage those applying for the H-2A Visa.

May 2005 to November 2011 – Attorney General, in violation of the due process, had me arrested several times with false charges never explored in Court.

All the acts of the defendant have been in retaliation after claimant conducted an audit of the books of the Puerto Rican Bar Association. It was discovered that the father of Roberto Lebron, Junior, Assistant Attorney General, misappropriated funds of that organization, \$90,000.00. All the acts have also been after it was discovered that Ronald Klar, Attorney at Law, and Gerald Esposito, Judge, friends of Roberto Lebron, Junior and Senior, were discovered after committing real estate fraud and election fraud.

3. The place where the act(s) took place is (be specific): 1428 Zerega Avenue, Bronx, New York 10462

4. This claim accrued on the 16th day of February, 2017 at 8:00 A.M.
o'clock.

5. Identify the items of damage or injuries claimed to have been sustained:

The harassment has aggravated then mental conditions of claimant and his reputation. HBP STUDENT who provides Accounting classes for single parents, free of charge, was closed. People are afraid to come. The Homeward Bound Program, who provides suitable housing for clients, since 1980, with special needs has been permanently damaged financially with the slanderous acts of this defendant. MOREOVER, claimant was declared by Social Security mentally disabled due to a mental disorder. This has aggravated the condition. I find it hard to sleep and lately it has affected my digestion. Since 2004, I haven't been able to pay for dental work and now the condition is worse. I can't chew on one side of the mouth. Insurance does not cover the expenses and we don't have the funds to cover the expense because of clients stay away from the office. Charity organizations normally have a hard time to raise funds, but with this abuse is much harder to do our work.

6. (Check appropriate box):

- This Claim is served and filed within 90 days of accrual.
- OR
- A Notice of Intention to File a Claim was served on _____, which was within 90 days of accrual.
- OR
- This is a claim by a correctional facility inmate to recover damages for injury to or loss of personal property and it is served and filed within 120 days of the exhaustion of claimant's administrative remedies.

By reason of the foregoing, Claimant was damaged in the amount of \$ 100,000,000.00, and Claimant demands judgment against the Defendant(s) for said amount.

[Handwritten signature]
Claimant

VERIFICATION

STATE OF NEW YORK) ss:
COUNTY OF BRONX)

EDWIN RIVERA, being duly sworn, deposes and says that deponent is the Claimant in the within action; that deponent has read the foregoing Claim and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to deponent's own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to these matters, deponent believes it to be true.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of MAY, 2017.

[Handwritten signature]
Notary Public, State of New York

CHARLES FINELLI
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 02FI5037563, Qual. in Nassau
Cert. Filed in New York County
Commission Expires Dec 27, 2018

SERVICE AND FILING INSTRUCTIONS

You must serve a copy of the claim in accordance with Court of Claims Act section 11(a) and you must file the original and two copies, with proof of service, and the filing fee of \$50.00 or an application for waiver or reduction of the filing fee, with the Clerk of the Court of Claims.

RECEIVED

State of New York
Court of Claims

MAY 04 2017

EDWIN RIVERA

COURT OF CLAIMS
STATE OF NEW YORK

Claimant(s)

v.

Affidavit of Service

STATE OF NEW YORK

Claim No. _____

Defendant(s)

Assigned Judge:
Weinstein, J.

State of New York)
County of BRONX)ss:

Samantha Heiderich being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am over the age of eighteen (18) years, and on MAY 4TH, 2017, I served a true copy of the attached NOTICE OF CLAIM in the following manner:

(For a Claim):

by mailing it in a sealed envelope, certified mail, return receipt requested, with postage prepaid, in a post office or official depository of the United States Postal Service within the State of New York, addressed to the last known address of the addressee as follows:

OR

by delivering it to the following person(s) at the address(es) indicated below:

NEW YORK STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL
120 Broadway, 12th Floor
New York, NY 10271

(For a Notice of Motion and Supporting Papers):

by mailing them in a sealed envelope, with postage prepaid, in a post office or official depository of the United States Postal Service within the State of New York, addressed to the last known address of the addressee as follows:

(Signature)

Sworn to before me this 4 day
of May, 2017.

Notary Public

MICHAEL MORALES
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01MO6057798
Qualified in Bronx County
Commission Expires April 23, 2019

RECEIVED

MAY 04 2017

New York State Court of Claims - Filing by Fax Cover Sheet
(complete, print form, and fax with paper to be filed)

COURT OF CLAIMS
STATE OF NEW YORK

Date: MAY 4, 2017

Claimant(s): EDWIN RIVERA

Claim Number (if any): _____

Paper Being Filed: NOTICE OF CLAIM

Name and Address of Filing Party or Attorney:

EDWIN RIVERA, 1428 ZEREGA AVENUE, BRONX, NY 10462

Telephone Number of Filing Party or Attorney: (718)863-1300

Fax Number of Filing Party or Attorney: (718)863-4877

Total Number of Pages of this Transmission, including Cover Page: 4

***** FOR CLAIM FILINGS ONLY *****

If you are filing a claim, you must either pay the \$50.00 filing fee by completing the credit card authorization, or make an application for a waiver or reduction of the filing fee by submitting the appropriate affidavit.

CREDIT CARD AUTHORIZATION

I, _____, authorize the New York State Court of Claims

EDWIN RIVERA

to charge my credit card for the \$50.00 filing fee required for filing the above claim .

Master Card

EDWIN RIVERA

Cardholder Name


Cardholder Signature

Credit Card Number

10/21
Expiration Date

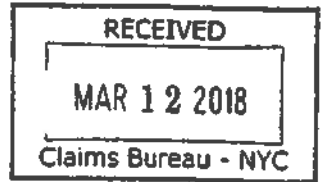
FAX to: 866-413-1069 (toll-free)

Appr Code
645258

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COURT OF CLAIMS

NEW YORK STATE



-----X
Edwin Rivera,
Claimant

-v-

New York State
Defendant(s)

NOTICE OF MOTION
Claim No.: 129674
Judge: Soto

17-224002-0
OAG
Burr
NYC

-----X
1) Upon the affidavit of EDWIN RIVERA, sworn on March 8th, 2018, and upon:

The Medical Record and all the exhibits attached herein.

2) The claimant will move this court on the 21st day of March 2018, for an order:

Granting leave of Court to amend the complaint because of legal disability.
42 U.S. Code § 12102. It worsened as a result of medical malpractice in the hands of New York City.

PROPOSED AMENDED COMPLAINT

JURISDICTION

Article II, Section 8. Waiver of immunity from liability.

The state hereby waives its immunity from liability and action and hereby

1 assumes liability and consents to have the same determined in accordance
2 with the same rules of law as applied to actions in the Supreme Court
3 against individuals or corporations, provided the claimant complies with
4 the limitations of this article.

5 **Article II, Sec 8-b. Claims for unjust conviction and imprisonment.**

6 1. The legislature finds and declares that innocent persons who have been
7 wrongly convicted of crimes and, subsequently, imprisoned have been
8 frustrated in seeking legal redress due to a variety of substantive and
9 technical obstacles in the law. Such persons should have an available
10 avenue of redress over and above the existing tort remedies to seek
11 compensation for damages. The legislature intends, by the enactment of
12 the provisions of this section, that those innocent persons, who can
13 demonstrate, by clear and convincing evidence, that they were unjustly
14 convicted and imprisoned be able to recover damages against the state.

15 **PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

16 3) When I was incarcerated in October 2016, the doctor nearly killed me when
17 he prescribed medication to control my blood pressure. See Exhibit-15. See
18 EDWIN RIVERA vs. NEW YORK CITY, Supreme Court of the State of
19 New York, County of New York, Index Number 101505/2017; File No:
20 2017-063364 for medical malpractice.

1 4) Prior to the medical malpractice, I was diagnosed with (omitted), a mental
2 disability, consistent with the Social Security Administration; the medical
3 malpractice reduced my blood pressure to 90/60 during October 2016, and
4 it made my condition worse. See Exhibit-19. "This level of blood pressure
5 can be very concerning in an older adult. If it's new, it can signal a problem
6 such as dehydration, infection, or internal bleeding. Low blood pressure like
7 this can also be due to taking too much hypertension medication, or it *can*
8 *be a side effect of a medication prescribed for another reason. See Exhibit-*
9 *15. This range of blood pressure also puts older people at risk for dizziness*
10 *and falls, since blood flow to the brain tends to drop right after an older*
11 *person stands up."* Mayo Clinic.

12 5) During the first year, from October 2016 to October 2017, I had a hard
13 time concentrating with dizzy spells. See Exhibit-20. It was very difficult
14 to submit the complaint in the 90 days allowed. Today, I still suffer from
15 the inability to concentrate during the required time when I work at the
16 office in certain cases.

17 The lowering of my blood pressure for those 30 days affected my whole
18 life. When the doctors need to run blood work and to administer anesthesia,
19 they have a hard time finding my veins to draw blood. The claimant did
20 not have that problem on October 3, 2016, when the facility drew blood to
21 test for HIV. See Exhibit-15.b

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For the First Cause of Action

INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS

(7) That claimant is not an attorney or counselor at law.

(8) That at all times hereinafter mentioned, the defendant herein was and still is a domestic state corporation, duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York.

(9) That heretofore and on the 4th day of May 2017, a notice of claim together with a notice to sue was duly served upon the defendant.

(10) That the notice of claim and notice of intention to sue was duly served upon the defendant within 90 days after the cause of action of the claimant accrued.

(11) That more than 30 days have elapsed since the service of the notice of claim and notice of intention to sue upon the defendant.

(12) That the defendant and its comptroller have failed, neglected, and refused to pay, settle, compromise, or adjust the claim of the claimant herein.

1 (13) That the claimant has duly submitted to an inquiry concerning the
2 justness of his claim on the 6th day of October 2017.

3 (14) That this action has been commenced within one year and 90 days
4 after the cause of action of claimant accrued.

5 (15) That claimant has duly complied with all of the conditions precedent
6 to the commencement of this action.

7 (16) Upon information and belief, that at all times hereinafter mentioned,
8 the defendant employed the Assistant Attorney Generals, warrant officers,
9 policemen, jailers, warden, magistrates, court attendants, clerks,
10 corporation counsel and [his/her] assistants, drivers, and others hereinafter
11 mentioned in this complaint.

12 (17) That on or about February 2007, claimant was arrested pursuant to a
13 void warrant, the warrant not having been issued as required by law.

14 (18) That on or about August 2008, claimant was arrested pursuant to a
15 void warrant, the warrant not having been issued as required by law.

16 (19) That on or about November 2011, claimant was arrested pursuant to a
17 void warrant, the warrant not having been issued as required by law.

18 (20) That on or about October 2016, claimant was arrested pursuant to a
19 void warrant, the warrant not having been issued as required by law.

1 (21) That a court without jurisdiction tried and convicted the claimant
2 without probable cause on February 9, 2007; August 2008; November
3 2011; October 2016; February 16, 2017.

4 (22) That the commitment was void on its face.

5 (23) That wide publicity was given claimant's conviction and sentence in
6 every New York newspaper and television station.

7 (24) That claimant was kept in jail for almost four (4) months.

8 (25) That a result of the false arrest and illegal imprisonment that the
9 claimant suffered, claimant's health was impaired, claimant suffered great
10 mental distress, his reputation and character were injured, his earning
11 power was permanently impaired, large sums of money were expended by
12 the claimant in his defense, all to the defendant's damage in an amount to
13 be determined upon the trial of this action.

14 (26) That as result of the intentional infliction of emotional distress "(a)
15 extreme and outrageous conduct; (b) intent to cause, or disregard of a
16 substantial probability of causing, severe emotional distress; (c) connection
17 between the conduct and injury; and (d) severe emotional distress" the
18 claimant inflicted with emotional distress. *Capellupo v Nassau Health*
19 *Care Corp.*, __ AD2d __, __ NYS2d __, 2012 WL 2819354, *4 (2d
20 Dept 2012). The tort arises from conduct which is "so outrageous in

1 character, and so come in degree, as to go beyond all possible bounds of
2 decency, and to regarded as atrocious, and utterly intolerable in a civilized
3 community.” Id. (citations and internal quotation marks omitted).

4 Here, the claimant has alleged conduct by the defendant(s) which satisfies
5 the standard for intentional infliction of emotional distress. The claimant
6 has alleged reckless conduct by defendants. Published accounts of the
7 incidents were paid by the defendant.

8 (27) The complaint also seeks punitive damages and preliminary
9 injunction in the form of an order from the court requiring all defendants to
10 publish a correction and an apology. See Exhibit-14.

11 HISTORY

12 (28) Upon information and belief, a *secret society* (Lebron, Clark,
13 Maione, and others) at the Attorney General’s Office is destined to close
14 THE HOMEWARD BOUND PROGRAM, FOR CHILDREN, INC and
15 to cause injury to this Claimant, and was probably, more than likely,
16 behind the medical malpractice. It is very hard for me to believe the
17 medical facility was unable to prescribe the medicine that I was taking
18 since that facility was [the first] to prescribe that medication back in
19 November 2011. See Exhibit-15.c, 15.d, 15.e.

20 (29) When I had to be examined at the same facility on February 16,

1 2017, by a different doctor, he said that he wondered how it was possible
2 that the other doctor said that he was not able to prescribe the medicine I
3 was taking since 2011. Moreover, he said that the first doctor had the
4 ability to see the prescription at Walgreens Pharmacy.

5 (30) Assistant Attorney Generals are the heartless individuals who
6 convincingly deceive the public with false allegations against Edwin
7 Rivera to improve the AG's chances to become governor of New York.
8 See Exhibit 10, 11, 12. Our most vulnerable communities, poor and
9 immigrants, are deceived by the fraudster(s) coming out of the Attorney
10 General's Office with false allegations created by a secret society that will
11 break the law to harm this Claimant.

12 (31) *A warrant for Mr. Rivera's arrest was issued (August 2008 and
13 November 2011) by the Bronx Supreme Court Judge Justice Betty
14 Owen Stinson, the same judge who: (1) worked for the Bronx chief
15 Administrative Judge of the Civil Term of Bronx Supreme Court, Judge
16 Gerald Esposito, who received money from undisclosed number of
17 people, and who was reported by Edwin Rivera to the NYS OIG for
18 Election Fraud; (2) heard the complaints filed by this Claimant
19 against Attorney Ronald Klar, who received money indulging in real
20 estate fraud; (3) heard complaints filed by this Claimant against
21 Attorney Philip Parker, who received money indulging in real estate*

1 *fraud; (4) hold the complaints filed by this Claimant against the bank*
2 *officer who received money indulging in real estate fraud; and (4)*
3 *allowed this Defendant, countless times in Court, without [any] proof*
4 *of service on the Attorney for this Claimant, to commit due process*
5 *violations, making each decision void and each warrant for the arrest*
6 *of this Claimant void for no reason at all.*

7 See Earle v. McVeigh, 91 US 503, 23 L Ed 398. See also Restatements, Judgments ' 1
8 4(b). Prather v Loyd, 86 Idaho 45, 382 P2d 910. Hanson v Denckla, 357 US 235, 2 L
9 Ed 2d 1283, 78 S Ct 1228. 30A Am Jur Judgments " 44, 45. Renaud v. Abbott, 116 US
10 277, 29 L Ed 629, 6 S Ct 1194. Earle v McVeigh, 91 US 503, 23 L Ed 398. Sabariego
11 v Maverick, 124 US 261, 31 L Ed 430, 8 S Ct 461, and is not entitled to respect in any
12 other tribunal. "A void judgment does not create any binding obligation. Federal
13 decisions addressing void state court judgments include Kalb v. Feuerstein (1940) 308
14 US 433, 60 S Ct 343, 84 L ed 370; Ex parte Rowland (1882) 104 U.S. 604, 26 L.Ed.
15 861

16
17 i. Void Orders Can Be Attacked at Any Time

18
19 ii. An order that exceeds the jurisdiction of the court is void, or voidable, and can
20 be attacked in any proceeding in any court where the validity of the judgment
21 comes into issue. (See Rose v. Himely (1808) 4 Cranch 241, 2 L ed 608;
22 Pennoyer v. Neff (1877) 95 US 714, 24 L ed 565; Thompson v. Whitman
23 (1873) 18 Wall 457, 21 L ED 897; Windsor v. McVeigh (1876) 93 US 274, 23
24 Led 914; McDonald v. Mabee (1917) 243 US 90, 37 Sct 343, 61 L ed 608. U.S.
25 v. Holtzman, 762 F.2d 720 (9th Cir. 1985) ("Portion of judgment directing a

1 defendant not to import vehicles without first obtaining approval ... was not
2 appropriately limited in duration and, thus, the district court abused its
3 discretion by not vacating it as being prospectively inequitable.” Id at 722.

4 (32) It would be insane to believe that AG Spitzer and this Court were not
5 acting in concert. There was definitely collusion between the *secret*
6 *society*, the AG, and the Court. Special Counsel Robert Muller would
7 have a feast with the matter of this case. See RECORD, 1576/2004.

8 (33) Moreover, see Defendant’s Response to Claimant’s Combined
9 Discovery Demands and Demand a Verified Bill of Particulars dated
10 January 11, 2018, which is only a couple of pages. To get them to
11 comply, the Court has to issue a Court Order. Meanwhile, see
12 Claimant’s Response, which has numerous details and about 50
13 pages strong.

14 **For a Second Cause of Action**

15 **PAINS & SUFFERINGS**

16 That claimant is not an attorney or counselor at law.

17 That at all times hereinafter mentioned, the defendant herein was
18 and still is a domestic state corporation, duly organized and
19 existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York.

20 That heretofore and on the 4th day of May 2017, a notice of claim

1 together with a notice to sue was duly served upon the defendant.

2 That the notice of claim and notice of intention to sue was duly
3 served upon the defendant within 90 days after the cause of action of
4 the claimant accrued.

5 That more than 30 days have elapsed since the service of the notice
6 of claim and notice of intention to sue upon the defendant.

7 That the defendant and its comptroller have failed, neglected, and
8 refused to pay, settle, compromise, or adjust the claim of the
9 claimant herein.

10 (34) Claimant is a citizen of the United States and was arrested in the
11 Dominican Republic under the direction of this defendant. Claimant is
12 almost certain that those in the *secret society* of this defendant will not
13 reveal the name(s) of those responsible for the arrest overseas. See
14 Exhibit-5, 6.

15 a. Claimant hopes that the American Ambassador assigned to the
16 Dominican Republic in 2007 can testify to the arrest that claimant
17 suffered from February 9, 2007, to February 22, 2007, in the
18 hands of the local Police. Claimant hopes that the Federal Bureau
19 of Investigation Agent, Bernardo, who called claimant after the
20 Police returned claimant's passport, can testify.

1 b. When Claimant was getting ready to leave the Dominican
2 Republic on February 22, 2007, Bernardo can testify to the fear
3 that claimant had in arriving at JFK. After being arrested and
4 thrown into the most horrible prison, claimant was terrified and
5 overwhelmed by the terrible smell of the prison.

6 c. Your Honor will never imagine where the Police had claimant;
7 without any plumbing, the fecal waste was accumulated in the
8 space where I was kept. Bernardo desperately tried to help me,
9 checked with the United States Department of State and Border
10 Patrol, and he told me that there was no hold warrant issued for
11 me at JFK and he told me to call him if they arrested me at the
12 airport. I told Bernardo that I was afraid of getting arrested at the
13 airport for Visa Fraud.

14 d. LEBRON and his *secret society* knew, and they didn't care, that
15 I was Licensed by the United States Department of Labor, as a
16 Farm Labor Contractor, to interview farm workers interested in
17 the H-2A Visa and work in the farms in Puerto Rico. See Exhibit-
18 3, 4, 5.

19 e. LEBRON, who was probably born in New York City, was all out
20 to stop this Claimant from helping the farmers in Puerto Rico.

1 See *Salem Star*, October 10, 2006. His *secret* society will violate the
2 laws, and nobody will dare step on their toes since they work for
3 the ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEW YORK STATE. They are
4 above the law; nobody can stop them.

5 (35) "This Claimant is not a prosecutor; he is a victim of this *secret*
6 organization that has broken the laws under RICO (received money
7 that was not reported; false allegations to avenge personal issues;
8 secured statements from criminals that lied because of false promises,
9 carried their business in a secretive manner, etc.).

10 (36) I hope that the Federal Government will prosecute this society.

11 Lebron and his *secret society* cannot abuse their power to avenge a
12 personal vendetta. Is not like the FBI doesn't know about this case,
13 they are probably waiting for the second half for the claimant to
14 recover from the injuries.

15 (37) This entity is criminal, and we will explore if what they did is legal.

16 Moreover, since the issue is civil, in a significant U.S. Supreme
17 Court decision regarding the statute of limitations in civil RICO
18 actions, the Court, in 2000, held, in *Rotella v. Wood*, that the four-
19 year statute of limitations period begins as soon as a claimant
20 discovers his injury, regardless of when the fraud is causing that

1 injury is discovered".

2
3 **For a Third Cause of Action**

4 **FALSE ARREST(S) & INTIMIDATION BY GOVERNMENT**

5 That claimant is not an attorney or counselor at law.

6 That at all times hereinafter mentioned, the defendant herein was
7 and still is a domestic state corporation, duly organized and
8 existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York.

9 That heretofore and on the 4th day of May 2017, a notice of claim
10 together with a notice to sue was duly served upon the defendant.

11 That the notice of claim and notice of intention to sue was duly
12 served upon the defendant within 90 days after the cause of action
13 of the claimant accrued.

14 That more than 30 days have elapsed since the service of the notice
15 of claim and notice of intention to sue upon the defendant.

16 That the defendant and its comptroller have failed, neglected, and
17 refused to pay, settle, compromise, or adjust the claim of the
18 claimant herein.

1
2 (38) That on or about February 2007, claimant was arrested pursuant to a void
3 warrant, the warrant not having been issued as required by law. 42 U.S.
4 Code § 12102.

5 (39) That on or about August 2008, claimant was arrested pursuant to a void
6 warrant, the warrant not having been issued as required by law. 42 U.S.
7 Code § 12102.

8 (40) That on or about November 2011, claimant was arrested pursuant to a
9 void warrant, the warrant not having been issued as required by law. 42 U.S.
10 Code § 12102.

11 (41) That on or about October 2016, claimant was arrested pursuant to a void
12 warrant, the warrant not having been issued as required by law. 42 U.S.
13 Code § 12102.

14
15 (42) Pursuant to the void court orders, the false and unexplored allegations,
16 protections under ADA (American Disability Act), and issues with a statute of
17 limitations, the claimant is asking permission to amend the complaint. See 42
18 U.S. Code § 12102; A disability is defined as a past or present physical or
19 mental impairment that substantially limits or has limited one or more major
20 life activities.

1 (1) **DISABILITY** The term “disability” means, with respect to an
2 individual—

3 (A) a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one
4 or more major life activities of such individual;

5 (B) a record of such an impairment; or

6 (C) being regarded as having such an impairment (as described in
7 paragraph (3)).

8 (3) **REGARDED AS HAVING SUCH AN IMPAIRMENT** For purposes of
9 paragraph (1)(C):

10 (A) An individual meets the requirement of “being regarded as
11 having such an impairment” if the individual establishes that he
12 or she has been subjected to an action prohibited under this
13 chapter because of an actual or perceived physical or mental
14 impairment whether or not the impairment limits or is perceived
15 to limit a major life activity.

16
17 (43) False Arrest on February 16, 2017; they wanted to shoehorn me six months
18 in prison. The officers who arrested me, discussed with me, while they had
19 me on Rikers Island, the possibility of serving less than two months because
20 they would have to give me credit from October 3, 2006, and the time spent
21 outside after November 1, 2016, would have to count towards the six

1 months wanted for me.

- 2 a. The Assistant Attorney General (AAG), a young white male in a light
3 blue sports jacket with some papers in his hands, standing there,
4 couching them, said to this Claimant that he (AAG) was going to hold
5 me for six months. See also
6 [https://www.nbcnewyork.com/news/local/Fake-Immigration-Lawyer-](https://www.nbcnewyork.com/news/local/Fake-Immigration-Lawyer-Arrested-Bronx-395739771.html)
7 [Arrested-Bronx-395739771.html](https://www.nbcnewyork.com/news/local/Fake-Immigration-Lawyer-Arrested-Bronx-395739771.html)
- 8 b. Lebron and Steven Laudat made false accusations and statements about
9 this Claimant. The newspaper reporter simply repeated the false
10 allegations that have never been challenged in court. Lebron specifically
11 said on television, October 3, 2016, that this Claimant should get "*six*
12 *months*" in jail.
- 13
- 14 c. The officers negotiated with the AAG because they reasoned that if I was
15 held for six months, starting on October 3, 2016, I would be out six
16 months after that date (180 days later) on April 1, 2017. The arresting
17 officers, who anxiously wanted to help me, calculated with the AAG that
18 I should be released on April 1, 2017. They went back and forth
19 discussing my release date, and, finally, one young white officer came to
20 the bullpen, in front of the other officers, and said to me "It is possible
21 that you will go home today; he (AAG) doesn't have anything to hold
22 you."

1
2 d. Earlier, in the vehicle that transported me from my office to Rikers, with
3 the AAG sitting in the passenger seat, the officer with a sinus problem,
4 sitting behind me in the vehicle, said to me that if it were up to him, he
5 would have never arrested me. The officers were very professional; the
6 AAG was attacking me like junkyard dog; the AG needs to inform the
7 appropriate professional authority.

8
9 e. It would be *insanely naïve* to think that the AAG did not carry out the
10 arrest(s) of this Claimant, and they were illegal. Rule 8.3, Professional
11 Conduct. See Exhibit-11, 12.

12
13 f. I hope that the matter [in its entirety] of this case will be revealed in Court,
14 so the majesty of the Court sees the corruption and the unscrupulous
15 individuals at the Attorney General's Office. Criminal laws were violated
16 by these thugs. The fraudsters in that office have been abusing their power
17 under cover of the AG. The Court will also see that all the allegations
18 made against this Claimant since 2004 are false and that the Fake AAG,
19 Lebron, and his boys abused their power. See 8.2, Professional Conduct,
20 ABA.

21
22 g. To accomplish their ongoing scheme, they violated every conceivable

1 Constitutional Right under the Due Process. Amazingly, Eliot Spitzer, the
2 Attorney General who was behind this secret society and who was also
3 the governor of the New York State, resigned as governor after his
4 prostitution ring was exposed. The *society* at the Attorney General's
5 Office is still going strong, and it must be exposed.

6
7 (44) There's no doubt that the matter of this case will give definition to
8 organized criminal activity. The AG's office is more than likely involved
9 with organized crime, *exempla gratia*, importers of Chinese-small-and-
10 large products who report a very small percentage of their income to New
11 York State and the IRS. This claimant is reconnoitering their paper trails,
12 money, contacts, suppliers, and final-end buyers. Hundreds of Millions of
13 unpaid tax dollars go into the pockets of secret societies to carry on criminal
14 activities. The corruption flies on the AG's face, and you will never hear
15 that the AG's Office is doing the job required. Prostitution was only the tip
16 of the iceberg, upon information and belief, the AG's office is still a
17 consumer.

18
19 (45) THE HOMEWARD BOUND PROGRAM, FOR CHILDREN, INC
20 is a not-for-profit organization, IRS (501(c) (3), since 1996, and in that
21 capacity, we help people with special needs looking for suitable

1 housing. It is very hard to run around helping our clients with the AAG
2 following my footsteps. The public needs to be warned to stay away
3 from phony AAGs promising immigration benefits when they
4 themselves are the criminals.

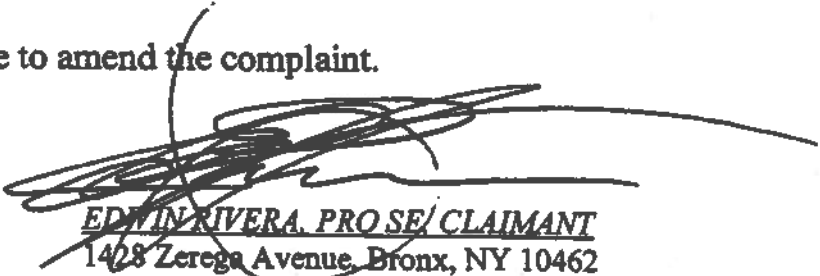
5 (46) The Claimant is also asking this Court for a stay of prosecution by this
6 Defendant. People on the street feel that is not safe to do business with
7 our office.

8 (47) The Claimant is also a journalist of Inmigracion Hoy News Today,
9 and, formerly, Director of Inmigracion Hoy Radio Show, and in that
10 capacity, we help people looking for all kinds of information about
11 government programs, apartments, taxes, etc. On or around December
12 2017, our application to practice immigration law was denied because
13 of the false allegations that appear on the internet. Disabled veterans
14 and poor clients go without our assistance because of the Defendant.

15
16 I hope for an Order granting leave to amend the complaint.

17
Dated:

3/8/18


EDWIN RIVERA, PRO SE/CLAIMANT
1428 Zerega Avenue, Bronx, NY 10462
Phone: 347-439-1421

TO:

Janet L. Polstein, AAG

Attorney for Defendant

120 Broadway

New York, NY 10271

Phone: 212-416-8500

(The original and two copies of all motion papers, including the notice of motion, supporting affidavits and exhibits, and an affidavit of service, must be filed with the Clerk of the Court - P.O. Box 7344 Capitol Station, Albany, New York 12224 - at least eight days prior to the return date of the motion. Motions should be made returnable any Wednesday. Unless permission for oral argument has been granted, all motions are on submission only - NO COURT APPEARANCE IS REQUIRED OR ALLOWED.)

Please refer to the Uniform Rules for the Court of Claims §§ 206.8 and 206.9

COURT OF CLAIMS

NEW YORK STATE

-----X

Edwin Rivera,
Claimant

-v-

Claim No.: 129674

Judge: Soto

New York State
Defendant(s)

-----X

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT
MOTION TO AMEND CLAIM
Pursuant to CPLR § 3025

EDWIN RIVERA, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

- 1. I am the party named as Claimant in the above-entitled proceeding.**
- 2. I have a good claim because of the following events which show a sustained campaign of harassment and retaliation against me by the above-named Defendants, at the hand of Roberto Lebron, Assistant Attorney General. See Exhibit-9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.**
- 3. It is my contention that Mr. Lebron, the Assistant Attorney General, instituted the actions against me because I commenced an action against**

Ronald Klar, a friend of Mr. Lebron's, in a RICO matter in Federal Court. See Exhibit-7.

4. I further contend that Mr. Lebron knew me to be an accountant prior to his appointment as an Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Lebron disliked me because I was requested to audit the books of the Puerto Rican Bar Association (PRBA). Mr. Lebron, who was an officer of the PRBA at that time, refused to hand over the books and documents so that I could complete the audit. See Exhibit-7.
5. The primary allegation levied against me in Mr. Lebron's action against me was that I held myself out as an attorney. Defendants alleged that advertisements that labeled me as "Licenciado" were substantial evidence of this. However, Mr. Lebron knows that the word "abogado" is the correct term for an attorney in Spanish, not "Licenciado" as Defendants claim. See Exhibit-2.
6. Lebron started to intimidate the claimant via television, newspapers, and unethical notices before the heading of the court documents "Warning" signs before the majesty of the court had an opportunity to read the motions. See Exhibit-9, 14.
7. I continue to deny this allegation because I had per diem attorneys doing the legal work in my office.

8. On May 6, 2005, the Court (Stinson, J.) granted permanent injunctive relief, restitution, penalties, and cost against me. On June 14, 2005, I received a letter from Defendants with Notice of Settlement of Order and proposed Judgment and Order attached. I state that the Order was defective and that the restitution amounts in proposed judgments were incorrect. In addition, I maintain that the Order was issued without giving me the opportunity to challenge the evidence or Defendants' witnesses.
9. On October 19, 2005, Defendants filed Judgment and Order enjoining me from engaging in any fraudulent, deceptive or illegal acts, and ordering me to pay restitution to consumers that I allegedly defrauded. First, I never defrauded anybody. Second, the restitution amount stated in the Order was incorrect, \$24,331. Third, I don't have the money they asked for. Fourth, I never engaged in any fraudulent, deceptive or illegal acts. This was never explored in Court since the attorney for the defendant (1576/2004) was [never] notified of the hearings.
10. See 1576/2004, RECORD, the RJI was prepared by Lebron and Lebron assigned John J. Montes ("MONTES") to this claimant. MONTES nor this claimant was not notified of this. The whole thing was a publicity stunt for Spitzer to run for governor.
11. On or about January 3, 2006, I learned that I had contracted Bell's palsy,

a condition that causes the facial muscles to weaken or become paralyzed. This was a major factor that hindered me in my attempts to perfect my appeal. See Exhibit-8.

12. On August 3, 2006, I filed a letter of complaint with the New York State Inspector General (NYS IG) concerning corruption, fraud, criminal activity, conflict of interest, and abuse in State Government. The letter contends that Mr. Lebron, while in charge of the PRBA account books, was responsible for fraudulent accounting records and \$90,000 that was unaccounted for. In addition, Mr. Klar was responsible for fraudulent entries concerning the closing statements of a real estate transaction which totaled \$80,000. My complaint also stated that Telemundo 47 and Channel 41 were induced or acted under the direction of Mr. Lebron. See Exhibit-14.

13. On September 12, 2006, I filed a Notice of Extension of Time. This was filed to allow me time to perfect my appeal. The extension request was filed due to my medical condition at the time – Bell's Palsy. My request was denied on November 16, 2006. See Exhibit-8.

14. On June 5, 2007, I received a letter from Mr. Lebron, on behalf of the Attorney General's Office, stating that I had failed to comply with the Judgment and Order of October 19, 2005. In addition, the letter states

that if I did not comply with the Judgment and Order by June 16, 2007, a mere 10 days afterward, the Attorney General's Office will file a motion of contempt against me.

15. On August 20, 2007, after negotiations, the Defendants stated that they would agree to consent order in lieu of the filing of a contempt motion if I would consent to end my immigration service provider's business [the law that deals with this type of business did not go into effect until February 10, 2015] [Immigrant Assistance Service Enforcement Act, § Section 460-a of the general business law] immediately permanently, provide true and accurate accounting, and make full restitution to consumers. Moreover, the immigration work at our office was done by several attorneys in the office; they represented their clients.

16. The amount quoted by the Attorney General's Office, in regard to restitution, was \$46,620. This figure is now more than twice the amount that I was originally ordered to pay by the Court. In addition, this amount was to be paid over the course of 90 days, with monthly payments of \$15,540.

17. This new restitution amount was determined without following the criteria outlined in the original Judgment and Order. The Judgment and Order stated that I was required to make full restitution to any other

consumer “who files a complaint with the office of the Attorney General or other consumer protection agency on or before December 31, 2005”.

No other consumer made a complaint before this date, making the new inflated restitution amount arbitrary and capricious. This is a further example of the campaign of harassment that is now augmented by the Attorney General’s Office at the behest of Mr. Lebron.

18.To date, the Defendants have yet to file a motion for contempt against me. This is yet another example of the Attorney General’s Office attempting to prolong the case against me. The reason for this delay is to let the Defendants continue to build a case against me. This is harassment. This is being done by forcing illegal immigrants into giving statements against me. The Defendants are gathering these statements from a position of power, knowing that these immigrants are fearful of the consequences of not giving information to the Attorney General’s Office in case they are threatened with deportation.

19.The Defendants will only be satisfied when they have financially ruined me, and that the Attorney General’s Office has repeatedly placed barriers to an amicable settlement. This includes the failure of the Defendants to file a motion for contempt and the continuing buildup of evidence even though the deadline for such evidence expired on December 31, 2005.

20. It has now reached a point where the Attorney General's Office is being belligerent in their attempts to put me out of business. I am afraid that I cannot make the restitution payments if I do not have the ability to earn a livelihood in the accounting business. See Exhibit-10, 11, 12, 13.
21. I further contend that because of the bad blood between Mr. Lebron concerning events that occurred before he began working in the Attorney General's Office and me, he should never have been allowed to pursue this retributive and harassing case against me. This is quite clearly a conflict of interest on Mr. Lebron's part and calls into question the independence of the whole investigation. See Exhibit-7.
22. On February 16, 2017, I was arrested at my office without an arrest warrant, and without a probable cause, as a continuation of 1576/2004. Hundreds saw the arrest while they were going to work or school. See Exhibit-14.
23. June 8, 2017 – See transcript of the recording left by this Defendant. See Exhibit-21. The defendant is being confrontational in their attempts to put me in prison, acting maliciously and sadistically.
24. Government power wielded secretly for vengeance and intimidation. Defendant had no reasonable expectation of obtaining a conviction. But its aim, which had been achieved until this complaint, was utterly

unrelated to law effective February 10, 2015. The law dealing with immigration practitioners did not go into effect until February 10, 2015. N.Y. Gen. Bus. Law §§ 460-a through 460-j and by Local Law 31, § 20-770 et seq.

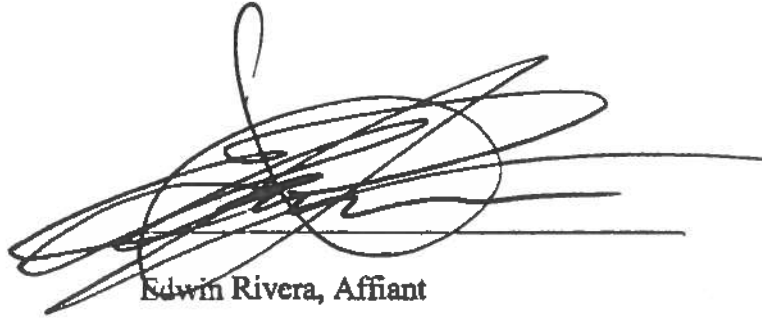
25. The purpose was to suppress and intimidate this Claimant by consuming the time and other resources of THE HOMEWARD BOUND PROGRAM, FOR CHILDREN, INC., and by making people wary of collaborating with this Claimant who was targeted by a secretive criminal investigation.

26. They even used an immigration criminal who was deported; then he legally changed his name to Steven Laudat to return with a visitor's visa; then he even tried to get the permanent residency using the petition filed by a lady, supposedly his mother. All this to force an arrest on October 3, 2016. See Exhibit-12.

27. Laudat never paid this Claimant for immigration services. Laudat paid lawyers referred to our office, Montes and Grimaldi, and lawyers downtown Manhattan, Edward Cuccia, and then he filed a complaint against them. This Claimant has no idea how much he paid them, and now he is saying that he paid this Claimant \$10,000. That is a rotten lie.

28. See Exhibit-22, 23, 24, 25, efforts to secure a copy of the arrest record.

The claimant has eaten so much trash since 2004 that he feels like a stray dog.



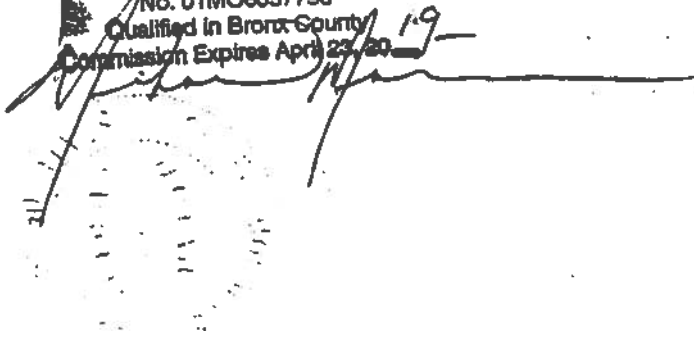
Edwin Rivera, Affiant

STATE: NEW YORK
COUNTY: BRONX

Sworn before me came Edwin Rivera this 8th day of March 2018.

NOTARY PUBLIC

MICHAEL MORALES
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 01MO6057798
Qualified in Bronx County
Commission Expires April 23, 2019



**AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF
MOTION TO AMEND COMPLAINT
March 8, 2018**

EXHIBITS

1) **Year: 2004** - “Act” Definition: A bill which has passed through the various legislative steps required for it and which has become law.

Related Terms: Statutes, Legislation, Law, Regulation, Enactment, Bill. Synonymous with the term enactment or statute.

(a) **DREAM: Development, Relief, and Education for Alien**

Minors. The federal DREAM Act didn't pass. The DREAM Act is bipartisan legislation first introduced in Congress in 2001.

(b) **DREAM “ACT”:** acronym for Development, Relief,

and Education for Alien Minors Act. When the news of the Act came out, we thought it was going to be effective soon afterward, but that was not the case, and we stopped organizing files of applicants in the preparation of the forms required, when and if they came out.

2) **Year: 2004** - **Licenciado:** Licensed, male and female name. A person who has obtained a university degree. In the streets of Bronx, New York, 1950s it was the name for Columbian Drug Dealers who sold

the finest cocaine. This claimant [never] gave out or told anyone that he was/is an attorney. This claimant is a Licensed Real Estate Broker, and only that capacity told real estate clients that he is Licensed. With all the hate I have for crooked lawyers, I see or meet a lawyer and I will not deal with him in business. Bronx, NY, is full of crooked Real Estate Lawyers, almost all of them will commit fraud and steal your money at the closing. Since 1998, I have been a victim of Real Estate Fraud, in the hands of lawyers. For that reason, I stopped selling real estate, more than 10 years ago. Brokers are worse criminals than lawyers; I don't like any of them.

(a) In Ecuador you find “Jonathan es estudiante del primer año de la carrera de Comercio Exterior de la Universidad de Guayaquil y se graduará como ingeniero. Pero desde ahora, quienes se inscriban en una carrera de administración solo obtendrán títulos de licenciados.

a. Translated into English “Jonathan is a first-year student of the Foreign Trade career at the University of Guayaquil and will graduate as an engineer. But from now on, those who sign up for an administrative career will only obtain degrees from graduates.

- 3) **Year: 2006 - The Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection "Act": as amended, 29 U.S.C. 1801, et seq.**
- 4) **Year: 2006 – Farm Labor Contractor License**
- 5) **Year: 2006 - San Juan Star, Tuesday, October 10, 2006: Mountain Region Warned About Coffee Harvesting Deceptive Promises**
- 6) **Year: 2007 – February 9, 2007; false allegations of visa fraud, while working with the licensed issued by the United States Department of Labor to secure H-2A Visa for farm workers. The complaint was filed with the American Embassy on February 13, 2007.**
- 7) **Year: 2008 – January 28, 2008, Nicholas Velez, Attorney at Law, Affidavit as to Lebron.**
- 8) **Year: 2010 – August 5, 2010, admission date, Comprehensive Treatment Plan, for mental conditions.**
- 9) **Year: 2010 – August 16, 2010, Warning: YOUR FAILURE TO APPEAR IN COURT MAY RESULT IN YOUR IMMEDIATE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT. Yet, there's no warning of arrest for the failure of Service of Process, due process. The claimant's attorney was never served with court papers. Making each court order "Void."**

10) **Year: 2015** – February 10, 2015, Effective date of implementation of the IMMIGRANT ASSISTANCE SERVICE ENFORCEMENT ACT, Section 460-a.

11) **Year: 2016** – September 22, 2016, Affirmation, typed by AAG Jason Clark, with the same software used for the WARRANT OF COMMITMENT; as if this defendant works for the Court. This exactly what is called collusion. Then there is no service of process; the claimant was never notified of this arrangement! *The Affirmation is full of perjury "A person is guilty of perjury in the first degree when he swears falsely and when his false statement (a) consists of testimony, and (b) is material to the action, proceeding or matter in which it is made. Perjury in the first degree is a class D felony."*

What's outlandish about the Affirmation is that the defendant used an immigration criminal, one who was deported and ICE is looking to deport. First, Stevenson Laudat ("Laudat") was previously deported under another name "Ameson Henry," according to the Commonwealth of Dominica, and what he told the Attorneys at Law (Montes, Grimaldi, and Cuccia). Second, the name of his parents, when he was deported, was Michael Henry and Gloria Henry.

- 12) This time Laudat presented a different passport, now stating that the parents are Mary and Terrance Henry. *See letter from USCIS, dated November 1, 2010, attached.*

Then Laudat paid Montes, Grimaldi, and Cuccia for legal services. Then comes back to this claimant for the money he paid those lawyers. Laudat even filed a complaint at the New York Bar against the lawyers and Grimaldi asked this claimant to research the details of Laudat before answering the Bar.

The defendant will have to produce a copy of the recording made December 12, 2014, for this claimant to show it was entrapment; if the person came to our office when all we do is accounting, then the recording will prove that the office doesn't have immigration attorneys for this defendant to attack.

This claimant asked for a copy of the recording, and the request was denied. I demand to hear a copy of the recording. Defendant wants to play games; luckily we are in the second half. God is my quarterback,

and we will win the game to suppress and intimidate.

- 13) **Year: 2016 – September 23, 2016, WARRANT OF COMMITMENT**, by clear and convincing evidence, the Court and this defendant worked together to have this claimant arrested. Hence, it was this defendant that had this claimant arrested, and not the Court. The Court simply followed the AAG's directive to sign the warrant because they work together:
- a. Follow the format of the two, the Affirmation and the Warrant,
 - b. They were typed by the same computer,
 - c. They used the same software,
 - d. By the same person, Jason Clark, AAG, and
 - e. They used a different Judge, Donna M. Mills, to omit the Notice of Appeal filed by this claimant.
 - f. Special note: The judge was not told about the Notice of Appeal before Judge Stinson. Nor was there service of the denial of the Notice of Appeal or the documents before Judge Mills.
- 14) **Year: 2016 – October 3, 2016, to suppress and intimidate this**

claimant, defendant fed the news media false information which later came out in the 6:00 P.M. news all over the United States of America.

- 15) **Year: 2016 – October 3, 2016, Correction Officer Torello, Shield number 4338, at MDC, received the property I gave him for safekeeping. Receipt number 314966, for \$52.75.**
- b. Rapid HIV Antibody Test Results
 - c. Medication: Tamsulosin HCL .4mg
 - d. Medication: Amlodipine Besylate 10mg tablets (instead of Amlodipine-Benaz 5/20mg capsules) (because the doctor said that he was not able to get me the medication I was taking)
 - e. Medication: Lisinopril 20mg (for an unknown reason)
- 16) **Year: 2016 – October 5, 2016, I was feeling terrible from the medication. The claimant filed a PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, PURSUANT TO CPLR § 7000. Never heard from this defendant or anybody on the documents.**
- 17) **Year: 2016 – October 11, 18, 25, 2016, Commissary Purchases for the inmates who cared for me during my stay; the medication had me so dizzy that I had a hard time walking, talking, laying down on the bed, getting up from the bed, bathing, dressing, and standing on**

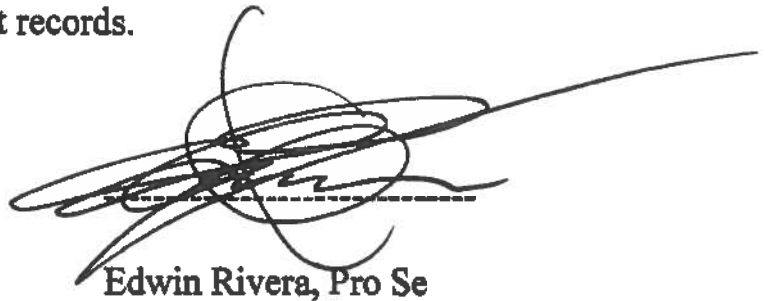
line for Chao. In consideration of everything they did for this claimant during those 30 days, I voluntarily offered to help them with their expenses at the Commissary and with telephone usage. Had it not been for those who walked around when we were locked in, I would not be here today. At times they saw me slumped down on the floor and they would bang on the door. The Correction Officers were very sweet too; they sent me down to medical to get them to give me the correct medication, but it was in vain. No matter how many officers tried to help me, it was impossible to get the doctor to change or to order the correct medication. See hereabove.

- 18) **Year: 2016** – October 20, 2016, Letter to the Warden for an early release on November 1, 2016. I was afraid of walking in the dark; this claimant was afraid of falling in the street when is dark outside.
- 19) **Year: 2016** – November 2, 2016, I rushed to my private doctor with the dizzy spells, unable to walk, etc. Doctor Gasinu found my blood pressure to be 90/60 and told me to check in at the hospital immediately. Gave a referral slip and I quickly went to the hospital.
- 20) **Year: 2016** – Montefiore Hospital, from November 2, 2016, to the present, March 2018. Lab tests to find out how to correct the

medical problems caused by the wrong medication prescribed, and to prescribe medication that will make me feel better and not worse.

- 21) **Year: 2017** – June 8, 2017, transcript of a telephone conversation with this defendant over the phone; accusing this claimant of insurance fraud. More false allegations that are being fabricated with the assistance of the New York Insurance Fund (NYIF) to charge of with insurance fraud. FOIL request was filed, and they never answered.
- 22) **Year: 2017** – December 15, 2017, the United States Department of Justice denied this claimant's application to practice immigration law; it was denied because of the October 2016 scandal in the news, by this defendant.
- 23) **Year: 2018** – February 6, 2018, FOIL request filed with Metropolitan Detention Complex, for a copy of this claimant's file. It was denied; they said to come back with a subpoena from the court.
- 24) **Year: 2018** – February 8, 2018, FOIL request filed with Police Department, for a copy of this claimant's file. The request was assigned to Investigator Smith (646-610-6432) of that office; waiting for the file.
- 25) **Year: 2018** – February 23, 2016, Corrections said they don't

possess or maintain arrest records.



Edwin Rivera, Pro Se

STATE: NEW YORK

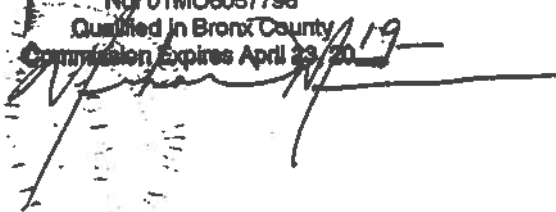
COUNTY: BRONX

Dated: March 5, 2018

Sworn to this 8th day of March 2018, came Edwin Rivera before me.

NOTARY PUBLIC

MICHAEL MORALES
Notary Public, State of New York
Ngr 01MO6057798
Qualified in Bronx County
Commission Expires April 23, 2019



#249

Supreme Court of the State of New York

Criminal Term

125-01 Queens Boulevard

Reg Gardens, N.Y. 11415

CERTIFICATE OF DISPOSITION

PEOPLE VS. Ariet (A) David NYSID. 654 0070R
IND. NO. N 10290-90

CRIME CONVICTED OF : PL 110/220.39 ^{alt} Criminal Sale Controlled Substance
in the 3^o

SENTENCE: Probation fine (5) years

DATE OF SENTENCE: 12-14-90 D.O.B. 2-2-55

JUDGE: C. Thomas COURT: QUEENS SUPREME COURT

I HAVE EXAMINED THE RECORDS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND DO CERTIFY THE ABOVE INFORMATION TO BE AN ACCURATE TRANSCRIPT.

SEAL OF THE COURT

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT
STATE OF NEW YORK, QUEENS COUNTY

Per: GLORIA D'AMICO

DATE: 7-24-96

Gloria D'Amico

EXHIBIT-Q

OBTS Number: Felony Misdemeanor Traffic Juvenile Warrant

Call No. 99286 Police Case No. 45702-2

IDS No. Agency Code 30 Municipal P.D. Def. ID No. MDPD Records and ID No. Court Case No.

DEFENDANT'S NAME: CADAVED, ARIEL DOB: 02/02/1955 Sex: M Race: W Ethnic: Height: 53 Weight: 145 Hair: BRN Eyes: BRN

LOCAL ADDRESS: 1751 N.W. 106TH AVE, MIAMI, FL 33127 Phone: 781-415-7167

PERMANENT ADDRESS: S/A A8006

BUSINESS ADDRESS: Street City State Zip Phone Occupation Place of Birth: COLUMBIA

DRIVER'S LICENSE NO. State Social Security No. Scars, Tattoos, Unique Physical Features

Weapon Seized? Type: Yes No

Arrest Date: 11/30/2001 Arrest Time: 2:38 P.M. Arrest Location: 1625 N.W. 57th (Roadside) GRID

If Def. has Concealed Weapon Permit: No

For Robbery, Burglary, F/A Viol: Suspected History of drug involvement? Yes No

No. Cases Cleared: 01 Influence of Drugs: No Yes Unk. Influence of Alcohol: No Yes Unk. Citizenship: COLUMBIA

CO-DEFENDANTS: 1. N/A 2. A

DRUG ACTIVITY: S. Sell, B. Buy, P. Possess, T. Traffic, R. Smuggle, D. Deliver, E. Use, K. Dispense, Distribute, Z. Other, M. Manufacture/Produce/Cultivate, DRUG TYPE: N. N/A, A. Amphetamine, B. Barbiturate, C. Cocaine, E. Heroin, H. Hallucinogen, M. Marijuana, O. Opium/Derv., P. Paraphernalia/Equipment, S. Synthetic, U. Unknown, Z. Other

SIGNAL: 100 150 200 250 300 400

CHARGES	Activity	Type	Counts	STATUTE	D.V.	AC	CAPIAS	BW	PW	PWT	VIOLATION OF SECT.
FAILURE TO SIGN / ACCEPT SUMMONIS	N	N	1	318.14(3)							5536-BEP 2151-A

The undersigned certifies and swears that he has just and reasonable grounds to believe, and does believe that the above named Defendant on the 30 day of NOVEMBER 2001 at 2:05 P.M. (Time) 1625 N.W. 57th (Location, include name of business)

committed the following violation of law: Narrative: (Be specific) THE DEF. WHICH WAS DRIVING N.E. ON N.W. 57th AND N.W. 153rd IN A 2002 MITSUBISHI LANCER SILVER TAG B64ECP WAS STOPPED DEF. CIT. # 5536-BEP (SPECIFIC). THE DEF. WAS GIVEN THE REASON FOR THE STOP AND ISSUED A CITATION WHICH HE REFUSED TO SIGN. THE DEF WAS INFORMED ON THREE OCCASIONS THAT REFUSAL TO SIGN A SUMMONIS WAS AN ARRESTABLE OFFENSE AND IT WOULD NOT BE AN ADVISORY OF ARREST. HE DEF REFUSED A FOURTH TIME, WAS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AND TRANSPORTED TO JAIL.

HOLD for Other Agency: HOLD FOR BOND HEARING. DO NOT BOND OUT (Officer Must Appear at Bond Hearing).

I understand that should I willfully fail to appear before the court as required by this notice to appear that I may be held in contempt of court and a warrant for my arrest shall be issued. Furthermore, I agree that notice concerning the time, date, and place of all court hearings should be sent to the above address. I agree that it is my responsibility to notify Clerk of the Court (Juveniles notify Family Division Juvenile Section) anytime that my address changes.

I swear that the above Statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the undersigned authority, this 30th day of NOVEMBER 2001

Signature of Officer: A. Garcia

Signature of Defendant / Juvenile and Parent or Guardian: [Signature]

Department Name: MDPD Court ID Number/Loc. Code: 4760 11

EDWIN H. RIVE A
1428 ZEBEGA AVE.
BRONX, NY 10462
(718) 863-1300
FORENSIC LAW

JPMORGAN CHASE BAN
2725 EAST TREMONT AVENUE
BRONX, NY 10462
71-2/210

6428

August 26, 2003

\$ 310.00

THE
OF BCIS

THREE HUNDRED TEN AND NO CENTS

DOLLARS

ARIEL CADAVID (A-379161185)

⑈006428⑈ ⑆021000021⑆770005093665⑈

U. S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Notice of Naturalization Interview

Naturalization and Citizenship Branch

26 FEDERAL PLAZA NEW YORK, NY 10278
NEW YORK, NY 10278

File or A #

A37 916 185

Date

7/25/1996

You are hereby notified to appear for an interview on your (your child's) application for naturalization at the DATE, TIME and PLACE, shown below.

Date

7/25/1996

Time

2:30 PM

Place

711 STEWART AVENUE
GARDEN CITY, NY 11530

You MUST BRING the following with you:

- This letter.
- Alien Registration Card.
- Any evidence of Selective Service Registration.
- Any documents you have which you used in connection with any entries into the United States.
- Those items noted on the reverse side of this letter which are applicable to you.

ARIEL CADAVIO RAMIREZ

42-42 CULLEN STREET APT C-2
FLUSHING NY 11355

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
DIRECTOR