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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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[Redacted]

FILE: [Redacted] MSC-05-245-10910

Office: NEW YORK

Date: **MAR 10 2008**

IN RE: Applicant: [Redacted]

APPLICATION: Application for Status as a Temporary Resident pursuant to Section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, 8 U.S.C. § 1255a

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

[Redacted]

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. The file has been returned to the office that originally decided your case. If your appeal was sustained, or if your case was remanded for further action, you will be contacted. If your appeal was dismissed, you no longer have a case pending before this office, and you are not entitled to file a motion to reopen or reconsider your case.

Robert P. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application for temporary resident status pursuant to the terms of the settlement agreements reached in *Catholic Social Services, Inc., et al., v. Ridge, et al.*, CIV. NO. S-86-1343-LKK (E.D. Cal) January 23, 2004, and *Felicity Mary Newman, et al., v. United States Immigration and Citizenship Services, et al.*, CIV. NO. 87-4757-WDK (C.D. Cal) February 17, 2004 (CSS/Newman Settlement Agreements), was denied by the District Director, New York. The decision is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant submitted a Form I-687, Application for Status as a Temporary Resident under Section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), and a Form I-687 Supplement, CSS/Newman Class Membership Worksheet. The director determined that the applicant had not established by a preponderance of the evidence that she had continuously resided in the United States in an unlawful status for the duration of the requisite period. The director denied the application, finding that the applicant had not met her burden of proof and was, therefore, not eligible to adjust to temporary resident status pursuant to the terms of the CSS/Newman Settlement Agreements.

On appeal, counsel states that due weight was not accorded the affidavits submitted by the applicant.

An applicant for temporary resident status must establish entry into the United States before January 1, 1982, and continuous residence in the United States in an unlawful status since such date and through the date the application is filed. Section 245A(a)(2) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1255a(a)(2). The applicant must also establish that he or she has been continuously physically present in the United States since November 6, 1986. Section 245A(a)(3) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1255a(a)(3). The regulations clarify that the applicant must have been physically present in the United States from November 6, 1986 until the date of filing the application. 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(b)(1).

For purposes of establishing residence and physical presence under the CSS/Newman Settlement Agreements, the term “until the date of filing” in 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(b)(1) means until the date the applicant attempted to file a completed Form I-687 application and fee or was caused not to timely file during the original legalization application period of May 5, 1987 to May 4, 1988. *See* CSS Settlement Agreement paragraph 11 at page 6 and Newman Settlement Agreement paragraph 11 at page 10.

The applicant has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she has resided in the United States for the requisite period, is admissible to the United States under the provisions of section 245A of the Act, and is otherwise eligible for adjustment of status. The inference to be drawn from the documentation provided shall depend on the extent of the documentation, its credibility and amenability to verification. 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(5).

Although the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(3) provides an illustrative list of contemporaneous documents that an applicant may submit in support of his or her claim of continuous residence in the United States in an unlawful status since prior to January 1, 1982, the submission of any other relevant document is permitted pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(3)(vi)(L).

The “preponderance of the evidence” standard requires that the evidence demonstrate that the applicant's claim is “probably true,” where the determination of “truth” is made based on the factual circumstances of each individual case. *Matter of E-M-*, 20 I&N Dec. 77, 79-80 (Comm. 1989). In evaluating the evidence, *Matter of E-M-* also stated that “[t]ruth is to be determined not by the quantity of evidence alone but by its quality.” *Id.* at 80. Thus, in adjudicating the application pursuant to the preponderance of the evidence standard, the director must examine each piece of evidence for relevance, probative value, and credibility, both individually and within the context of the totality of the evidence, to determine whether the fact to be proven is probably true.

Even if the director has some doubt as to the truth, if the petitioner submits relevant, probative, and credible evidence that leads the director to believe that the claim is “probably true” or “more likely than not,” the applicant or petitioner has satisfied the standard of proof. *See U.S. v. Cardozo-Fonseca*, 480 U.S. 421, 431 (1987) (defining “more likely than not” as a greater than 50 percent probability of something occurring). If the director can articulate a material doubt, it is appropriate for the director to either request additional evidence or, if that doubt leads the director to believe that the claim is probably not true, deny the application or petition.

At issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant has submitted sufficient credible evidence to meet her burden of establishing continuous unlawful residence in the United States during the requisite period. Here, the applicant has failed to meet this burden.

The record shows that the applicant submitted a Form I-687 application and Supplement to Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on June 2, 2005.

As evidence, the applicant submitted a partial copy of her Ghanaian passport issued in March of 2005, and a copy of her birth certificate.

In an attempt to establish continuous unlawful residence in this country since prior to January 1, 1982, the applicant also submitted an affidavit from [REDACTED] in which she stated that she has known the applicant since 1981, that she met the applicant through a friend at a party, and that they have become good friends; the applicant babysitting for the affiant's children when necessary. Here, the affiant has failed to specify the frequency with which she saw the applicant during the requisite period. The affiant has failed to identify the mutual friend who introduced her to the applicant. Neither has she specified when in 1981 she met the applicant. The affiant has not provided evidence that she herself was present in the United States during the requisite period. Although the affiant attested to the applicant's residence in this country since 1981, she failed to provide any relevant and verifiable testimony, such as the applicant's address(es) of residence in this country, to corroborate the applicant's claim of residence in the United States since prior to January 1, 1982. Because this affidavit is significantly lacking in detail it can be accorded only minimal weight in establishing that the applicant resided in the United States during the requisite period.

The applicant also submitted as evidence an affidavit from [REDACTED] in which she stated that she has known the applicant since 1981, that she met the applicant through her sister, and that they have become very close friends. Here, the affiant has failed to specify the frequency with which she saw the applicant

during the requisite period. The affiant has failed to identify her sister who introduced her to the applicant. Neither has she specified when in 1981 she met the applicant. The affiant has not provided evidence that she herself was present in the United States during the requisite period. Although the affiant attested to the applicant's residence in this country since 1981, she failed to provide any relevant and verifiable testimony, such as the applicant's address(es) of residence in this country, to corroborate the applicant's claim of residence in the United States since prior to January 1, 1982. Because this affidavit is significantly lacking in detail it can be accorded only minimal weight in establishing that the applicant resided in the United States during the requisite period.

In denying the application the director noted that there was no proof that the affiants had direct personal knowledge of the events and circumstances surrounding the applicant's residency in the United States. The director also noted that although the applicant's passport and birth certificate were sufficient identity documents, they were insufficient to prove the applicant's entry into the United States before January 1, 1982.

On appeal, counsel states that due weight was not accorded the affidavits submitted by the applicant and that the affidavits were sufficient to establish the applicant's presence in the United States since before January 1, 1982. The applicant did not present any evidence on appeal.

Here, the applicant has not provided any contemporaneous evidence sufficient to establish her continuous unlawful residence in the United States throughout the requisite period. The two affidavits submitted are significantly lacking in detail and cannot be accorded sufficient weight to establish that the applicant resided in the United States during the requisite period. It is further noted that the applicant's passport and birth certificate are insufficient evidence to establish the applicant's presence in the country throughout the requisite period.

The absence of sufficiently detailed documentation to corroborate the applicant's claim of continuous residence throughout the requisite period seriously detracts from the credibility of this claim. Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(5), the inference to be drawn from the documentation provided shall depend on the extent of the documentation, its credibility and amenability to verification. Given the applicant's reliance upon documents with minimal probative value, it is concluded that she has failed to establish continuous residence in an unlawful status in the United States throughout the requisite period under both 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(5) and *Matter of E- M--*, *supra*. The applicant is, therefore, ineligible for temporary resident status under section 245A of the Act on this basis.

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