



U.S. Citizenship  
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[REDACTED]

FILE:

MSC 06 031 13348

Office: NATIONAL BENEFITS CENTER

Date **MAR 31 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:

SELF-REPRESENTED

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.

*for Michael T. Kelly*  
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 Director, National Benefits Center. The decision is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be summarily 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, on October 31, 2005.

In an August 15, 2006 decision, the director denied the application. The director observed that the applicant had submitted witness verifications from two individuals attesting that they had known the applicant since 1996 and 1997, and an employment verification indicating the applicant had been employed since March 2004. The director determined that a review of the record did not reveal any documents or evidence that the applicant had entered the United States prior to January 1, 1982 or had resided in the United States in an unlawful status from that date for the requisite time period. Upon review of Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) records the director failed to find any evidence submitted by the applicant or any other claims filed by the applicant. The director determined a review of CIS records and indices, the applicant's administrative file, and all the evidence provided by the applicant failed to establish the applicant's claim. The director denied the application as 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, the applicant submits an affidavit from [REDACTED], dated September 7, 2006. Mr. [REDACTED] states that he has know the applicant since 1980 back in Jamaica as he is a close friend of the family. Mr. [REDACTED] notes that the applicant was born in October 1977 in Jamaica, that he had lost contact with the applicant until he met her again in 1997 in the United States where they remain friends. The AAO does not find this affidavit probative as it does not address the director's finding that the record does not contain evidence that the applicant had entered the United States prior to January 1, 1982 or had resided in the United States in an unlawful status from that date for the requisite time period. The record, on appeal, does not contain any evidence establishing that the applicant entered the United States prior to January 1, 1982, when she would have been approximately three years old and does not contain any evidence of her continuous unlawful presence in the United States for the requisite time period.

As stated at 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(1)(v): "[a]n officer to whom an appeal is taken shall summarily dismiss any appeal when the party concerned fails to identify specifically any erroneous conclusion of law or statement of fact for the appeal."

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). Under the CSS/Newman Settlement Agreements, for purposes of establishing residence and physical presence, in accordance with the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(b)(1), "until the date of filing" shall mean 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. CSS Settlement Agreement paragraph 11 at page 6; 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 periods, 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).

A review of the decision reveals that the director accurately set forth a legitimate basis for denial of the application. On appeal, the applicant has not presented additional evidence addressing the basis for denial. The applicant does not identify any legal or factual error and does not address any part of the director's decision on the Form I-694. As the record before the AAO does not contain evidence or argument identifying an erroneous conclusion of law or statement of fact, the appeal will be summarily dismissed.

Based on the above, the applicant failed to meet her burden of proof and failed to establish continuous residence in an unlawful status in the United States from prior to January 1, 1982 through the date she attempted to file a Form I-687 application, as required 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. The appeal will be summarily dismissed.

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