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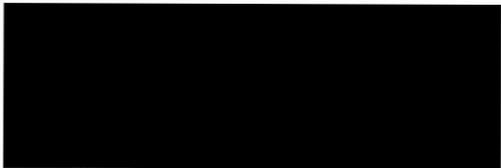
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
20 Mass. Ave., N.W., Rm. 3000
Washington, DC 20529



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE:

MSC 05 230 30530

Office: BALTIMORE

Date:

SEP 18 2008

IN RE: Applicant:



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. If your appeal was dismissed or rejected, all documents have been returned to the National Benefits Center. You no longer have a case pending before this office, and you are not entitled to file a motion to reopen or reconsider your case. If your appeal was sustained or remanded for further action, you will be contacted.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert P. Wiemann".

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, Baltimore. 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 he 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 his 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 asserts that he has established his unlawful residence for the requisite time period, that he is qualified under Section 245A of the Act and the CSS/Newman settlement agreements, and that his application for temporary resident status should be granted. In particular, the applicant asserts that he has submitted sufficient documentation and attestations to merit approval of the application, and that Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) has disregarded his submissions.

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 245(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. 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 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). To meet his or her burden of proof, an applicant

must provide evidence of eligibility apart from his or her own testimony, and the sufficiency of all evidence produced by the applicant will be judged according to its probative value and credibility. 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(6).

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.

The issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant has furnished sufficient credible evidence to demonstrate that he resided in the United States for the duration of the requisite period. Here, the applicant submitted the following documentary evidence that is relevant to the requisite period:

Witness Statements

- [REDACTED] submitted a witness statement which is neither sworn to nor notarized. In that statement [REDACTED] states that she has known the applicant since 1982. The witness gives a positive character reference for the applicant, but provides no additional information.
- [REDACTED] submitted a witness statement which is neither sworn to nor notarized. In that statement [REDACTED] states that she has known the applicant since 1982. The witness gives a positive character reference for the applicant, but provides no additional information.

Applicant's Sworn Statements

- The applicant made a sworn statement before a United States immigration officer on September 12, 2006. In that statement the applicant states, in pertinent part, that he first

entered the United States in April of 1981, and that he resided in New York from 1981 – 1986 working as a street vendor. The applicant further states that he traveled to Ghana in December of 1986 and returned to the United States in March of 1987.

- The applicant made a second sworn statement before a United States immigration officer on January 17, 2006. In that statement the applicant states, in pertinent part, that he first entered the United States “around 1981,” but that he could not remember the month. He stated that he lived in New York from 1981 – 1992, working as a street vendor. The applicant also stated that he left the United States in December of 1986 to visit Ghana, and that he returned to this country in April of 1987.
- The record also contains a lease signed by [REDACTED] in October, 1981, for an apartment on [REDACTED], apparently in Philadelphia, PA, an address that does not appear on the applicant’s Form I-687. No statement from this person appears in the record, although the applicant asserted in his reply to the Notice of Intent to Deny that he gave the interviewing officer a letter from [REDACTED].

The applicant provides no additional evidence in support of his application.

Although the applicant has submitted two witness statements and made two sworn statements in support of his application, he has not established his continuous unlawful residence in the United States for the duration of the requisite period. As stated previously, the evidence must be evaluated not by the quantity of evidence alone but by its quality; an applicant must provide evidence of eligibility apart from his or her own testimony; and the sufficiency of all evidence produced by the applicant will be judged according to its probative value and credibility.

The unsworn witness statements state generally that the witnesses have known the applicant since 1982, and make a positive character reference on the applicant’s behalf. Neither witness states where or how they met the applicant, or that the applicant has continuously resided in the United States for the requisite period. Neither witness statement provides concrete information, specific to the applicant and generated by the asserted associations with him, that would reflect and corroborate the extent of those associations and demonstrate that they were a sufficient basis for reliable knowledge about the applicant’s residence during the time addressed in the witness statements. To be considered probative and credible, witness statements must do more than simply state that an affiant knows an applicant and that the applicant has lived in the United States for a specific time period. Their content must include sufficient detail from a claimed relationship to indicate that the relationship probably did exist and that the affiant does, by virtue of that relationship, have knowledge of the facts alleged. Upon review, the AAO finds that, individually and together, the witness statements do not indicate that their assertions are probably true. Therefore, they have little probative value.

The applicant made two sworn statements before United States immigration officers. On September 12, 2006, the applicant stated, in pertinent part, that he entered the United States in April of 1981,

and that he then lived in New York from 1981 – 1986 working as a street vendor. The applicant states that he traveled to Ghana in December of 1986 and returned to the United States in March of 1987. On January 17, 2006 the applicant made a second sworn statement before a United States immigration officer. He stated, in pertinent part, that he entered the United States “around 1981,” and that he could not recall the month of entry. He then stated that he resided in New York from 1981 – 1992, working as a street vendor. Apart from the two unsworn witness statements noted above, the applicant provided no additional evidence in support of his claim.

The evidence submitted by the applicant, and listed above, does not establish the applicant’s continuous residence in the United States for the requisite time period. Taken as a whole, the evidence lacks sufficient detail to establish the applicant’s presence in this country for the requisite time period. The absence of sufficiently detailed documentation to corroborate the applicant’s claim of continuous residence for the entire requisite period seriously detracts from the credibility of his claim. As previously noted, pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 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 he has failed to establish continuous residence in an unlawful status in the United States during the requisite period.

The applicant has failed to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that he has continuously resided in an unlawful status in the United States for the requisite period 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.

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