

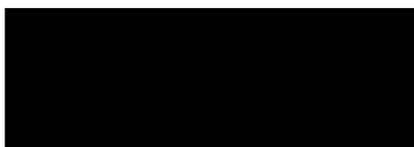
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
20 Mass. Ave., N.W., Rm. 3000  
Washington, DC 20529



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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FILE: [REDACTED]  
MSC 05 133 11292

Office: New York

Date: **NOV 05 2007**

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. 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, New York, New York, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The district director determined that the applicant had not demonstrated that he had continuously resided in the United States in an unlawful status since before January 1, 1982 through the date that he attempted to file a Form I-687, Application for Status as a Temporary Resident, with the Immigration and Naturalization Service or the Service (now Citizenship and Immigration Services or CIS) in the original legalization application period between May 5, 1987 to May 4, 1988. Therefore, the district director concluded that the applicant was not eligible to adjust to temporary resident status pursuant to the terms of the CSS/Newman Settlement Agreements and denied the application.

On appeal, the applicant submits two affidavits of residence in support of his appeal.

An alien applying for adjustment to temporary resident status must establish that he or she entered the United States before January 1, 1982, and that he or she has resided continuously in the United States in an unlawful status since such date and through the date the application is filed. Section 245A(a)(2)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act) and 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(b).

An alien applying for adjustment to temporary resident status must 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 and 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(b)(1).

For purposes of establishing residence and presence in accordance with the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(b), "until the date of filing" shall mean until the date the alien attempted to file a completed Form I-687 application and fee or was caused not to timely file, consistent with the class member definitions set forth in the CSS/Newman Settlement Agreements. See Paragraph 11, page 6 of the CSS Settlement Agreement and paragraph 11, page 10 of the Newman Settlement Agreement.

An alien applying for adjustment of status 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. See 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 including affidavits 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.* 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 (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 establish continuous residence in the United States from prior to January 1, 1982 through the date he attempted to file a Form I-687 application with the Service in the original legalization application period from May 5, 1987 to May 4, 1988. Here, the submitted evidence is not relevant, probative, and credible.

The record shows that the applicant submitted a Form I-687 application and a Form I-687 Supplement, CSS/Newman Class Membership Worksheet, to CIS on February 10, 2005. At part #30 of the Form I-687 application where applicants were asked to list all residences in the United States since first entry, the applicant listed “[redacted]” from November 1981 to December 1985. Furthermore, at part #32 of the Form I-687 application where applicants were asked to list all absences from this country dating back to January 1, 1982, the applicant listed a trip to Senegal from December 1985 to April 2000 and indicated that the purpose of this trip was “going back to Senegal.”

The fact that the applicant failed to list any residence in this country after December 1985 through to April 2000 at part #30 of the Form I-687 application and admitted that he returned to his native country of Senegal for this period at part #32 of the Form I-687 application seriously diminished his claim of continuous residence in the United States from December 1985 through the termination of the original legalization application period on May 4, 1988. In addition, the

applicant failed to include any documentation in support of his claim of continuous residence in this country for the requisite period.

The record shows that the applicant subsequently appeared for an interview relating to his Form I-687 application at the CIS office in New York, New York on July 20, 2005. The record contains a sworn statement that was signed by the applicant in which he declared: "I go to Senegal in 1985 and I turn[sic] to the US in 2000." The fact that the applicant admitted that he had gone to Senegal in 1985 and did not return to this country until 2000 negated his claim to have continuously resided in the United States since prior to January 1, 1982.

On July 20, 2005, the district director issued a notice of intent to deny to the applicant informing him of CIS's intent to deny his application. Specifically, the district director noted that this was based upon the applicant's failure to submit any evidence of continuous unlawful residence in the United States from prior to January 1, 1982 and the fact that the applicant had admitted that he went to Senegal in 1985 and did not return to this country until 2000. The applicant was granted thirty days to respond to the notice.

Although the applicant attempted to respond to the notice, such was not incorporated into the record. Nevertheless, the applicant subsequently submitted the documents included with his response on appeal.

The district director determined that the applicant failed to establish his residence in the United States in an unlawful status from prior to January 1, 1982 and, therefore, denied the Form I-687 application on February 1, 2006.

On appeal, the applicant submits an affidavit that is signed by [REDACTED] states that the applicant lived at the Hotel Parkview located [REDACTED] New York from November 1981 to December 1985.

The applicant provides an affidavit signed by [REDACTED] who declares that he first met the applicant in 1985 when he and the applicant both resided at the Parkview Hotel in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City.

However, neither [REDACTED] nor [REDACTED] attests to the applicant's residence in the United States after December 1985 through the termination of the original legalization application period on May 4, 1988.

The lack of sufficient credible evidence that provides relevant and material testimony to corroborate the applicant's claim of continuous residence for the period in question seriously detracts from the credibility of this claim. Moreover, the applicant's admission that he resided in Senegal from December 1985 to April 2000 negated the credibility of his claim of residence in the United States from prior to January 1, 1982 through the date he purportedly attempted to file a Form I-687 application with the Service in the original legalization application period from

May 5, 1987 to May 4, 1988. 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. The applicant has failed to any documentation to meet his burden of proof in establishing that he has resided in the United States since prior to January 1, 1982 by a preponderance of the evidence as required under both 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(5) and *Matter of E-M-*, 20 I&N Dec. at 77.

Given the applicant's own admission that he left the United States in December 1985 and did not return to this country until April 2000 and failure to provide sufficient credible evidence to corroborate his claim of residence, it is concluded that he has failed to establish continuous residence in an unlawful status in the United States from prior to January 1, 1982 as required under section 245A(a)(2) of the Act. 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.