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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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DATE: **NOV 08 2011** Office: NATIONAL BENEFITS CENTER

FILE:

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.

Elizabeth McCormack

Perry Rhew
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 matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The record indicates that the applicant filed a Form I-687 Application for Temporary Resident Status on October 14, 2005. On February 16, 2006, the director denied the application for failure to respond to the director's notice of intent to deny (NOID). Thus, the director indicated that the application was abandoned.

On October 12, 2010, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) informed the applicant that, pursuant to a recent court order, applications for temporary resident status may not be denied based on abandonment. The applicant was informed that he was entitled to file an appeal with the AAO which must be adjudicated on the merits.

On appeal, the applicant states that he did not receive the director's NOID. The AAO notes that the director mailed the NOID to the address of record as listed on the Form I-687.

The AAO conducts appellate review on a *de novo* basis. See *Soltane v. DOJ*, 381 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2004). Following *de novo* review, the AAO found that that the director's basis for denial of the Form I-687 was in error. However, the AAO identified alternative grounds for denial of the application. Specifically, the AAO noted that the applicant failed to submit sufficient evidence in support of his application.

In an attempt to establish continuous unlawful residence since before January 1, 1982 through the end of the relevant period, the applicant provided written statements from [REDACTED]. The statements are not probative of either the applicant's entrance to the United States or his continuous residence throughout the relevant period. Further, the statements do not indicate how the declarants date their initial meeting with the applicant, how frequently they had contact with the applicant, or how each had personal knowledge of the applicant's presence in the United States.

The AAO notes that the written statements provide information that is inconsistent with the applicant's Form I-687. All of the declarants state that the applicant lived at [REDACTED]. However, the applicant did not list this address in his Form I-687.¹ Also, in her affidavit, Ms. [REDACTED] states that the applicant did not attend high school but instead worked odd jobs to pay for his "accommodations" at her home. Again, this affidavit is inconsistent with the applicant's

¹ The Form I-687 indicates that the applicant lived at [REDACTED] from 1991 to 1994, after the requisite period.

Form I-687. The applicant did not list any employment or residences from 1981 to 1989, the time period that Ms. [REDACTED] states that the applicant lived at her home and worked odd jobs.

It is incumbent upon the applicant to resolve any inconsistencies in the record by independent objective evidence. Any attempt to explain or reconcile such inconsistencies will not suffice unless the applicant submits competent objective evidence pointing to where the truth lies. Doubt cast on any aspect of the applicant's proof may lead to a reevaluation of the reliability and sufficiency of the remaining evidence offered in support of the application. *See Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582, 591-92 (BIA 1988).

The letters contain statements that the affiants have known the applicant for years and that attest to the applicant being physically present in the United States during the required period. These statements fail, however, to establish the applicant's 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 witness's statements do not provide concrete information, specific to the applicant and generated by the asserted associations with the applicant, which 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 affidavit. To be considered probative and credible, witness affidavits 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 witness does, by virtue of that relationship, have knowledge of the facts alleged. Upon review, the AAO finds that, the witness's statement does not indicate that its assertions are probably true. Therefore, it has little probative value.

The AAO notes that the applicant was thirteen years old in [REDACTED] and there is no evidence in the record of proceeding of school attendance, vaccinations, or his care and financial support as a minor during the requisite period.

On September 13, 2011, the AAO issued a notice of intent to deny (NOID) informing the applicant of the deficiencies in the record and providing him with an opportunity to respond. No response has been received.

As stated in 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(3)(iv), any appeal which is filed that fails to state the reason for appeal, or is patently frivolous, will be summarily dismissed. Given the paucity of credible evidence contained in the record and the applicant's failure to respond to the NOID, the appeal will be summarily dismissed.

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