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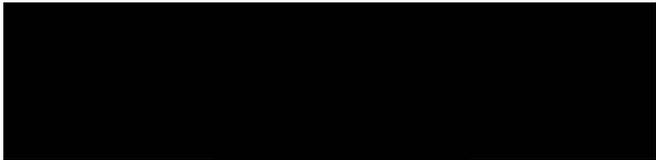
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
20 Mass. Ave., N.W., Rm. 3000
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE: [REDACTED]
MSC-05-141-11387

Office: NEW YORK

Date: DEC 02 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. 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 "John F. Grissom".

John F. Grissom, Acting 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, 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 denied the application after determining 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 noted that the affidavit received from [REDACTED] was neither credible nor amenable to verification, and that other evidence submitted was insufficient to overcome the grounds for denial. The director denied the application, finding that the applicant was 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 resided in the United States since 1981 and that he has provided all documents to support his claim. He submits an affidavit as evidence.

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).

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) 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; 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 his 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 United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) on February 18, 2005.

The applicant submitted the following affidavits:

- A fill-in-the-blank affidavit from [REDACTED] in which he indicated that the applicant resided at [REDACTED] in New York from May of 1981 to October of 2000. He also stated that he knew the applicant because they lived in the same building. Here, the affiant fails to specify when he met the applicant. He also fails to specify the frequency with which he saw and communicated with the applicant during the requisite period. He fails to demonstrate that the applicant's address information is based upon his personal firsthand knowledge of the applicant's whereabouts and circumstances. Because the affidavit is lacking in detail, it can be afforded little weight in establishing the applicant's residence in the United States during the requisite period.

- A fill-in-the-blank affidavit from [REDACTED] in which he indicated that the applicant resided at [REDACTED] in New York from May of 1981 to October of 2000. He also stated that he and the applicant attended Juma prayers on Fridays. Here, the statement is inconsistent with the applicant's statements on his Form I-687 application at part #31, where he failed to indicate any affiliation of association with any church or religious organization. This inconsistency calls into question the credibility of the affiant's statement. 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. It is incumbent upon the applicant to resolve any inconsistencies in the record by independent objective evidence, and attempts to explain or reconcile such inconsistencies, absent competent objective evidence pointing to where the truth lies, will not suffice. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582, 591-92 (BIA 1988). Because this affidavit is inconsistent with statements made by the applicant, it can be afforded only minimal weight in establishing the applicant's residence in the United States during the requisite period.
- Two affidavits dated January 7, 2006 and March 1, 2006 from [REDACTED] in which he stated that the applicant worked at a car wash in Harlem, New York from 1982 to 1983. He also stated that he knew the applicant and his uncle from selling items as vendors from 1982 to January 7, 2006. Here, the affiant fails to specify when and under what circumstances he met the applicant. He fails to specify the applicant's place of residence during the requisite period. The affiant also fails to specify the frequency with which he saw and communicated with the applicant during the requisite period. Because this affidavit is lacking in detail, it can be afforded only minimal weight in establishing the applicant's residence in the United States during the requisite period. The AAO notes that the applicant's Form I-687 indicates that he has been self-employed at a car wash from February of 1982 to February of 2003. He does not list employment as a street vendor or indicate that he only worked at the car wash from 1982 – 1983. See *Matter of Ho, Supra*.

The [REDACTED] determined that the applicant had failed to submit evidence sufficient to establish his eligibility for temporary resident status.

On appeal, the applicant reasserts his claim of eligibility for temporary resident status. He submits the following affidavit as evidence:

- An affidavit dated March 1, 2006 from [REDACTED] in which he states that he has known the applicant since January 1, 1981 when the applicant was selling clothing and oils as a vendor. He also stated that the applicant worked at the car wash in Manhattan.

In the instant case, the applicant has failed to provide sufficient credible and probative evidence to establish his continuous unlawful residence in the United States since prior to January 1, 1982,

and throughout the requisite period. He has failed to overcome the director's basis for denial. The applicant has failed to submit any objective evidence to explain or justify the apparent inconsistencies and contradictions found in the record.

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 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 evidence with minimal probative value, and given the inconsistencies and contradictions found in the record, it is concluded that the applicant has failed to establish continuous residence in an unlawful status in the United States for 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.