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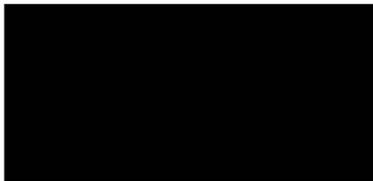
Applicant:



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:



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.

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, Houston. 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, finding that the applicant had not provided credible evidence to establish that he had entered the United States prior to January 1, 1982, and thereafter continuously resided in the United States in an unlawful status for the duration of the requisite period.

On appeal, the applicant states that he has resided in the United States continuously since 1981 and is providing the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) with evidence of his residency in the United States prior to January 1, 1982.

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.

At issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant submitted sufficient credible evidence to meet his burden of establishing that he (1) entered the United States before January 1, 1982, and (2) has continuously resided in the United States in an unlawful status for the requisite period of time. The documentation that the applicant submits in support of his claim to have arrived in the United States before January 1, 1982 and lived in an unlawful status during the requisite period consists of affidavits of relationship written by friends, letters from his previous employers and other evidence. The AAO will consider all of the evidence relevant to the requisite period to determine the applicant’s eligibility.

The applicant’s class membership determination form and the USCIS adjudicating officer’s notes reveal that during the Form I-687 application interview, the applicant claimed to have first entered the United States in July, 1981. On the applicant’s current Form I-687 application he claimed that he resided in Houston, Texas, from July, 1981, to May, 1990.

The applicant submitted affidavits from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] to establish his initial entry and residence in the United States during the requisite period. The affidavits from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] contain statements that the affiants personally know that the applicant has been residing in the United States in Houston, Texas, since July, 1981. [REDACTED] states that he has known that the applicant has been residing in the United States in Houston, Texas, since November, 1982, and [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] states that he has known that the applicant has been residing in the United States in Houston, Texas, since January, 1986. They attest to the circumstances surrounding their meeting the applicant,

the applicant's good moral character and the longest period in which they have not seen the applicant but provide no other information about the applicant. [REDACTED] states that the applicant resided with him from July 1981 to May 1990 at [REDACTED]

The applicant also submitted letters from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who declare that they have known the applicant since September, 1981. They attest to the applicant residing with his brother, [REDACTED] since September 1981, personally knowing his brother, [REDACTED], and the applicant's good moral character but provide no other information about the applicant. In their letters, the witnesses state that the applicant has resided at [REDACTED] since September, 1981. However, the applicant claims on both his current and previously filed Form I-687 application that he resided at [REDACTED], since July, 1981.

The affidavits and letters do not include sufficient detailed information about the claimed relationships and the applicant's continuous residence in the United States since before January 1, 1982 and throughout the requisite period. For instance, none of the witnesses supplies any details about the applicant's life, such as, knowledge about his family members, hobbies, and shared activities with the applicant. The affiants fail to indicate any other details that would lend credence to their claimed acquaintance with the applicant and the applicant's residence in the United States during the requisite period.

The affidavits and letters do not provide concrete information, specific to the applicant and generated by the asserted associations with him, 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 affidavits. 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.

The AAO finds that the affidavits and letters do not contain sufficient detail to establish the reliability of their assertions. The affidavits and letters are insufficient to establish the applicant's 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 requisite period. Therefore, the affidavits and letters have little probative value.

The remaining evidence consists of letters from the applicant's previous employers. The applicant claimed on his Form I-687 application that he was employed in the United States by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] as a maintenance worker from February, 1982 to May, 1985 and from

September, 1987 to September, 1990. The applicant also claimed that he worked for the Mobil Steel Company, Houston, Texas, as a welder from July, 1985 to August, 1987.¹

The letter signed by [REDACTED] of personnel records for Mobil states that the applicant was employed by Mobil on July 9, 1985 and continued working at different intervals until August 3, 1987. The letter signed by [REDACTED] plant supervisor of Mobil Steel Corporation states that the applicant had been employed by the corporation since September 9, 1990. The applicant explains in his sworn statement dated September 23, 2007 that his employment under the name of [REDACTED] with Mobil in September, 1990, but he was employed by Mobil from 1985 through September, 1990 under the name of [REDACTED]. However, the letters from Mobil do not attest to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] being the same person. 8 C.F.R. § 245a.4(b)(4). Further, the paycheck stubs provided by the applicant from Mobil are not relevant to the requisite period.

In another letter, [REDACTED] of the Circuit Rider Commitment Program, states that she has known the applicant since February, 1982, and hired the applicant to work part-time at Gulfway Villa Apartments as a maintenance man and porter from February, 1982 until May 31, 1985, and again as a part-time laborer from September, 1987, through September, 1990.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(3)(i) states that letters from employers attesting to an applicant's employment must: provide the applicant's address at the time of employment; identify the exact period of employment; show periods of layoff; state the applicant's duties; declare whether the information was taken from company records; and, identify the location of such company records and state whether such records are accessible or in the alternative state the reason why such records are unavailable. As the letters contain inconsistencies and do not meet the requirements stipulated in the aforementioned regulation, they will be given nominal weight.

An applicant applying for adjustment of status under this part has the burden of proving by a preponderance of evidence that he or she is eligible for adjustment of status under section 245a of the Act. 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(d)(5). In the instant case, the applicant has failed to submit sufficient evidence to overcome the director's denial. The insufficiency of the evidence calls into question the credibility of the applicant's claim of continuous unlawful residence in the United States throughout the requisite period. The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish the applicant's 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 requisite period.

Therefore, based upon the foregoing, the applicant has failed to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that he entered the United States before January 1, 1982 and continuously resided in an unlawful status in the United States for the requisite period as required under both 8 C.F.R.

¹ On his current Form I-687 applicant, the applicant claimed to work for Mobil Steel Corporation (Mobil), Houston, Texas, from July, 1985 to August, 1997.

§ 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.

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