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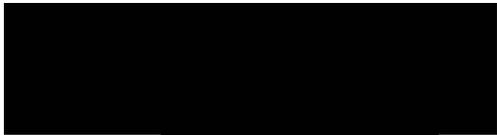
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090



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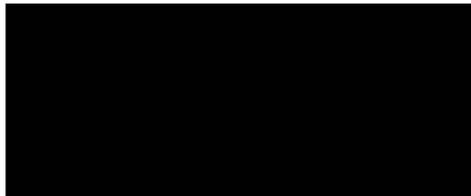
Office: LOS ANGELES

Date:

SEP 24 2009

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.

IN 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.

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, Los Angeles, California, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The director determined that the applicant had not demonstrated that she had continuously resided in the United States in an unlawful status since before January 1, 1982 through the date that she attempted to file a Form I-687, Application for Status as a Temporary Resident, with the Immigration and Naturalization Service or the Service (now United States Citizenship and Immigration Services or USCIS) in the original legalization application period between May 5, 1987 to May 4, 1988. The 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 section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), and therefore, denied the application.

On appeal, the applicant reiterated her claim of residence in the United States for the requisite period and asserted that she submitted sufficient evidence to establish such claim. The applicant submitted new affidavits in support of her claim of residence.

An applicant for temporary residence 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 Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1255a(a)(2) 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. 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. 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 meet her 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 a Form I-687 Supplement, CSS/Newman Class Membership Worksheet, to USCIS on December 16, 2005.

In support of her claim of residence in the United States for the requisite period, the applicant submitted affidavits of residence, original receipts, photocopied receipts, an employment letter, a letter of membership, affidavits relating to the applicant’s absence from this country in 1987, and original envelopes.

The director determined that the applicant failed to submit sufficient evidence demonstrating her residence in the United States in an unlawful status for the requisite period. Therefore, the director concluded that the applicant was ineligible to adjust to temporary residence and denied the Form I-687 application on June 6, 2007.

The applicant’s remarks on appeal relating to the sufficiency and quality of the evidence she submitted in support of her claim of continuous residence are noted. However, during the

adjudication of the applicant's appeal, information came to light that adversely affects the applicant's overall credibility as well as the credibility of her claim of residence in this country for the requisite period. As has been previously discussed, the applicant submitted supporting documentation including original envelopes postmarked December 20, 1981, March 20, 1982, an indeterminate day in December 1982, August 27, 1983, April 20, 1984, May 27, 1984, November 20, 1985, March 24, 1986, April 28, 1986, February 10, 1987, and April 24, 1987, as well as a photocopied envelope dated August 12, 1983. The envelopes all bear Guatemalan air mail stamps and were purportedly mailed from Guatemala to the applicant at addresses where she claimed to have resided in the United States as of the date of these respective postmarks. A review of the *2009 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* Volume 3 (Scott Publishing Company 2008) reveals the following:

The envelope postmarked December 20, 1981 bears a stamp with a value of ten centavos that commemorates the World Telecommunications and Health Day on May 17, 1981. The stamp contains a stylized illustration of eight gold bands intertwined around a gold staff against a red background. The stamp is listed at page 567 of Volume 3 of the *2009 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* as catalogue number C762 AP146. The catalogue lists this stamp's date of issue as July 25, 1983.

The envelopes postmarked March 20, 1982 and November 20, 1985 both bear a stamp each with a value of fifty centavos that commemorates the Nineteenth National Folklore Carnival of Coban, Alta Verapaz,. This stamp contains the symbol of the Lions Clubs International in the lower left corner and a photograph of young woman weaving. This stamp is listed at page 568 of Volume 3 of the *2009 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* as catalogue number C816 AP171. The catalogue lists this stamp's date of issue as December 8, 1987.

The envelope postmarked an indeterminate date in December 1982 bears a postage stamp with a value of eight centavos that contains a stylized portrait of poet and writer Rafael Arevalo Martinez. The stamp is listed at page 568 of Volume 3 of the *2009 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* as catalogue number C825 AP173. The catalogue lists this stamp's date of issue as November 5, 1987. This envelope also bears a postage stamp with a value of nine centavos that contains a stylized portrait of historian and novelist Jose Milla y Vidaurre. The stamp is listed at page 568 of Volume 3 of the *2009 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* as catalogue number C826 AP173. The catalogue lists this stamp's date of issue as November 5, 1987.

- The photocopied envelope postmarked August 12, 1983 bears a stamp with a value of twenty centavos that commemorates the National Scouting Association of Guatemala. The stamp contains the stylized portraits of the Founder of Scouting, Lord Baden Powell, and the Founder of the National Scouting

Association of Guatemala, Colonel Carlos Cipriani. This stamp is listed at page 567 of Volume 3 of the *2009 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* as catalogue number C796 AP156. The catalogue lists this stamp's date of issue as July 1, 1985.

- The envelope postmarked August 27, 1983 bears a stamp with a value of ten centavos that commemorates the twenty-fifth anniversary (in 1983) of the founding of the San Carlos University School of Architecture. The stamp bears a stylized illustration of an architect studying building plans. This stamp is listed at page 568 of Volume 3 of the *2009 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* as catalogue number C808 AP166. The catalogue lists this stamp's date of issue as February 16, 1987.
- The envelope postmarked April 20, 1984 bears a stamp with a value of twelve centavos that commemorates modern coffee production. The stamp contains stylized illustrations of the leaves and beans of the coffee plant, the drying of unripened beans, and a Gardiola Freeze-drying machine. This stamp is listed at page 567 of Volume 3 of the *2009 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* as catalogue number C788 AP155. The catalogue lists this stamp's date of issue as December 19, 1984.
- The envelope postmarked May 27, 1984 bears a postage stamp with a value of ten centavos that commemorates the National Scouting Association of Guatemala. The stamp contains a stylized illustration of a scout saluting, a Spanish Conquistador, and a costumed dancer. This stamp is listed at page 567 of Volume 3 of the *2009 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* as catalogue number C795 AP156. The catalogue lists this stamp's date of issue as July 1, 1985. The envelope also contains another stamp with a value of six centavos that commemorates volunteer fire fighters. The stamp contains a stylized illustration of four uniformed fire fighters carrying an injured person on a stretcher. This stamp is listed at page 568 of Volume 3 of the *2009 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* as catalogue number C802 AP161. The catalogue lists this stamp's date of issue as February 6, 1986.
- The envelope postmarked March 24, 1986 bears a stamp with a value of ten centavos that commemorates the fortieth anniversary (in 1984) of the founding of the International Civil Aviation Organization. The stamp contains the fortieth anniversary symbol of this organization and a photograph of a jet on a runway. This stamp is listed at page 568 of Volume 3 of the *2009 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* as catalogue number C810 AP167. The catalogue lists this stamp's date of issue as April 2, 1987. The envelope also bears a postage stamp with a value of eight centavos that contains a stylized portrait of poet and writer Rafael Arevalo Martinez. The stamp is listed at page 568 of Volume 3 of the *2009*

Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue as catalogue number C825 AP173. The catalogue lists this stamp's date of issue as November 11, 1987.

- The envelope postmarked April 24, 1987 bears a postage stamp with a value of nine centavos that contains a stylized portrait of historian and novelist Jose Milla y Vidaurre. The stamp is listed at page 568 of Volume 3 of the *2009 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* as catalogue number C826 AP173. The catalogue lists this stamp's date of issue as November 11, 1987.

The fact that envelopes postmarked December 20, 1981, March 20, 1982, an indeterminate day in December 1982, August 12, 1983, August 27, 1983, April 20, 1984, May 27, 1984, November 20, 1985, March 24, 1986, and April 24, 1987 all bear stamps that were not issued until after the date of these respective postmarks establishes that the applicant utilized these documents in a fraudulent manner and made material misrepresentations in an attempt to establish her residence within the United States for the requisite period. This derogatory information establishes that the applicant made material misrepresentations in asserting her claim of residence in the United States for the period in question and thus casts doubt on her eligibility for adjustment to temporary residence pursuant to the terms of the CSS/Newman Settlement Agreements and section 245A of the Act. By engaging in such an action, the applicant has negated her own credibility, the credibility of her claim of continuous residence in this country for the requisite period, and the credibility of all documentation submitted in support of such claim.

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 visa petition. 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, in fact, lies, will not suffice. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582, 591-92 (BIA 1988).

The AAO issued a notice to the applicant July 7, 2009, informing her that it was the AAO's intent to dismiss her appeal based upon the fact that she utilized the postmarked envelopes cited above in a fraudulent manner and made material misrepresentations in an attempt to establish her residence within the United States for the requisite period. The applicant was granted fifteen days to provide substantial evidence to overcome, fully and persuasively, these findings.

The record shows that as of the date of this decision, the applicant has failed to submit a response to the AAO's notice. Therefore, the record must be considered complete.

The existence of derogatory information that establishes the applicant used the postmarked envelopes cited above in a fraudulent manner and made material misrepresentations seriously undermines the credibility of the applicant's claim of residence in this country for the requisite period, as well as the credibility of the documents submitted in support of such 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. The applicant has failed to submit sufficient credible documentation to meet her burden of proof in establishing that she 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. 77 (Comm. 1989).

Given the applicant's reliance upon documents with minimal or no probative value, it is concluded that she has failed to establish continuous residence in an unlawful status in the United States from prior to January 1, 1982 through the time she attempted to file for temporary resident status as required under section 245A(a)(2) of the Act. Because the applicant has failed to provide independent and objective evidence to overcome, fully and persuasively, our finding that she submitted falsified documents, we affirm our finding of fraud. The applicant is, therefore, ineligible for temporary resident status under section 245A of the Act.

A finding of fraud is entered into the record, and the matter will be referred to the United States Attorney for possible prosecution as provided in 8 C.F.R. § 245a.2(t)(4).

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