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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



L1

DATE: OFFICE: NATIONAL BENEFITS CENTER

FILE: [REDACTED]

SEP 19 2011

IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

PETITION: 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. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. If your appeal was sustained, or if the matter 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 "Perry Rhew".

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 decision is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be remanded.

The record indicates that the applicant filed a Form I-687 Application for Temporary Resident Status on December 23, 2005. On March 29, 2006, the director denied the application noting that the applicant failed to respond to a Notice of Intent to Deny (NOID) issued by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Thus, the director indicated that the application was abandoned.

USCIS subsequently informed the applicant that pursuant to a recent court order, applications for temporary resident status may not be denied based on abandonment. He was informed that he was entitled to file an appeal with AAO which must be adjudicated on the merits. That appeal is now before the AAO.

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 finds that the director's basis for denial of the Form I-687 was in error. The applicant has submitted sufficient evidence of his eligibility for temporary resident status and thus, the appeal will be remanded to afford the applicant an opportunity to be interviewed and for the director to continue processing the application.

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. *See* 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).

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. Here, the submitted evidence is relevant, probative, and credible.

The record contains the following evidence submitted by the applicant in support of his claim of continuous residence in the United States since prior to January 1, 1982:

- Medical insurance receipts from [REDACTED] dated in January 1981;
- Paycheck stubs from [REDACTED] dated July 1981;
- Paycheck stubs from [REDACTED] dated March 1981;
- Copies of two AT&T calling cards dated 1982;
- A receipt for registered mail, dated July 1983;
- Paycheck stubs from [REDACTED] dated November 1983, August 1984, September 1984, October 1984, December 1984; November 1985; March 1986, July 1986, October 1987, November 1987,
- A copy of the applicant's 1984 W-2 from [REDACTED]
- A request from [REDACTED] to employee for applicant's Social Security information dated 1986 and 1987;
- A statement of Account from [REDACTED] dated April 1986;
- A copy of the applicant's W-2 for 1987 from [REDACTED]
- A copy of the applicant's marriage certificate dated May 3, 1980;
- A copy of the applicant's divorce decree dated November 1986.

The evidence tends to corroborate the applicant's claim of residence in the United States during the requisite period. The AAO notes that the address used by the applicant is consistent throughout the application.

Furthermore, the director has not established that the information in this evidence was inconsistent with the claims made on the application, or that it was false information. As stated in *Matter of E-M-*, when something is to be established by a preponderance of evidence, the proof submitted by the applicant has to establish only that the assertion or asserted claim is probably true. *Id.* That decision also points out that, under the preponderance of evidence standard, an application may be granted even though some doubt remains regarding the evidence. The documents that have been furnished may be accorded substantial evidentiary weight and are sufficient to meet the applicant's burden of proof of residence in the United States for the requisite period.

The documentation provided by the applicant establishes by a preponderance of the evidence that he satisfies the statutory and regulatory criteria of entry into the United States before January 1, 1982, as well as continuous unlawful residence in the country during the ensuing time frame of January 1, 1982 through May 4, 1988, as required for eligibility under section 245A(a)(2) of the Act. Consequently, the applicant has overcome the basis of denial cited by the director.

Accordingly, the applicant's appeal will be remanded to afford the applicant the opportunity to be interviewed. The director shall continue the adjudication of the application for temporary resident status.

ORDER: The appeal is remanded.