

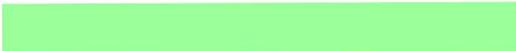


U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

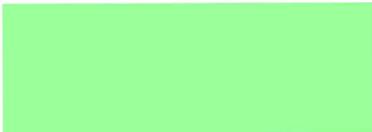
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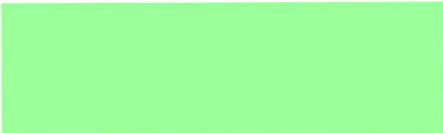
DATE: JUL 25 2013 OFFICE: NEBRASKA SERVICE CENTER

IN RE: 

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

FILE: 

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

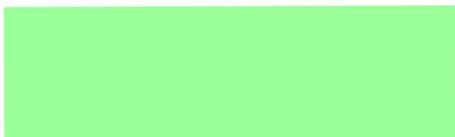


INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. This is a non-precedent decision. The AAO does not announce new constructions of law nor establish agency policy through non-precedent decisions.

Thank you,

Ron Rosenberg  
Acting Chief, Administrative Appeals Office



**DISCUSSION:** The Nebraska Service Center Director (director) denied the Application for Temporary Resident Status (Form I-687). In a separate action, the director certified its decision to the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) for review. The director's decision to dismiss the Form I-687 application will be withdrawn and the application will be approved.

The applicant filed an Application for Temporary Resident Status pursuant to Section 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1225a. The director denied the application, finding the applicant's January 31, 1984 departure pursuant to a deportation order meant the applicant failed to maintain the required continuous residence. See Section 245A(g)(2)(b)(i) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1255a(g)(2)(b)(i).<sup>1</sup>

On March 21, 2013, the director granted the applicant's motion and reopened the Form I-690, Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility, and the Form I-687 application for temporary resident status.

This matter has a complex procedural history. In *Proyecto San Pablo v. INS*, No. CIV 89-456-TUC-WDB (D. Ariz. Feb. 2, 2001), the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona held that the legacy Immigration and Nationalization Service (legacy INS) violated the due process rights of a class of applicants for legalization under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA) when it denied those applicants access to their complete deportation or exclusion files and prevented them from seeking waivers to "cure" prior deportations or exclusions. On March 27, 2001, the court ordered the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to reopen legalization applications filed by class members and (1) accept waiver applications submitted by class members and adjudicate them in the same manner as waiver applications filed by other legalization applicants were adjudicated; and (2) prior to making a decision on a reopened legalization application, provide the applicant with complete copies of prior deportation files, including copies of tapes and/or transcripts of the hearings before the immigration court, to enable the applicant to bring a collateral challenge to the deportation order, if appropriate. Subsequently, in *Proyecto San Pablo v. Dept of Homeland Security*, No. CV 89-456-TUC-RCC (D. Ariz. May 4, 2007), the court reiterated its March 27, 2001 holding and ruled that, if the entire record cannot be located by the defendants, the following burden of proof will apply:

A legalization applicant who may be denied on the basis of 8 U.S.C. 1225a(g)(2)(B)(i), or because of a prior deportation or exclusion order, must make a *prima facie* showing that the prior deportation or exclusion order was not in compliance with the governing statute or regulations, or occurred in violation of due process, or was otherwise unlawful or involved a gross miscarriage of justice. If the applicant makes such a showing, then CIS has the burden of coming forward with a copy of the tape and/or transcript of the prior deportation or exclusion hearing . . . If

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<sup>1</sup> The section provides that "an alien shall not be considered to have resided continuously in the United States, if, during any period for which continuous residence is required, the alien was outside the United States as a result of a departure under an order of deportation."

CIS does not produce such evidence from the prior deportation or exclusion file, then the prior deportation or exclusion cannot be used as evidence to support a denial of legalization benefits.

To invoke a shift in the burden of proof from the applicant to USCIS, the applicant must make a *prima facie* showing that his deportation order was either: the result of proceedings not in compliance with the governing law or regulations; or occurred in violation of due process; or was otherwise unlawful or involved a gross miscarriage of justice.

In this case, the director granted the applicant's Motion to Reopen and approved the applicant's Form I-690, Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility. However, the director found the applicant failed to submit *prima facie* evidence that his deportation order was not in compliance with the governing statute or regulations, occurred in violation of due process, or involved a gross miscarriage of justice. The director noted the charging document, decision of the Immigration Judge, and evidence of the applicant's departure by plane as evidence that the deportation was in compliance with the law. The director further found that the applicant's January 31, 1984 departure pursuant to a deportation order meant he failed to satisfy the continuous residence requirement of section 245A(a)(2)(A) of the Act. The director therefore denied the application and certified the matter to the AAO for a ruling.

The standard for establishing a *prima facie* case means the evidence reveals a reasonable likelihood that requirements have been satisfied. See *Fernandez v. Gonzales*, 439 F.3d 592, n.6 (9th Cir. 2006) (citing *Ordonez v. INS*, 345 F.3d 777, 785 (9th Cir.2003) (citations omitted)). A reasonable likelihood means showing a realistic chance that the petitioner can at a later time establish the issue in question. *Guo v. Ashcroft*, 386 F.3d 556, 564 (3rd Cir. 2004) (discussing the *prima facie* standard in the context of motions to reopen).

In applying these standards, the Board of Immigration Appeals and most Circuits employ a balancing test and weigh all evidence for and against in determining whether a *prima facie* case has been made. See *Zheng v. Mukasey*, 546 F.3d 70, 72 (1st Cir. 2008) (discussing the issue in the context of a motion to reopen); *Wang v. BIA*, 437 F.3d 270, 276 (2d Cir. 2006) (same); *Matter of J-W-S-*, 24 I&N Dec. 185, 191-92; *Matter of C-C*, 23 I&N Dec. 899, 902-03 (BIA 2006) (same); *Guo v. Ashcroft*, 386 F.3d 556, 564-66 (3d Cir. 2004) (same).

In his legal brief, counsel asserts that the record made available to the applicant does not establish that he failed to depart voluntarily. Here, the record evidence establishes that in a decision dated November 23, 1983, the immigration judge presiding over the applicant's deportation proceeding granted the applicant until January 6, 1984 to depart the United States voluntarily. In the decision, the immigration judge further ordered that, should the applicant not depart within that period, an order of deportation would immediately and automatically become effective without further notice to the applicant. The record also includes a Form I-66 prepared and issued on January 11, 1984, advising the applicant to report for deportation on January 31, 1984. A warrant of deportation was

prepared and issued on January 11, 1984, advising immigration officers that the applicant was subject to deportation pursuant to former section 241(a)(1) of the Act. Further, on February 1, 1984, the officer in charge of legacy INS at Guadalajara, Mexico, indicated on Form I-392 that the applicant presented his identification on that date and established that he departed the United States on January 31, 1984 by airplane.

Therefore, the documentary evidence in the record establishes that the applicant's voluntary departure order immediately turned into an order of deportation to Mexico when he failed to voluntarily depart the United States by January 6, 1984. Furthermore, the applicant's January 31, 1984 departure to Mexico while a deportation order against him was outstanding constituted a deportation pursuant to the law. *See* former 8 C.F.R. § 243.4 (1984). While the applicant's departure was not witnessed by an immigration officer, the documentation in the record establishes that the applicant presented himself at the legacy INS office in Guadalajara, Mexico, on February 1, 1984 to present evidence that he had departed the United States the previous day. As the documentary evidence establishes that the applicant departed the United States on January 31, 1984, some 25 days after the voluntary departure deadline, he departed the United States under an outstanding order of deportation. Consequently, the applicant "self-deported" pursuant to the regulations in effect at the time of his departure.

Legacy INS released a copy of the applicant's record material to the applicant on January 29, 1998. In a responsive letter to the applicant, EOIR indicated that no records were found. The current entire USCIS record, which is before the AAO, does not contain a tape recording or transcript. It appears that USCIS and EOIR have fully complied with the court's order to provide the applicant with all available records relating to his deportation proceedings. While the applicant does not appear to be statutorily eligible for legalization without the special rules of construction set out by the court in the *Proyecto* amended order and the outstanding deportation order appears valid under ninth circuit case law (and has apparently never been challenged to EOIR or to the Court of Appeals), we are obliged to follow, to the letter, the 2007 amended *Proyecto* order. We find the evidence sufficient to determine that the applicant has made a *prima facie* showing that the proceedings that resulted in his deportation were not in compliance with the governing regulations. As a result, USCIS cannot use the prior deportation order as evidence to support a denial of legalization benefits. Consequently, pursuant to the terms of the 2007 amended *Proyecto* order, the AAO is constrained to find that the applicant has overcome the particular basis of the denial cited by the director.

In light of the foregoing, we find the evidence sufficient to determine that the applicant has made a *prima facie* showing that the proceedings which resulted in his deportation were not in compliance with the governing regulations. As a result, USCIS cannot use the prior deportation order as evidence to support a denial of legalization benefits. Consequently, pursuant to the terms of the 2007 amended *Proyecto* order the AAO is constrained to find that the applicant has overcome the particular basis of the denial cited by the director.

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 245(a)(2) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1255a(a)(2). An alien shall not be considered to have resided continuously in the United States if, during any period for which continuous residence is required, the alien was outside the United States under an order of deportation. Section 245A(g)(2)(B)(i), 8 U.S.C. § 1255a(g)(2)(B)(i).

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 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 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).

In support of his Form I-687 legalization application, the applicant submitted sufficient documentary evidence in the form of W-2 forms, tax records, employment verification letters, bank correspondence and a California driver's license, all dated during the requisite period. The applicant also provided copies of birth certificates of his two United States born daughters, who were born in 1979 and 1987, respectively. The contemporaneous documents submitted by the applicant are credible. Upon review, the AAO finds that the documents furnished in this case may be accorded sufficient evidentiary weight to meet the applicant's burden of proof of establishing his continuous unlawful residence in the United States for the requisite period.

The AAO finds that the applicant has met his burden of proof of establishing his eligibility for temporary resident status under section 245A of the Act. The applicant established his continuous unlawful residence throughout the requisite period. His Form I-690, Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility, was approved on humanitarian grounds. He has established his eligibility for temporary resident status under section 245A of the Act.

**ORDER:** The director's decision denying the applicant's Form I-687 application is withdrawn. The application is approved.