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U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Identifying data deleted to prevent clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy



OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
425 Eye Street N.W.
ULLB, 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20536

File: [Redacted]

Office: Texas Service Center

Date:

FEB - 3 2003

IN RE: Applicant: [Redacted]

Application: Application for Temporary Protected Status under Section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1254

IN BEHALF OF APPLICANT: Self-represented

PUBLIC COPY

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office that originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the Director, Texas Service Center, and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Honduras who indicated on her application that she entered the United States on January 13, 1998, without a lawful admission or parole. The director denied the application for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1254, because the applicant failed to establish she was eligible for late registration.

On appeal, the applicant asserts that she entered the United States in 1998. The applicant states that she did not file her application during the initial registration period because she did not have the financial means.

Section 244(c) of the Act, and the related regulations in 8 C.F.R. 244.2, provide that an applicant who is a national of a foreign state designated by the Attorney General is eligible for temporary protected status only if such alien establishes that he or she:

- (a) Is a national, as defined in section 101(a)(21) of the Act, of a foreign state designated under section 244(b) of the Act;
- (b) Has been continuously physically present in the United States since the effective date of the most recent designation of that foreign state;
- (c) Has continuously resided in the United States since such date as the Attorney General may designate;
- (d) Is admissible as an immigrant except as provided under section 244.3;
- (e) Is not ineligible under 8 C.F.R. 244.4; and
- (f)
 - (1) Registers for TPS during the initial registration period announced by public notice in the *Federal Register*, or
 - (2) During any subsequent extension of such designation if at the time of the initial registration period:
 - (i) The applicant is a nonimmigrant or has been granted voluntary departure status or any relief from removal;
 - (ii) The applicant has an application for change of status, adjustment of status,

asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which is pending or subject to further review or appeal;

(iii) The applicant is a parolee or has a pending request for reparole; or

(iv) The applicant is a spouse or child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant.

(3) Eligibility for late initial registration in a currently designated foreign state shall also continue until January 15, 1989, for any applicant who would have been eligible to apply previously if paragraph (f) (2) of this section as revised had been in effect before November 16, 1988.

(g) Has filed an application for late registration with the appropriate Service director within a 60-day period immediately following the expiration or termination of conditions described in paragraph (f) (2) of this section.

The term continuously physically present, as used in 8 C.F.R. 244.1, means actual physical presence in the United States since January 5, 1999. Any departure, not authorized by the Service, including any brief, casual, and innocent departure, shall be deemed to break an alien's continuous physical presence.

The term continuously resided as used in 8 C.F.R. 244.1 means residing in the United States for the entire period specified in the regulations and since December 30, 1998. An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous residence in the United States by reason of brief, casual, and innocent absence as defined within this section or due merely to a brief temporary trip abroad required by emergency or extenuating circumstances outside the control of the alien.

Persons applying for TPS offered to Hondurans must demonstrate that they have continuously resided in the United States since December 30, 1998, and that they have been continuously physically present since January 5, 1999. On May 11, 2000, the Attorney General announced an extension of the TPS designation until July 5, 2001, and subsequently a second extension of the designation until July 5, 2002. The Attorney General announced a third extension of the TPS designation until July 5, 2003.

To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period, he/she was either in a valid immigration status, had an application pending for relief from removal, was a parolee, or was the spouse/child of

an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant, and he/she had filed an application for late registration within 60 days of the expiration or termination of the conditions described in 8 C.F.R. 244.2(f)(2).

The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that he or she meets the above requirements. Applicants shall submit all documentation as required in the instructions or requested by the Service. 8 C.F.R. 244.9(a). The sufficiency of all evidence will be judged according to its relevancy, consistency, credibility, and probative value. To meet his or her burden of proof the applicant must provide supporting documentary evidence of eligibility apart from his or her own statements. 8 C.F.R. 244.9(b).

In support of her application, the applicant submitted a moneygram receipt dated December 14, 1998 and an affidavit dated May 31, 2002 from Ivonne Lara who claimed to know the applicant for over four years and attested that to the applicant's at 2333 W. Highway 166, Lot 13, Carrollton, Georgia. The applicant also provided an undated letter from [REDACTED] who claims to be the manager of Lawrence Properties in Carrollton, Georgia. The letter indicates that the applicant has been a resident at 1085 Lovvorn Road, Lot 51, Carrollton, Georgia since February 2, 1998.

It is noted that this office has come across several variations of [REDACTED] signature on letters attesting to other individuals' residences at [REDACTED]. Further, this letter contradicts the moneygram receipt which lists the applicant's address as 1615 Sedge Field Street, Apt 3, Durham, North Carolina. As such, the letter purportedly from [REDACTED] has little evidentiary weight or probative value.

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, in fact, lies, will not suffice. Matter of Ho, 19 I&N Dec. 582 (BIA 1988).

On July 2, 2002, the applicant was provided the opportunity to submit evidence establishing her eligibility for late registration as set forth in 8 C.F.R. 244.2(f)(2). The applicant was also requested to submit a copy of her birth certificate with English translation, a photo identity document, and evidence establishing her physical presence in the United States from January 5, 1999. The applicant, in response, provided her birth certificate with English translation, a photo identity document, and a letter from Lorri Dowda who indicates that the applicant has been renting a mobile home (at 2333 W. Highway 166, lot 13) in Carrollton, Georgia from her since July 2001.

On appeal, the applicant claims that she had previously filed an

application for TPS, but it was returned to her. The burden of proof, however, is upon the applicant to provide credible documentary evidence to support her claim that she had initially filed an application for TPS. To date, no evidence has been presented by the applicant.

The applicant has not submitted sufficient evidence to establish that she has met the criteria for residence and physical presence described in 8 C.F.R. 244.2(b) and (c). Further, the applicant throughout the application process has not submitted any evidence to establish that she has met any of the criteria for late registration described in 8 C.F.R. 244.2(f)(2). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status will be affirmed.

An alien applying for temporary protected status has the burden of proving that he or she meets the requirements enumerated above and is otherwise eligible under the provisions of section 244 of the Act. The applicant has failed to meet this burden.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.