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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
20 Mass. Ave., N.W., Rm. A3042  
Washington, DC 20529



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

MI

FILE:

[EAC 02 061 51197]

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: MAY 09 2005

IN RE:

Applicant:

APPLICATION:

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

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. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert P. Wiemann".

Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of El Salvador who is seeking Temporary Protected Status (TPS) under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1254.

The director denied the application because the applicant failed to establish his qualifying continuous residence in the United States during the requisite time period.

On appeal, the applicant submits a brief statement and additional documentation.

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 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 § 244.3;
- (e) Is not ineligible under § 244.4; and
- (f)
  - (1) Registers for Temporary Protected Status 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 réparole; or
  - (iv) The applicant is a spouse or child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant.
- (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 phrase continuously physically present, as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, means actual physical presence in the United States for the entire period specified in the regulations. An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States by virtue of brief, casual, and innocent absences as defined within this section.

The phrase continuously resided, as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, means residing in the United States for the entire period specified in the regulations. An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous residence in the United States by reason of a 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.

The phrase brief, casual, and innocent absence, as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, means a departure from the United States that satisfies the following criteria:

- (1) Each such absence was of short duration and reasonably calculated to accomplish the purpose(s) for the absence;
- (2) The absence was not the result of an order of deportation, an order of voluntary departure, or an administrative grant of voluntary departure without the institution of deportation proceedings; and
- (3) The purposes for the absence from the United States or actions while outside of the United States were not contrary to law.

Persons applying for TPS offered to El Salvadorans must demonstrate continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001. The initial registration period for Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001, through September 9, 2002. Extensions of the TPS designation have been granted by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, with the latest granted until September 9, 2006, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite time period.

The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that he meets the above requirements. Applicants must submit all documentation as required in the instructions or requested by Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS). 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 burden of proof the applicant must provide supporting documentary evidence of eligibility apart from his own statements. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

The record reflects that the application filed his initial Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on December 6, 2001. In support of the application, the applicant submitted:

1. A letter, dated December 2, 2001, from [REDACTED] z. Mr. [REDACTED] that he is the pastor of the [REDACTED] Church in Sterling, Virginia, and that he has known the applicant since December 2000 when he came to the United States from El Salvador, and that the applicant "continues to be" a member of the church.

On May 19, 2003, the director requested the applicant to submit evidence establishing his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods. The applicant was informed that such evidence may include, but was not limited to, employment records, utility bills, receipts showing dates of service, school records, hospital or medical records, money order receipts, birth certificates of children born in the United States, dated bank records, rent records, or similar documents. In response, the applicant submitted:

2. A second, similar affidavit from Mr. [REDACTED] dated June 18, 2003.

The director determined that the applicant had failed to submit sufficient evidence to establish his qualifying continuous residence in the United States and denied the application on August 12, 2003.

On appeal, the applicant submits the following additional documentation:

3. A letter from [REDACTED], senior manager of [REDACTED] Springfield, Virginia, dated September 4, 2003, stating that the applicant was an employee from March 2001 through April 2001;
4. A photocopy of an earnings statement from [REDACTED] b [REDACTED] Silver Spring, Maryland, for the two-week pay-period ending on June 16, 2001. The applicant's social security number on the statement is noted as [REDACTED] and,
5. A photocopy of a letter from [REDACTED] dated September 2, 2003, stating that the applicant and [REDACTED] have been renting a room from him since March 2001 at \$400 per month.

It is noted that there are discrepancies encountered in the evidence presented pertaining to the applicant's use of a social security number. On his initial Form I-821, the applicant indicated that he had never used a social security number. The documentation contained in No. 4, above, indicates that the applicant used social security number [REDACTED] as of June 2001. However, documentation contained in the record indicates that the applicant's social security number is [REDACTED]. These discrepancies have not been explained and call into question the applicant's ability to document the requirements under the statute and regulations. Doubt cast on any aspect of the evidence as submitted may lead to a reevaluation of the reliability and sufficiency of the remaining evidence

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<sup>1</sup> The applicant provided this information on January 28, 2003, in connection with a Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization, filed simultaneously with an application for annual re-registration for TPS.

offered in support of the visa petition. Further, it is incumbent on the petitioner to resolve any inconsistencies in the record by independent objective evidence; any attempts to explain or reconcile such inconsistencies, absent competent objective evidence pointing to where the truth lies, will not suffice. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582. (Comm. 1988).

On his Form I-821, the applicant claims to have lived in the United States since January 2001. It is reasonable to expect that he would have a variety of objective, contemporaneous evidence to support this claim. The affidavits from Mr. [REDACTED] (Nos. 1 and 2, above), which are not on church stationary, have little evidentiary weight or probative value as they do not include evidence of the specific date that the applicant was registered as a parishioner at the church. Similarly, No. 3 is not supported by earnings statements; No. 4 is not supported by an employer's affidavit; and No. 6 is not supported by rent receipts.

Based on a review of the record, it is concluded that the documentation submitted by the applicant is not sufficient to establish that he satisfies the continuous residence requirements described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(b). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status will be affirmed.

It is noted that, beyond the decision of the director, the applicant has also failed to submit sufficient documentation to establish his qualifying continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001. For this reason as well, the application may not be approved.

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.