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**U.S. Citizenship  
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Services**

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FILE:



Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: MAY 22 2006

[SRC 02 107 53868]

IN RE:

Applicant:



APPLICATION:

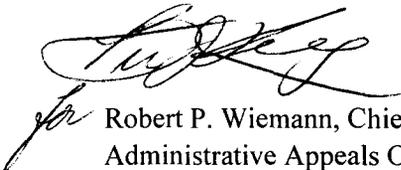
Application for Temporary Protected Status under Section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1254

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:



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.

  
Robert P. Wiemann, Chief  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center. An untimely appeal was treated as a Motion to Reopen and was denied again by the Director, Vermont Service Center. The applicant appealed the director's decision on the motion and it is now before the Administrative Appeals Office 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 initially determined that the applicant failed to establish he had: 1) continuously resided in the United States since February 13, 2001; and 2) been continuously physically present in the United States since March 9, 2001. The director, therefore, denied the application.

On motion, the applicant submitted additional evidence in an attempt to establish continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the qualifying period.

The director determined that the applicant had not overcome the basis for the denial and denied the application again.

On appeal, counsel for the applicant asserts that the applicant has continuously resided since February 13, 2001 and has been physically present in the United States since March 9, 2001. The applicant also submits additional evidence in an attempt to establish continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the qualifying period.

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 as 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.

The term *continuously physically present*, as used 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 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. 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.

Persons applying for TPS offered to El Salvadorans must demonstrate that they have continuously resided in the United States since February 13, 2001, and that they have been continuously physically present in the United States since March 9, 2001. On July 9, 2002, the Attorney General announced an extension of the TPS designation until September 9, 2003. Subsequent extensions of the TPS designation have been granted, with the latest extension granted until September 9, 2006, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite period.

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 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 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).

The record shows that the applicant filed his TPS application on February 19, 2002. On August 2, 2004, the applicant was provided the opportunity to submit evidence establishing continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence in the United States from March 9, 2001, to the filing date of the application. The applicant failed to respond to the notice. Therefore, the director denied the application.

On motion, the applicant submitted a statement from [REDACTED]. The director determined that the applicant failed to overcome the basis for the director's denial and denied the application again.

On appeal, counsel for the applicant states that the applicant meets the continuous residence and continuous physical presence requirements. The applicant also submits:

1. A copy of a birth certificate with English translation.
2. Copies of statements from [REDACTED]
3. Copies of 2004 Internal Revenue Service Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement and supporting tax documentation.
4. Copies of prescriptions dated May 25, 2004.
5. Copies of Western Union receipts dated July 29, 2002.
6. Copies of an Applicant Information Worksheet and a fingerprint fee receipt dated February 19, 2002
7. Copies of Employee Weekly Time Sheet for pay periods ending April 12, 2004, April 26, 2004, May 17, 2004, May 24, 2004, May 31, 2004, June 14, 2004, July 5, 2004, August 9, 2004, and October 25, 2004.
8. Copies of pay stubs from Associates Plumbing, Inc., Laurel Maryland dated May 13, 2004, May 27, 2004, June 3, 2004, June 19, 2004, July 3, 2004, July 15, 2004, July 22, 2004, July 29, 2004, August 19, 2004, and November 4, 2004.

[REDACTED] stated that the applicant has lived at his residence since December 1999. However, this statement is not supported by any corroborative evidence. It is reasonable to expect that the applicant would have some type of contemporaneous evidence to support these assertions; however, no such evidence has been provided. Affidavits are not, by themselves, persuasive evidence of residence or physical presence. [REDACTED], Pastor of the Iglesia de Dios "CristoViene", states that the applicant visited his church for about eight or ten consecutive months starting on January 17, 2001. This statement, however, has little evidentiary weight or probative value as it does not provide basic information that is expressly required by 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a)(2)(v). Specifically, the pastor does not explain the origin of the information to which he attests, nor does he provide the address where the applicant resided during the period of his involvement with the church.

The fingerprint fee receipt indicates a date of February 19, 2002, and is the earliest date presented, on appeal, as evidence of the applicant's presence in the United States.

The applicant has not submitted sufficient evidence to establish that he has met the criteria for continuous residence and continuous physical presence described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(b) and (c). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status will be affirmed.

The application will be denied for the above stated reasons, with each considered as an independent and alternative basis for denial. 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.



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**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.