



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

**PUBLIC COPY**

**identifying data deleted to  
prevent clearly unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy**

*ML*

[REDACTED]

FILE: [REDACTED] Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER Date: APR 19 2007  
[SRC 01 200 54327]

IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

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

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

[REDACTED]

**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, Chief  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application was denied by the Director, Texas Service Center, and 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 denied the application because the applicant failed to establish that she had: continuously resided in the United States since February 13, 2001; and had been continuously physically present in the United States since March 9, 2001.

On appeal, counsel asserts the applicant's claim of eligibility for TPS.

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 TPS only if such alien establishes that he or she:

- (a) Is a national of a 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 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 reparole; or

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

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.

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. An extension of the program for El Salvadorans was granted from September 9, 2003 until March 9, 2005. Subsequent extensions of the TPS designation have been granted with the latest extension valid until September 9, 2007, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite time 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).

On June 14, 2005, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing her residence since February 13, 2001, and physical presence since March 9, 2001, in the United States. The applicant failed to respond to the director's request.

The director determined that the applicant had failed to submit evidence to establish her eligibility for TPS and denied the application on February 8, 2006.

On appeal, counsel reasserts the applicant's claim of eligibility for TPS and submits the following documentation:

1. Copies of Western Union money order receipts bearing the applicant's name and dated February 25, 2001 and October 28, 2001;
2. A copy of an airline itinerary from Excelsior Travel bearing the applicant's name as passenger and dated November 21, 2001;
3. A copy of a money order receipt bearing the applicant's name as sender and dated February 10, 2002;

4. A copy of a Commonwealth of Virginia birth certificate that indicates that a male child was born to the applicant on November 15, 2002;
5. Copies of pay stubs bearing the applicant's name as employee and dated October 15, 2003, February 29, 2004, June 14, 2004, and December 17, 2004;
6. Copies of personal income tax documents for the tax years 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005;
7. An affidavit from [REDACTED] in which he stated that the applicant has been in the United States since January of 1991 and lived with him from January of 1991 to 1993;
8. An affidavit from [REDACTED] in which he stated that he knows it to be a fact that the applicant has lived in the United States since January of 1991;
9. An affidavit from [REDACTED] in which she stated that the applicant was employed as her housekeeper from February of 1993 until December of 2001;
10. An affidavit from [REDACTED] in which she stated that the applicant resided with her family in Pasadena, Texas from 1991 until 1993, at which time she established her own residence; and,
11. An affidavit from [REDACTED] in which she stated that the applicant is a good friend of hers and that she has known her since 1993.

The applicant has not submitted sufficient evidence to establish her qualifying continuous residence or continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods. The copies of the money order receipts provided by the applicant (see numbers 1 and 3 above) are not supported by any other corroborative evidence. While 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a)(2)(vi) specifically states that additional documents such as money order receipts "may" be accepted in support of the applicant's claim, the regulations do not suggest that such evidence alone is necessarily sufficient to establish the applicant's qualifying residence or physical presence in the United States. The applicant claims to have lived in the United States since January of 1991. It is reasonable to expect that the applicant would have some other type of contemporaneous evidence to support these receipts; however, no such evidence has been provided. The sufficiency of all evidence will be judged according to its relevancy, consistency, credibility, and probative value. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

There has been no corroborative evidence submitted to support the statements made by the affiants in numbers 7 through 11 above. The affiants have not demonstrated that their knowledge of the applicant's entry into the United States is independent of their personal relationship with the applicant. Without corroborative evidence, the affidavits from acquaintances do not substantiate clear and convincing evidence of the applicant's residence in the United States. Moreover, affidavits are only specifically listed as acceptable evidence for proof of employment, and attestations by churches, unions, or other organizations of the applicant's residence as described in 8 C.F.R. §244.9(a)(2)(i) and (v).

All other evidence submitted by the applicant is dated subsequent to the requisite time periods; and therefore, hold little evidentiary weight in establishing the applicant's the applicant's residence and physical presence in the United States from February 13, 2001 through April 30, 2001, the date of filing.

The applicant has failed to establish that she has met the continuous residence and continuous physical presence criteria described in 8 C.F.R. §§ 244.2(b) and (c). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for TPS will be affirmed.

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

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.