

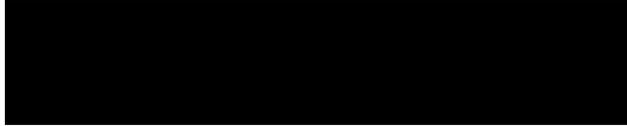
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U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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FILE:



Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date:

AUG 02 2007

[consolidated herein]

[EAC 02 283 53906]

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.

Robert P. Wiemann, Chief  
Administrative Appeals Office

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

The applicant is a 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 and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods.

On appeal, the applicant submits a letter.

Section 244(c) of the Act, and the related regulations in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2, provide that an applicant is eligible for TPS 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 reparole; 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.

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 El Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001, through September 9, 2002. 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 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 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 applicant filed his initial Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on September 6, 2002. In support of his application, the applicant submitted evidence of his nationality and identity, and photocopies of Western Union Receipts, dated December 25, 2000; January 13, 2001; and, February 15, 2001.

On July 21, 2003, the director requested the applicant to submit evidence establishing his qualifying continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time period. The applicant was informed that such evidence may include, but was not limited to, employment records, rent/mortgage payment receipts, medical or utility bills, or other similar materials. In response, the applicant provided a letter from his father, and generic rent receipts issued to him by his father.

The director determined that the applicant had not established his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods and denied the application on September 10, 2003.

On appeal, the applicant submits letter stating that he entered the United States near Brownsville, Texas, on or about December 2000, and therefore is eligible for TPS. He also resubmits photocopies of documentation previously provided, and a second letter from his father.

The applicant claims to have lived continuously in the United States since December 2000. It is reasonable to expect that he would have a variety of credible, contemporaneous evidence to support this claim. Letters and generic rent receipts issued by the applicant's father are not, by themselves, persuasive evidence of qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence. The Western Union receipts submitted by the applicant merely indicate his presence in the United States from December 25, 2000 to February 15, 2001. No objective documentation has been submitted for the time period from February 15, 2001, to the date of filing his application on September 6, 2002.

Based on a review of the record, it is concluded that the applicant has not submitted sufficient evidence to establish that he satisfies the continuous residence and continuous physical presence requirements described in 8 C.F.R. §§ 244.2(b) and (c). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application will be affirmed.

It is noted that at the time of filing his Form, I-821, the applicant indicated that he had never previously been under immigration proceedings, and had never used another name. However, Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) records reveal that the applicant, under the name of [REDACTED], was previously removed from the United States on September 25, 1998, under an order of deportation issued by an Immigration Judge on August 21, 1998.

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.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.