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FILE:



[EAC 06 251 77550]

OFFICE: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

DATE: SEP 24 2007

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.


for Robert P. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the Director, Vermont 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 Honduras 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 had failed to respond to a request to submit: (1) evidence to establish that he was eligible for late registration; (2) the final court disposition of an arrest on January 24, 2004; and (3) evidence to establish that he had continuously resided in the United States since December 30, 1998, and had been continuously physically present from January 5, 1999, to the date of filing the application.

On appeal, the applicant submits a statement and additional evidence, including evidence previously furnished and contained in the record.

Section 244(c) of the Act, and the related regulations in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2, provide that an alien 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 § 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.
- (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 condition described in paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

The term *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 term *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.

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. Subsequent extensions of the TPS designation have been granted with the latest extension valid until January 5, 2009, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite time period.

The initial registration period for Hondurans was from January 5, 1999 through August 20, 1999. The record indicates that the applicant filed his initial TPS application on June 8, 2006.

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 first issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant is eligible for late registration.

The record of proceeding confirms that the applicant filed his application after the initial registration period had closed. To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period he fell within at least one of the provisions described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2) above.

In a Notice of Intent to Deny dated September 25, 2006, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing his eligibility for late registration as set forth in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). The applicant failed to respond; therefore, the director denied the application on February 5, 2007.

On appeal, the applicant neither addressed nor submitted any evidence to establish that he 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 on this ground will be affirmed.

The second issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant was convicted of a felony or two or more misdemeanors committed in the United States. Section 244(c)(2)(B)(i) of the Act and 8 C.F.R. § 244.4(a).

In a Notice of Intent to Deny dated September 25, 2006, the applicant was requested to submit the final court dispositions of all of his arrests, including his arrest on January 24, 2004, listed on the Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint results report. The applicant failed to respond; therefore, the director denied the application on February 5, 2007.

On appeal, the applicant submits court records indicating that on March 25, 2004, in the Superior Court of California, County of San Bernardino, Case No. [REDACTED] (arrest date January 23, 2004), the applicant was convicted of "disorderly conduct: person under influence of alcohol/drugs," 647(f) PC, a misdemeanor. He was sentenced to serve one day in the county jail, and ordered to pay \$110 in restitution fine.

The record, in this case, shows that the applicant was convicted of only one misdemeanor offense. Therefore, the applicant is not ineligible for TPS based on this conviction, pursuant to section 244(c)(2)(B)(i) of the Act. The applicant has overcome this ground for denial.

The third issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant has established continuous residence in the United States since December 30, 1998, and continuous physical presence from January 5, 1999, to the date of filing the application.

In a Notice of Intent to Deny dated September 25, 2006, the applicant was requested to submit additional evidence to establish continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the qualifying periods. The applicant failed to respond. The director reviewed and addressed the evidence submitted by the applicant with his TPS application. He noted several inconsistencies relating to his employment documents. The director determined that the applicant had failed to establish continuous residence and continuous physical presence and denied the application on February 5, 2007.

On appeal, the applicant neither addressed nor refuted the director's findings. Rather, the applicant stated that he has been in this country since January 1998, and submitted copies of employment records from 1998 through 2005. This evidence consists of Forms 1040 (Income Tax Return), Forms W-2 (Wage and Tax Statement), and pay statements from [REDACTED] with Social Security Number [REDACTED]. It is noted that the applicant had previously furnished, with his initial TPS application, a Form 1040 also for the tax year 2003 with a different Social Security Number [REDACTED] and a copy of a letter from Internal Revenue Service dated May 15, 2006, advising the applicant that his Social Security Number or last name did not match their records or the records provided by the Social Security Administration.

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). The evidence furnished by the applicant to establish residence and physical presence in the United States since 1998 is suspect, and cannot be accepted as credible evidence.

Additionally, the director noted on the denial decision that the applicant's Honduran national identity card was issued in Honduras on October 9, 2000, and it appears that the applicant had not maintained continuous physical presence in the United States during the entire period specified in the regulations.

The applicant has failed to establish that he has met the criteria for continuous residence since December 30, 1998, and continuous physical presence since January 5, 1999, as described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(b) and (c). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application on these grounds will also 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.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.