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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Citizenship and Immigration Services

*ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OFFICE*
*CIS, AAO, 20 Mass, 3/F*
*425 I Street N.W.*
*Washington, D.C. 20536*

[redacted]

File: [redacted] Office: Texas Service Center Date: JAN 06 2004

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: Self-represented

INSTRUCTIONS:
This is the decision 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.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. *Id.*

Any motion must be filed with the office that originally decided your case along with a fee of $110 as required under 8 C.F.R. § 103.7.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
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 Honduras who indicated on his application that he entered the United States in 1998, without a lawful admission or parole. The director denied the application for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1254, because the applicant failed to establish: 1) he was eligible for late registration; and 2) his identity.

On appeal, the applicant asserts that he entered the United States on January 15, 1998. The applicant claims that he applied for TPS; however, "the office where I applied disappear [sic] without responding to the telephone line after I been calling visiting near another office, they said they close but I was told this office had close because they run out of business." The applicant requests that his application be reconsidered.

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 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.

(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 term continuously physically present, as used in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, means actual physical presence in the United States since January 5, 1999. 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 and since December 30, 1998. 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 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, 2005, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite period.

The initial registration period for Hondurans was from January 5, 1999, through August 20, 1999. The record reflects that the applicant filed his application for TPS with the legacy Immigration and Naturalization Service on July 5, 2002.

To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period, he or she was either in a valid immigration status, had an application pending for relief from removal, was a parolee, or was the spouse or child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant, and he or she had filed an application for late registration within 60 days

of the expiration or termination of the conditions described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2).

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 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 December 11, 2002, the applicant was provided the opportunity to submit evidence establishing his eligibility for late registration as set forth in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). The applicant was also requested to submit a photo identity document and evidence establishing his residence in the United States since December 30, 1998, and his physical presence in the United States from January 5, 1999. The applicant, in response, stated "I am requesting the sixty-day period described in paragraph 8 CFR244.2(g)(f)(2)." The applicant provided:

(1) receipts dated February 24, 1998, May 20, 1998, August 5, 1998, December 1998, February 8, 1999, June 6, 1999, and August 12, 1999;

(2) page one of his 1998 through 2001 income tax returns;

(3) an affidavit dated January 7, 2003, from Ivett Caporella who claimed to have known the applicant since 1998, and asserts that the applicant has been in her employ as a handyman every Saturday; and

(4) an affidavit from his mother attesting to the applicant's residence at her home (5851 Summer Lake Drive, apt 107, Davie, Florida) since June 1999.

On appeal, the applicant submits the requested photo identity documentation along with a copy of a postal receipt postmarked January 8, 2003, and a certified mail envelope addressed to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (now CIS) postmarked March 18, 2003.

The affidavit from the applicant's mother has no evidentiary weight or probative value as it contradicts the address listed on the applicant's 1999 through 2001 income tax returns and receipts.

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 applicant requests that his application be approved for late registration under 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(g). Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(g), an application for late registration must be filed within a 60-day period immediately following the termination or expiration of conditions described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). The applicant has not established that he has met any of the criteria for late registration described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2) and, therefore, he cannot be eligible for the requested criteria. Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status will be affirmed.

Beyond the director's decision, it is noted that the applicant has not submitted sufficient evidence to establish that he has met the criteria for residence and physical presence in the United States described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(b) and (c). As the appeal will be dismissed on the ground discussed above, these issues need not be examined further.

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.