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U.S. Citizenship
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Services

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FEB 14 2005



FILE: [REDACTED]
[EAC 02 048 54540]

Office: Vermont Service Center

Date:

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 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, Director
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 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 she had been continuously physically present in the United States from March 9, 2001, to the date of filing her application.

On appeal, the applicant asserts her claim of eligibility for TPS and submits evidence in support of her claim.

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.

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.

The phrase *brief, casual, and innocent absence*, as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, means a departure from the United States that satisfies the following criteria:

- (1) Each such absence was of short duration and reasonably calculated to accomplish the purpose(s) for the absence;
- (2) The absence was not the result of an order of deportation, an order of voluntary departure, or an administrative grant of voluntary departure without the institution of deportation proceedings; and
- (3) The purposes for the absence from the United States or actions while outside of the United States were not contrary to law.

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. On July 9, 2002, the Attorney General announced an extension of the TPS designation until September 9, 2003. A subsequent extension of the TPS designation has been granted by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, with validity until September 9, 2006, 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 October 9, 2002, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing her continuous physical presence in the United States from March 9, 2001, to the date of filing her application. In response, the applicant submitted some evidence in an attempt to establish her continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods. The director determined that the applicant failed to establish she had been continuously physically present in the United States since March 9, 2001, to the date of filing her application. Therefore, the director denied the application on March 20, 2003.

On appeal, the applicant states that she has been continuously present in the United States since March 1, 2000. The applicant provides the following documentation along with her appeal: a letter dated April 6, 2003, from her landlord [REDACTED] who stated that the applicant has resided at [REDACTED] since January 1, 2001; an employer letter dated April 8, 2003, from [REDACTED] who stated that the applicant works for her and earns \$1064 per month; a copy of the front of an envelope addressed to the applicant bearing a postmark of March 4, 2002; a copy of her marriage certificate in Spanish; a copy of her husband's Employment Authorization Card; and a copy of United States Postal Service receipt dated November 20, 2001.

The applicant also states, on appeal, that her spouse, [REDACTED] was granted TPS. A review of the marriage certificate provided by the applicant reflects that she was married to [REDACTED] May 23, 1992, in El Salvador. Further, the CIS computer systems reflect that [REDACTED] was granted temporary protected status on September 23, 2002. While regulations may permit spouses of TPS registrants to file for late registration, her application was not denied based on late registration as described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). The director denied the application because the applicant failed to establish she had been continuously physically present in the United States from March 9, 2001, to the date of filing her application.

The employment letter from [REDACTED] 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)(i). Specifically, the affiant does not provide the address where the applicant resided during the period of her employment. In addition, the letter is not in affidavit form nor is it notarized. It is further noted that [REDACTED] did not indicate the time period in which the applicant had worked for her.

The statements provided by her landlord [REDACTED] regarding the applicant's claimed residence at [REDACTED] are not supported by corroborative evidence. The applicant claims to have lived in the United States since March 1, 2000. It is reasonable to expect that the applicant would have some other type of contemporaneous evidence to support these statements and her residence in the United States during the requisite time periods for TPS. The sufficiency of all evidence will be judged according to its relevancy, consistency, credibility, and probative value. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b). It is determined that the documentation submitted by the applicant is not sufficient to establish that she satisfies the continuous physical presence requirements described in 8 C.F.R. §§ 244.2(b). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status will be affirmed.

Beyond the decision of the director, it also is noted that the applicant has provided insufficient evidence to establish her qualifying continuous residence during the requisite time periods. 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(c). Therefore, the application will also be denied for this reason.

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.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.