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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
20 Mass. Ave., N.W., Rm. A3042  
Washington, DC 20529



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

MI

FILE:

[REDACTED]  
[EAC 03 200 51552]

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: JUN 08 2005

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Wiemann".

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 (AAO) 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 failed to establish that he was eligible for late registration. The director also found that the applicant had 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 additional documentation.

Although the record contains a Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Representative, the form is not complete in that it is not dated. Therefore, the applicant shall be considered as self-represented and the decision will be furnished only to the applicant.

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 § 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.

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 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. The initial registration period for Hondurans was from January 5, 1999, through August 20, 1999. The

record reflects that the applicant filed his initial Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on June 18, 2003.

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 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).

On his initial TPS application, the applicant indicated that he had last entered the United States without inspection on June 15, 1993. In support of the application, the applicant submitted documentation establish to establish his residence and physical presence in the United States during various periods of time dating from February 1994 to June 2003.

On August 14, 2003, the director requested the applicant to submit evidence establishing his eligibility for late registration. The applicant was also requested to submit evidence establishing his qualifying **continuous** residence and **continuous** physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods. In response, the applicant submitted additional documentation establishing his residence and physical presence in the United States during various periods of time dating from July 1998 to March 2000. He also submitted evidence that he married a TPS applicant [REDACTED] on June 6, 2003.

The director determined that the applicant had failed to submit sufficient evidence to establish his eligibility for TPS and denied the application on November 20, 2003.

On appeal, the applicant submits additional documentation relating to his residence and physical presence in the United States from January 1998 to June 2003.

The applicant has submitted evidence in an attempt to establish his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods. However, this evidence does not mitigate the applicant's failure to file his Form I-821 during the initial registration period. The applicant has not 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). While the evidence of record confirms that the applicant's spouse was granted status as a TPS registrant on July 6, 2002, the record also shows that the applicant was not married until June 6, 2003. In order to be eligible for late registration, the qualifying relationship must have existed during the initial registration period. 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). Since the applicant, during the initial registration period, was not the spouse of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant, he is not eligible for late registration. Consequently, the director's conclusion that the applicant had failed to establish his eligibility for late registration will be affirmed.

Furthermore, there is a discrepancy noted in the documentation submitted pertaining to the applicant's claimed date entry into the United States. On his Form I-821, the applicant indicated that he had last entered the United States in 1993. However, he has submitted a photocopy of the identification page from his Honduran passport indicating that it was issued in Honduras on April 30, 2001. This discrepancy has not been explained and calls into question in the applicant's ability to document the requirements under the statute and regulations. Doubt cast

on any aspect of the evidence as submitted may lead to a reevaluation of the reliability and sufficiency of the remaining evidence offered in support of the visa petition. It is incumbent on the applicant to resolve any inconsistencies in the record by independent objective evidence; any attempts to explain or reconcile such inconsistencies, absent competent objective evidence pointing to where the truth lies, will not suffice. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582. (Comm. 1988).

The applicant has not submitted any evidence to establish his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the period from on or about June 2000, to on or about December 2001. He has, therefore, failed to establish that he has met the criteria described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(b) and (c). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status on these grounds will also be affirmed.

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.