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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE: [REDACTED]
[EAC 03 017 51453]

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: JUN 29 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.

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 continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001.

On appeal, the applicant submits her new address.

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 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. Subsequent extensions of the TPS designation has been granted, with the latest granted 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 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 her burden of proof the applicant must provide supporting documentary evidence of eligibility apart from her own statements. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

The applicant initially submitted the following evidence: a letter dated Monday 9, 2002, from [REDACTED] who indicated that he is the applicant's son, stating that the applicant "came to this country on January 15, 2001," and a letter dated September 9, 2002, from [REDACTED] stating that the applicant "came to this county on January 15, 2001."

On January 7, 2004, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing her qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite periods. The applicant, in response, provided the following: a photocopy of a pay statement from Brickforce, Edison, New Jersey, for the pay period from January 26, 2001 to February 1, 2001, and a photocopy of a billing statement dated January 20, 2001, from Muhlenberg Regional Medical Center in Edison, New Jersey.

The director determined that the applicant had failed to submit sufficient evidence to establish her eligibility for TPS and denied the application on April 1, 2004. It is noted that the director stated in the Notice of Denial that the applicant failed to respond to the Notice of Intent to Deny dated January 7, 2004. This statement is incorrect. As previously stated, the applicant did respond to the notice, and her response was received at the Vermont Service Center on April 17, 2004. Therefore, the director's statement is withdrawn.

On appeal, the applicant reports a change of address, but she does not submit any additional evidence to establish her qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite periods.

The applicant's name, employee number, and social security number appear to have been typed onto the Brickforce pay statement. Additionally, the original addressee's name and address on the Muhlenberg Regional Medical Center billing statement appears to have been eradicated and the applicant's name and address substituted. The applicant has not provided any explanation for the apparent alterations in these documents. 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 visa petition. Further, it is incumbent on 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 lies, will not suffice. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582. (Comm. 1988).

The applicant has submitted only two letters in an attempt to establish her qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite periods. The applicant claims to have lived in the United States since January 15, 2001. It is reasonable to expect that the applicant would have some other type of credible contemporaneous evidence to support these affidavits; however, no such evidence has been provided. 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 residence and physical presence requirements described in 8 C.F.R. §§ 244.2(b) and (c). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status will be affirmed.

Beyond the decision of the director, it is noted that the applicant did not file her TPS application until September 11, 2002. The initial registration period for Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001 to September 9, 2002. The

Page 5

applicant has not provided any evidence to establish her eligibility for late initial registration as set forth at 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). Therefore, the application also must be denied for this reason.

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.