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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FEB 07 2005

FILE:

Office: Vermont Service Center

Date:

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.

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: 1) continuously resided in the United States since February 13, 2001; and 2) been continuously physically present in the United States since March 9, 2001.

On appeal, the applicant asserted her claim of eligibility for TPS and submitted 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 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 of a 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 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 entry on or prior to February 13, 2001, 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 March 9, 2005, 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).

Along with her application for TPS, the applicant submitted the following documentation:

1. A copy of her Salvadoran birth certificate along with an English translation.
2. A hand-written rental receipt for the period of June 1, 2001 to July 1, 2001.
3. An affidavit dated July 18, 2001, from an acquaintance, [REDACTED] who stated that she had known the applicant for one year.

On March 5, 2003, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing her residence since February 13, 2001, and physical presence since March 9, 2001, in the United States. The applicant, in response, provided the following documentation:

4. An employment letter dated March 26, 2003, from [REDACTED] who stated that the applicant had been employed with [REDACTED] from June 7, 2001 to September 10, 2001.

The director determined that the applicant had failed to submit sufficient evidence to establish her eligibility for TPS and denied the application on May 7, 2003. On appeal, the applicant reasserted her claim and submitted the following documentation:

5. An undated letter from a business owner in [REDACTED], New York, who stated that the applicant's boyfriend had worked for him occasionally for eight years. The name of the person who signed the letter is illegible, and the name of the business is not indicated in the letter. A business card was attached to the letter.
6. A letter dated May 30, 2003, from an acquaintance, [REDACTED] who stated that he had known the applicant for two years.
7. An affidavit dated June 3, 2003, from [REDACTED] who stated that the applicant had rented a room in his house since he met her in May 1999.

The statements detailed in Nos. 3, 6, and 7 above regarding the applicant's claimed presence in the United States before February 13, 2001 are not supported by credible evidence. It is reasonable to expect that the applicant would have some type of contemporaneous evidence to support these assertions. Affidavits from acquaintances are not, by themselves, persuasive evidence of residence or presence.

Although, the undated letter in No. 5 above mentions the applicant, it does not provide any information regarding the applicant's physical presence or residence in the United States. Further, the letter is not notarized and it is not clear who wrote the letter since the signature is illegible. The employment letter detailed in No. 4 above does not provide evidence of her physical presence or residence during the requisite time period for Salvadoran TPS.

The applicant has not submitted sufficient credible evidence to establish her qualifying residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, or her physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001. She has, therefore, failed to establish that she 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 will 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.