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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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[REDACTED]

FILE: [REDACTED]
[EAC 02 032 54189]

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: MAR 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.

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 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 his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods.

On appeal, the applicant submits a brief statement.

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.
- (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. 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 meets the above requirements. Applicants must 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 burden of proof the applicant must provide supporting documentary evidence of eligibility apart from his own statements. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

In support of his initial TPS application, the applicant submitted the following:

1. A photocopy of his passport, issued in New York on October 23, 1996;
2. A photocopy of an undated letter from C.A.M. Graphics Co., Inc., Amityville, New York, stating that the applicant was hired on April 27, 1992;
3. An earnings statement, dated August 5, 1994;
4. A payment receipt dated August 25, 1996; and,
5. An Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement for 1997.

On May 23, 2002, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods. The applicant was also requested to submit a final disposition of his arrest on September 14, 1994, by the Mineola, New York, police department for driving while intoxicated. In response, the applicant submitted the following:

6. A letter, dated June 27, 2002, from [REDACTED] Copiague, New York, stating that the applicant lived at his house from January 1, 2000 to January 1, 2002; and,
7. A transcript of record from the District Court of Nassau County, New York, indicating that he pled guilty to a violation of VTL 1192.1 on October 12, 1994.

On October 21, 2002, the applicant was again requested to submit evidence establishing his qualifying continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence since March 9, 2001. The request was returned as undeliverable.

The director determined that the applicant had not submitted sufficient evidence to establish his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods. The director denied the application on July 2, 2003.

On appeal, the applicant states that he submitted evidence of rent and an employment letter to show his residence and physical presence long before the dates required for TPS. Subsequent to filing the appeal, the applicant also submitted:

8. A letter, dated July 28, 2004, from Graphic Supply Corp., Copiague, New York, stating that the applicant has worked for the company "for a few years."

The employment letters (Nos. 2 and 8, above) have little evidentiary weight or probative value as they do not provide basic information that is expressly required by 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a)(2)(i). Specifically, they are not in the form of affidavits and do not provide the address where the applicant resided during the periods of his employment, the exact periods of employment, the periods of layoff (if any), and/or the applicant's specific duties with the companies. Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5, are dated from 1992 through 1997, well before the dates

required to establish continuous residence and continuous physical presence. No. 6 is the sole document submitted by the applicant to support his claim. However, that document is also not in the form of an affidavit and is not supported by any corroborating contemporaneous evidence as described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.9.

Based on a review of the record, it is concluded that the documentation submitted by the applicant is not sufficient to establish that he satisfies the continuous residence and continuous 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.

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.