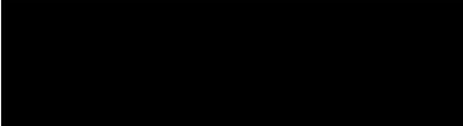


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**U.S. Citizenship
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FILE:  Office: Vermont Service Center Date: **SEP 05 2006**
[EAC 02 160 51648] *consolidated herein*

IN RE: Applicant: 

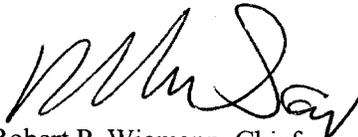
APPLICATION: Application for Temporary Protected Status under Section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1254

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:



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, Chief
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 claims to be 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 determined that the applicant failed to provide a Form I-601, Application for Waiver of Grounds of Excludability, because he was found inadmissible to the United States under section 212(a)(6)(C)(ii)(I) of the Act (Falsely Claiming Citizenship), and as required in 8 C.F.R. § 244.3(b).

On appeal, counsel, on behalf of the applicant, states that the applicant never claimed to be a United States citizen, nor had he been arrested for this reason.

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.

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 September 9, 2007, 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 March 10, 2004, the director denied the application because the applicant failed to provide a Form I-601, Application for Waiver of Grounds of Excludability, due to his false claim to United States citizenship.

On appeal, counsel asserts that the applicant never claimed to be a United States citizen or had he been arrested for this reason. Counsel also provides some evidence regarding the applicant's continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) fingerprint results report reveals that the applicant has another record of proceedings under number A78 082 966.

A review of the record of proceedings reflects that on March 30, 1999, the applicant applied for admission to the United States at the Calexico Port of Entry. The applicant stated to the immigration agent that he was a United States citizen. The record contains a sworn statement executed by the applicant that he stated to the immigration officer at the port of entry that he was an American citizen and born in New Jersey. The

applicant was also immediately removed from the United States to Mexico on that same day. Thus, counsel's argument that the applicant never claimed to be a United States citizen is unfounded.

As defined in 212(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act:

(C) Misrepresentation.-

(i) In general.-Any alien who, by fraud or willfully misrepresenting a material fact, seeks to procure (or has sought to procure or has procured) a visa, other documentation, or admission into the United States or other benefit provided under this Act is inadmissible.

(ii) FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP-

(I) IN GENERAL- Any alien who falsely represents, or has falsely represented, himself or herself to be a citizen of the United States for any purpose or benefit under this Act (including section 274A) or any other Federal or State law is inadmissible.

(II) EXCEPTION- In the case of an alien making a representation described in subclause (I), if each natural parent of the alien (or, in the case of an adopted alien, each adoptive parent of the alien) is or was a citizen (whether by birth or naturalization), the alien permanently resided in the United States prior to attaining the age of 16, and the alien reasonably believed at the time of making such representation that he or she was a citizen, the alien shall not be considered to be inadmissible under any provision of this subsection based on such representation.

(iii) Waiver authorized.-For provision authorizing waiver of clause (i), see subsection (I).

According to the record, the applicant is inadmissible under section 212(a)(6)(c) of the Act. Although a waiver may be authorized, no Form I-601, Application for Waiver of Grounds of Excludability, has been submitted by the applicant, and adjudicated by the CIS. Therefore, the grounds for denial are affirmed, and the applicant remains ineligible for TPS.

It also is noted that the applicant has provided insufficient evidence to establish that he is a national or citizen of El Salvador. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9, states that each application for TPS must be accompanied by evidence of the applicant's identity and nationality.

Sec. 244.9 Evidence.

(a) *Documentation.* Applicants shall submit all documentation as required in the instructions or requested by the Service. The Service may require proof of unsuccessful efforts to obtain documents claimed to be unavailable. If any required document is unavailable, an affidavit or other credible evidence may be submitted.

(1) *Evidence of identity and nationality.* Each application must be accompanied by evidence of the applicant's identity and nationality, if available. If these documents are unavailable, the applicant shall file an affidavit showing proof of unsuccessful efforts to obtain such identity documents, explaining why the consular process is unavailable, and affirming that he or she is a national of the designated foreign state. A personal interview before an immigration officer shall be required for each applicant who fails to provide documentary proof of identity or nationality. During this interview, the applicant may present any secondary evidence that he or she feels would be helpful in showing nationality. Acceptable evidence in descending order of preference may consist of: (Amended 11/16/98; 63 FR 63593)

- (i) Passport;
- (ii) Birth certificate accompanied by photo identification; and/or
- (iii) Any national identity document from the alien's country of origin bearing photo and/or fingerprint.

The applicant has provided a copy of his birth certificate along with an English translation as evidence of his identity; however, pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(a)(1), the applicant must also provide photo identification. Therefore, the application will also be denied for this reason.

An alien shall not be eligible for TPS if the Attorney General finds that the alien was firmly resettled in another country prior to arriving in the United States. Sections 244(c)(2)(B)(ii) and 208(b)(2)(A)(vi) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act).

The record also reflects that the applicant stated to the immigration officer on March 30, 1999, that he resided at [REDACTED]. The applicant also provided a copy of his Mexican chauffeur's license reflecting that he resided at [REDACTED]. Further, the applicant claimed that his mother and father were Mexican citizens. The applicant also claimed that he was a Mexican citizen as well.

As defined in 8 C.F.R. § 208.15, an alien is considered to be firmly resettled if, prior to arrival in the United States, he or she entered into another country with, or while in that country received, an offer of permanent resident status, citizenship, or some other type of permanent resettlement unless he or she establishes:

- (a) That his or her entry into that country was a necessary consequence of his or her flight from persecution, that he or she remained in that country only as long as was necessary to arrange onward travel, and that he or she did not establish significant ties in that country; or
- (b) That the conditions of his or her residence in that country were so substantially and consciously restricted by the authority of the country of refuge that he or she was not in fact

resettled. In making his or her determination, the asylum officer or immigration judge shall consider the conditions under which other residents of the country live; the type of housing, whether permanent or temporary, made available to the refugee; the types and extent of employment available to the refugee; and the extent to which the refugee received permission to hold property and to enjoy other rights and privileges, such as travel documentation that includes a right of entry or reentry, education, public relief, or naturalization, ordinarily available to others resident in the country.

The applicant's credibility is questionable given his prior actions, statements, and attempt to enter the United States. Given the above, the record strongly indicates that he resided in Mexico prior to his entry, and that he is not a citizen or national of El Salvador.

A review of the evidence contained in the record reflects that the director erred in her conclusion that the applicant submitted sufficient evidence to establish his continuous residence and continuous presence during the requisite time periods. It is also noted that the applicant submitted two Social Security cards bearing numbers [REDACTED] along with his applications for temporary protected status and employment authorization. It appears that the Social Security card bearing the number [REDACTED] been altered and is not authentic. Thus, the evidence submitted by the applicant bearing this Social Security number [REDACTED] is highly questionable. 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 application. It is incumbent upon 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 (BIA 1988).

The application will be denied for the above stated reasons, with each considered as an independent and alternative basis for denial. 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.