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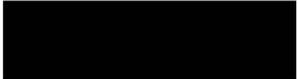


**U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services**

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FILE:



Office: California Service Center

Date: **APR 02 2008**

[WAC 02 246 53971]

INRE:

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 California Service Center office. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

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

**f** Robert P. Wiemann, Chief  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application was denied by the Director, California Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is stated to be a 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 record reveals that the applicant filed an initial TPS application on July 30, 2002, under CIS receipt number WAC 02 246 53971. The director denied the application on February 26, 2003, because the applicant failed to submit evidence to establish her continuous residence in the United States, her continuous physical presence, and her nationality and identity. The director noted that the applicant failed to respond to a November 6, 2002, request for evidence to submit evidence to establish her eligibility for TPS. It is noted that the notice was mailed to the applicant's last known address and was not returned as undeliverable.

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 as designated by the Attorney General 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 section 244.3;
- (e) Is not ineligible under 8 C.F.R. § 244.4; and
- (f)
  - (1) Registers for TPS 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.

Continuously physically present 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.

Continuously resided 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.

Brief, casual, and innocent absence 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 EI Salvadorans must demonstrate continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence since March 9, 2001. The initial registration period for Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001, through September 9, 2002.

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 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 appeal, the applicant states that she did not respond to the director's request for evidence because of her limited English language skill. With the appeal, the applicant submits additional documents, including school records, and an EI Salvador birth certificate, with an English translation.

The applicant has submitted sufficient evidence, which cumulatively, establishes the requisite continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States. Therefore, the director's decision to deny TPS for these reasons is withdrawn.

However, the applicant may not be approved at this time because the applicant has not submitted sufficient evidence to establish her nationality and identity. It is noted that although the applicant's birth certificate indicates that she was born in EI Salvador on December 01, 1993, and her father is [REDACTED], and her mother is [REDACTED], a review of these files indicates neither of them listed the applicant as their child on their Asylum applications -- Forms I-589, filed in November 1994, and each specified on their NACARA applications, Forms I-881, signed in 2005, that he/she had only one child, and did not list the applicant as his/her child. This casts doubts on

whether the applicant's birth certificate is authentic, and whether the applicant is El Salvadoran, as she claims. It is the applicant's responsibility to address discrepancies in the record. 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 applicant has failed to submit any objective evidence to explain or justify the discrepancies in her birth record, and her supporting documentation. Therefore, the reliability of the remaining evidence offered by the applicant is suspect and it must be concluded that the applicant has failed to establish her identity and nationality. Furthermore, the applicant has not submitted a national identity document from her country bearing a photograph and or/fingerprint to establish the applicant's identity and nationality under the provision of 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a)(1). Therefore, the director's decision to deny TPS for these reasons will be affirmed.

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.