

identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy

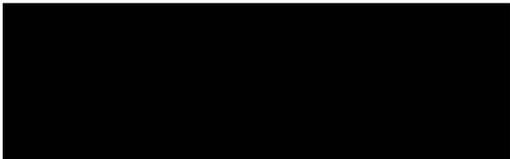
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
20 Mass. Ave., N.W., Rm. 3000
Washington, DC 20529



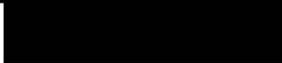
U. S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

PUBLIC COPY

M1



FILE:



Office: Nebraska Service Center

Date: **APR 17 2008**

[LIN 02 249 50050]

[LIN 03 12753874 -- appeal]

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 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, Nebraska 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 Honduras 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 her qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States.

On appeal, the applicant asserts her claim of eligibility for TPS.

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 IOI(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.

Persons applying for TPS offered to Hondurans must demonstrate that they have continuously resided in the United States since December 30, 1998, and that they have been continuously physically present since January 5, 1999. Subsequent extensions of the TPS designation have been granted, with the latest extension valid until July 5, 2008, 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 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 November 22, 2002, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing her continuous residence in the United States as of December 30, 1998, and continuous physical presence in the United States from January 5, 1999, to the date of filing her application. The applicant was also requested to submit a copy of her photo identification.

The applicant responded to the director's request and submitted some evidence regarding her residence and physical presence in the United States.

The director determined that the applicant failed to establish her **qualifying** continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States; therefore, the director denied the application on February 25, 2003.

On appeal, the applicant states that she arrived the United States in September 1998, and submits the following documentation: a copy of her spouse's Employment Authorization Document (EAD); two copies of Western Union money transfer receipts dated May 12, 2001, and June 9, 2001; a copy of an earnings statement from Complete Temporary Labor, Incorporated for _ for the period March 11, 2002 to March 17, 2002; a copy of earnings statements from Complete Temporary Labor, Incorporated for or the period October 15, 2001, and **October 21, 2001**; and copies of several earnings statements from Complete Temporary Labor, Incorporated **for** _ for the period beginning December 11, 2000, to October 21, 2001.

A review of the record of her husband, reflects that he had stated on his TPS application filed on July 6, 1999, that the applicant resided in Honduras. There appears to be a discrepancy regarding the applicant's claimed residence in the United States during the qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence timeframes.

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 regarding her claimed residence and physical presence in the United States. Therefore, the reliability of the remaining evidence offered by the applicant is suspect and it must be concluded that the applicant has failed to satisfy the continuous residence and physical presence requirements described in 8 c.P.R. §§ 244.2(b) and (c). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status 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.