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U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS  
425 Eye Street N.W.  
ULLB, 3rd Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20536

[Redacted]

FILE# [Redacted]

Office: Nebraska Service Center

Date:

MAY 10 2001

IN RE: Applicant:

[Redacted]

APPLICATION:

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

IN BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

[Redacted]

Public Copy

Identification data deleted to  
prevent clearly unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy.

INSTRUCTIONS:

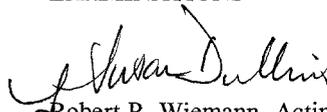
This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,  
EXAMINATIONS

  
Robert P. Wiemann, Acting Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application was denied by the Director, Nebraska Service Center, and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Honduras who indicated on his application that he entered the United States in March 27, 1999. The director denied the application for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) under § 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1254a, because the applicant failed to establish he entered the United States prior to December 30, 1998, and had been continuously physically present in the United States since January 5, 1999.

On appeal, counsel states that the applicant's father was granted TPS on July 15, 1999 and continues to be in status until July 1, 2001. Counsel asserts that the director's decision should be reconsidered based on that father-son relationship.

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 Honduras is eligible for temporary protected status only if such alien establishes that he or she:

- (a) Is a national of a state designated under § 244(b) of the Act;
- (b) Has been continuously physically present in the United States since January 5, 1999;
- (c) Has continuously resided in the United States since December 30, 1998;
- (d) Is admissible as an immigrant under § 244.3;
- (e) Is not ineligible under 8 C.F.R. 244.4; and
- (f)(1) Registers for TPS during the initial registration period, or
- (2) During any subsequent extension of such designation:
  - (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 term continuously physically present, as used in 8 C.F.R. 244.1, means actual physical presence in the United States since January 5, 1999. Any departure, not authorized by the Service, including any brief, casual, and innocent departure, shall be deemed to break an alien's continuous physical presence.

The term continuously resided as used in 8 C.F.R. 244.1 means residing in the United States for the entire period specified in the regulations and since December 30, 1998. An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous residence in the United States by reason of 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 Hondurans and Nicaraguans must demonstrate, in addition to entry prior to December 30, 1998, that they have continuously resided in the United States since January 5, 1999.

To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that, during the initial registration period, he/she was in a valid immigration status, had an application pending, or was the spouse/child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant.

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 the Service. 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).

The applicant has failed to submit documentation to establish that he has satisfied the regulations and eligibility for TPS. 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 § 244 of the Act. The applicant has failed to meet this burden.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed. This decision constitutes a final notice of ineligibility.