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U.S. Citizenship
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Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

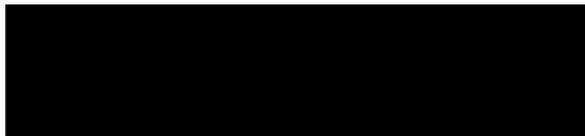
Date:

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[EAC 03 208 53329]

IN RE:

Applicant:



APPLICATION:

Application for Temporary Protected Status under Section 244 have 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, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) 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 citizen of Honduras who is seeking (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 had failed to establish his eligibility for late registration. The director also determined that the applicant failed to establish his continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time frames.

On appeal, the applicant provides a brief statement, copies of previously submitted documentation, and additional documentation.

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 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.

The first issue raised by the director to be addressed in this proceeding is whether the applicant has established his eligibility to file for late registration.

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 in the United States since January 5, 1999. On May 11, 2000, the Attorney General announced an extension of the TPS designation until July 5, 2001. Subsequent extensions of the TPS designation have been granted with the latest extension valid until July 5, 2006, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite time period.

As stated in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1 "register" means "to properly file, with the director, a completed application with proper fee, for Temporary Protected Status during the registration period designated under section 244(b) of the Act."

The initial registration period for Hondurans was from January 5, 1999, through August 20, 1999. The record reflects that the applicant filed his initial application with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), on June 27, 2003.

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 own statements. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

The record of proceeding confirms that the applicant filed his application for TPS on June 27, 2003, after the initial registration period had closed. To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period, he was either in a valid immigration status, had an application pending for relief from removal, was a parolee, or was the spouse or child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant, and he had filed an application for late registration within 60 days of the expiration or termination of the conditions described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2).

In a notice of intent to deny, dated August 6, 2003, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing his eligibility for late registration as set forth in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). The applicant was also requested to

submit evidence to establish his continuous residence and his continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite timeframes. The applicant failed to respond to the notice of intent to deny.

The director found that the applicant failed to provide evidence to establish his eligibility for late registration. The director also found that the applicant failed to establish his continuous physical presence and his continuous residence in the United States during the requisite timeframes. The director denied the application on October 15, 2003.

On appeal, the applicant states that he has been in the United States since 1988, and that he qualifies for TPS.

The applicant has provided no documentary evidence on appeal to establish his eligibility for late registration. Therefore, the applicant does not qualify for late registration as described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). The director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status will be affirmed.

The remaining issues raised by the director to be addressed in this proceeding are whether the applicant has established his continuous residence in the United States since December 30, 1998, and his continuous physical presence in the United States since January 5, 1999. The applicant must also have been in the United States during the requisite timeframe and otherwise satisfy the requirements under 8 C.F.R. § 244.2, as stated above.

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.

As previously stated in the above-mentioned notice of intent to deny, the applicant was requested to submit evidence to demonstrate his continuous residence in the United States since December 30, 1998, and his continuous physical presence in the United States since January 5, 1999. The applicant failed to respond to the notice of intent to deny.

The director determined that the applicant failed to establish his continuous residence and his continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite timeframes, and denied the application on October 15, 2003.

On appeal, the applicant provides copies of documentation previously submitted. The applicant also provides copies of documentation dated more than one year after the onset of the qualifying timeframes to establish continuous physical presence and continuous residence in the United States.

The applicant has provided no additional evidence to establish that he has continuously resided in the United States, and that he has been continuously physically present in the United States during the requisite timeframes. The record contains insufficient documentation to demonstrate the applicant's day-to-day living in the United States since December 30, 1998. The applicant has failed to establish that he has met the criteria described in 8 C.R.R. § 244.2(b) and (c). For these additional reasons, the application may not be approved.

It is noted that the applicant was removed from the United States on July 10, 1997, based upon a final order by an immigration judge in Dallas, Texas on May 7, 1992.

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.