

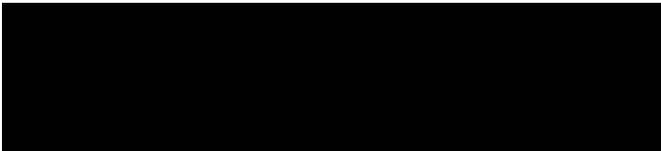
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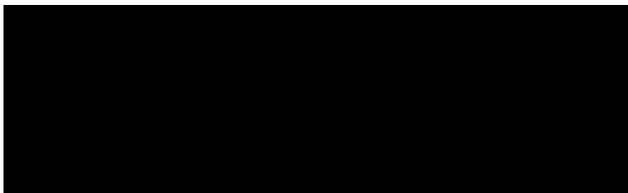
[EAC 04 026 53612]

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: **AUG 30 2006**

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: 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.

*Cindy N. Honey*  
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 is 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 denied the application because the applicant failed to establish that he had been continuously residing in the United States since February 13, 2001, and that he had been continuously physically present in the United States since March 9, 2001. The director also determined that the applicant failed to establish that he was eligible for late registration.

On appeal, the applicant provides a brief statement.

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 parole; 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 is eligible for late registration.

Persons applying for TPS offered to El Salvadorans must demonstrate entry on or prior to February 13, 2001, that they have continuously resided in the United States since February 13, 2001, and that they have been continuously physically present 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. Subsequent extensions of the TPS designation have been granted with the latest extension valid until September 9, 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 El Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001 through September 9, 2002. The record reflects that the applicant filed his initial TPS application on November 5, 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 November 5, 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 that 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 April 14, 2004, the applicant was requested to submit evidence of his eligibility for late registration. 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. In response

to the notice of intent to deny, the applicant submitted affidavits from persons who claim to have known him since the year 2000.

The director found that the applicant, in his response to the notice of intent to deny, failed to establish his eligibility for late registration. The director also found that the applicant failed to establish his continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and failed to establish his continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001. The director denied the application on June 23, 2004.

On appeal, the applicant states, in pertinent part, that:

I am very sorry but I was very scared to apply for my "tps" and work permit because people would tell me not to send anything to the INS because I would get deported. I also did not have money to send my application because I did not have a steady job due to my status. This is why I did not send my applications on time.

No documentary evidence has been presented on appeal to establish that the applicant has met the requirements for late registration as described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2) and 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(g). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the TPS application for this reason will be affirmed.

The remaining issues raised by the director to be addressed in this proceeding are whether the applicant has continuously resided in the United States since February 13, 2001, and has been continuously physically present in the United States since March 9, 2001.

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 of his continuous residence and his continuous physical presence in the United States during the required timeframes. Also, as previously stated, the applicant, in his response to the notice of intent to deny, submitted affidavits from persons who claim to have known him since the year 2000. The director, in his decision dated June 23, 2004, found that the applicant failed to establish his continuous residence and his continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite periods and, therefore, denied the application.

On appeal, the applicant states, in pertinent part, that:

I am sorry that I do not have anything like rent or medical receipts or anything like that, but that is because I do not have any legal documents and therefore I cannot rent an apartment or things like that because they always ask for documents. Also I have not gotten sick as to go to a clinic or a health center. I only have friends and co-workers who know me and can attest of my residence in this country since I came here.

The applicant has provided no additional documentary evidence on appeal to demonstrate that he has been continuously residing in the United States since February 13, 2001, and that he has been continuously physically present in the United States since March 9, 2001. The applicant has failed to meet the burden of proof in these proceedings. *See Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N Dec. 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status 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 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 section 244 of the Act. The applicant has failed to meet this burden.

ORDER:        The appeal is dismissed.