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

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**JAN 09 2006**  
Date:

FILE: [REDACTED]  
[EAC 04 019 52004]

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

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, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

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

The applicant is 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 director denied the application because the applicant failed to establish that she was eligible for late registration. The director also found that the applicant had failed to establish her qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods.

On appeal, the applicant submits additional documentation.

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 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 § 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.

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.

Persons applying for TPS offered to El 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 record reveals that the applicant filed her initial Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on October 3, 2003. At the time of filing her application, the applicant indicated that she had last entered the United States on March 15, 2003.

To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period he fell within at least one of the provisions described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2) above.

The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that 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 her burden of proof the applicant must provide supporting documentary evidence of eligibility apart from her own statements. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

On February 27, 2004, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing her 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 her nationality, and her qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods. In response, the applicant provided an undated affidavit from an acquaintance stating that she had known the applicant since September 2000.

The director determined that the applicant had failed to establish that she was eligible for TPS and denied the application on August 26, 2004.

On appeal, the applicant submits additional affidavits. She also submits documentation indicating that she married [REDACTED] a TPS registrant [REDACTED] in El Salvador on February 13, 1975. The applicant asserts that she is eligible for late registration because she is the spouse of a TPS registrant. She also states that she first entered the United States in March 2000, made a second entry in September 2000, and subsequently departed the United States for a three-week trip to El Salvador in March 2003 because one of her children was sick.

On appeal, the applicant has established that, during the initial registration period, she was the spouse of an alien who is currently eligible to be a TPS registrant. She is, therefore, eligible to file a late application for TPS under 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2)(iv). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application on this ground will be withdrawn. The late registration provisions under 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2)(iv), however, do not relax the other requirements for eligibility for TPS.

Based on a review of the record, the applicant has established that she was issued a non-immigrant visa by the American Consulate in San Salvador, El Salvador, on April 10, 2000, and that she was last admitted to the United States as a non-immigrant visitor for pleasure on March 15, 2003, with authorization to remain until September 14, 2003. The applicant claims that she had previously entered the United States on two occasions, in March and September 2000, and that she was continuously physically present in the United States from September 2000 until March 2003, when she departed for a short trip to El Salvador due to a child's illness. However, no objective evidence to support these claims has been provided. Letters from acquaintances are not, by themselves, persuasive evidence of qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence.

Based on the documentation submitted, it is concluded that the applicant has failed to establish that she has met the criteria described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(b) and (c). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application on these grounds 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.