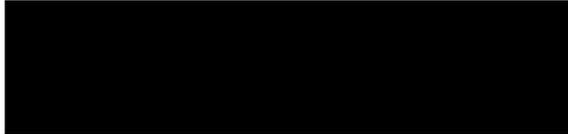




U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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invasion of personal privacy

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FILE:



OFFICE: Vermont Service Center

DATE:

AUG 21 2007

[EAC 06 354 72065]

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.

Robert P. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center (VSC). It 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 on the grounds that the applicant failed to establish that she was eligible for late TPS registration, and that she was continuously resident and physically present in the United States since the requisite dates for TPS applicants from El Salvador.

On appeal the applicant submits some additional documentation pertinent to her residence and physical presence in the United States.

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 is eligible for TPS only if such alien establishes that he or she:

- (a) Is a national of a 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 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.

El Salvadoran nationals applying for TPS must demonstrate continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001. The initial registration period for El Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001 through September 9, 2002. The record shows that the applicant filed her initial Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on September 19, 2006 – four years after the close of the initial registration period.

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

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 Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS). *See* 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. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

On December 28, 2006, the director issued a Notice of Intent to Deny (NOID) in which it requested the applicant – who claims to have entered the United States without inspection on or about January 1, 2000 – to submit evidence that she was eligible for late registration and met the continuous residence and physical presence requirements for TPS applicants from El Salvador. The applicant failed to respond within the 33-day period indicated in the NOID.

On February 21, 2007, therefore, the director denied the application on the grounds that the applicant failed to establish that she was eligible for late TPS registration, that she had continuously resided in the United States since February 13, 2001, and that she had been continuously physically present in the United States from March 9, 2001, to the date of filing.

The applicant filed a timely appeal, but has provided no further information or documentation on the issue of late registration. Thus, there is still no evidence in the record that the applicant – whose TPS application was filed four years after the end of the initial registration period for El Salvadoran nationals – is eligible for late registration under any of the criteria enumerated at 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). The director's denial of the application on this ground will therefore be affirmed.

On appeal the applicant submits letters from three individuals in California who assert that they have known the applicant since early 2000 – one as her landlord since January 2000, another as her neighbor since January 2000, and the last of whom states that the applicant has worked in her home since March 2000. (Earlier letters from the first two individuals had been submitted at the time the TPS application was filed.) Though the letters have some evidentiary weight, the applicant has not explained why she has so little documentation of the types listed in the NOID and the denial decision. If the applicant has lived in the United States since January 2000, as she claims, it is reasonable to expect that she would have more contemporaneous documentation. The only such document the applicant has submitted on appeal is a rental receipt with the landlord's signature, dated February 1, 2000. There is no stamp or other authenticating mark on the receipt, however, to demonstrate that it was actually prepared on that date. The AAO concludes that the evidence of record is insufficient to establish that the applicant has been continuously physically present in the United States since March 9, 2001, and continuously resident in the United States since February 13, 2001, as required for TPS applicants from El Salvador under 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(b) and (c). Accordingly, the director's denial of the application will also be affirmed on those grounds.

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 that burden.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.