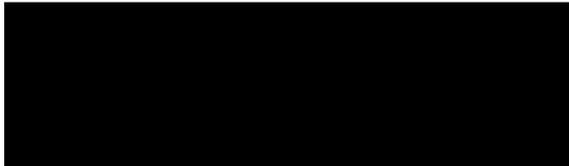




U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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invasion of personal privacy**



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FILE: [REDACTED] Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: **AUG 24 2007**
[WAC 05 225 92482]

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 California Service Center. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

Robert P. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the Director, California 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 applying for 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 he was eligible for late initial registration. The director also found the applicant failed to establish he had continuously resided in the United States since February 13, 2001 and had been continuously physically present in the United States since March 9, 2001.

On appeal, the applicant states that he entered the United States on January 28, 2001, that he has two children in El Salvador, and that had he known that he could register for TPS, he would have done so earlier. He submits additional documentation for consideration.

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.

Persons applying for TPS offered to El Salvadorans 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 his application with Citizenship and Immigration Services on May 13, 2005.

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

On October 16, 2006, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing his eligibility for late registration as set forth in the regulations at 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). The applicant was also requested to submit identity documentation and evidence establishing his continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States. The applicant, in response, provided a copy of his El Salvadoran passport and documentation relating to his residence and physical presence in this country. However, he did not submit any evidence to establish that he was eligible for late initial registration.

On appeal, the applicant submitted evidence in an attempt to establish his continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States. However, this evidence does not mitigate the applicant's failure to file his Application for Temporary Protected Status within the initial registration period. The applicant has not submitted any evidence to establish that he has met any of the criteria for late registration described in the regulations at 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for TPS is affirmed.

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.

The second issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant has established his continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and his continuous physical presence in this country since March 9, 2001.

The applicant submitted the following documentation relating to these issues:

1. An affidavit from [REDACTED] in Charlotte, North Carolina, who states that she has known the applicant since February 28, 2001.

2. Copies of six of his money transfer receipts issued in [REDACTED], dated May 8, 2001, June 11, 2001, June 24, 2001, October 27, 2002, December 28, 2004 and July 3, 2005.
3. A copy of a letter dated February 10, 2007, from [REDACTED] in Charlotte, North Carolina, who states that he has known the applicant for six years.
4. An affidavit dated January 21, 2007, from [REDACTED] in Charlotte, North Carolina, who states she has known the applicant since 2002.
5. A copy of a letter dated January 29, 2007, from [REDACTED] r of the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] in Charlotte, North, Carolina, who states that the applicant has been a resident there since July 2004.
6. A notification dated February 18, 2003, from the Internal Revenue Service assigning him an individual Taxpayer Identification Number.
7. His lease renewal agreement dated January 13, 2005, for a property in Charlotte, North Carolina.
8. A copy of his State of North Carolina driver's license issued on [REDACTED]
9. A copy of his State of North Carolina Vehicle Tax Bill dated [REDACTED]

Without corroborative evidence, the affidavits from acquaintances do not substantiate clear and convincing evidence of the applicant's residence in the United States. Based upon a review of the above documentation, it is determined that the applicant has not submitted sufficient evidence to establish his continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, or his continuous physical presence in this country since March 9, 2001. He has, therefore, failed to establish that he has met the criteria described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(b) and (c). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for TPS will be affirmed for these additional reasons.

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 this burden.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.

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