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**U.S. Citizenship  
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**M**

FILE: [REDACTED]  
[WAC 06 024 70132]

Office: California Service Center

Date: **JUL 05 2007**

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, Chief  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application was denied by the Director, California 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 Temporary Protected Status (TPS) under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1254.

The record reveals that the applicant filed a late initial TPS application on October 24, 2005, under CIS receipt number WAC 06 024 70132. The director denied the application on August 1, 2006, because the applicant failed to submit sufficient evidence to establish eligibility for late initial registration for TPS, his continuous residence in the United States, and his continuous physical presence.

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 as 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.

Continuously physically present 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.

Continuously resided 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.

Brief, casual, and innocent absence 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 Hondurans must demonstrate that they have continuously resided in the United States since December 30, 1998, and that they have been continuously physically present 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, 2007, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite period.

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 or her own statements. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period, he/she was either in a valid immigration status, had an application pending for relief from removal, was a parolee, or was the spouse/child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant, and he/she 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).

With his TPS application, the applicant submitted the biographic page of his Honduran passport, issued on February 18, 2005; his Honduran photo Cedula, and numerous receipts, primarily generic receipts, money transfer receipts, and parking receipts.

On November 15, 2005, the applicant was provided the opportunity to submit evidence establishing his eligibility for TPS, including eligibility for late registration as set forth in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). In response, the applicant

submitted the same type of evidence earlier provided, consisting of merchandise receipts, money transfer receipts, and generic receipts.

On appeal, the applicant asserts eligibility for TPS and states that he has been living in the United States since 1997, and he would like the opportunity to live and work freely in this country. With his appeal, in an attempt to establish eligibility for TPS, the applicant submits the same type of evidence earlier provided, consisting of merchandise receipts, money transfer receipts, and generic receipts.

The first issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant has established eligibility for late initial registration for TPS.

The applicant has failed to provide any evidence to establish that this application should be accepted as a late initial registration under 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for this reason will be affirmed.

The next issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant has established the requisite continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States.

The record lacks sufficient evidence to establish the requisite continuous residence and continuous physical presence requirements. It is noted that the applicant's Honduran passport was issued in Honduras on February 18, 2005; it is also noted that although the applicant indicated on his TPS application that he entered the United States on November 4, 1997, CIS record indicate that the applicant was apprehended on entry by the Border Patrol, Hidalgo, Texas, on March 16, 2005, and placed in proceedings. He was ordered removed by an Immigration Judge on October 7, 2005. The applicant has, therefore, not met the continuous residence and continuous physical presence requirements described in 8 C.F.R. §§ 244.2(b) and (c). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status for these reasons must also be affirmed.

As noted above, CIS record reflects that the applicant was apprehended on entry by the Border Patrol, Hidalgo, Texas, on March 16, 2005, and placed in proceedings. He was ordered removed by the Immigration Judge on October 7, 2005.

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.