



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy

PUBLIC COPY

M1

FILE:



[WAC 06 025 70155]

Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date:

JUL 23 2007

IN RE:

Applicant:



APPLICATION:

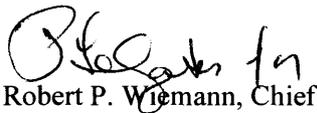
Application for Temporary Protected Status under Section 244 of the Immigration
and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1254

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:



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 on appeal. 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 his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States.

On appeal, counsel asserts the applicant's claim of eligibility for TPS.

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 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 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.

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.

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. 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 by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, with validity until September 9, 2007, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite time 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 Citizenship and Immigration Services (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).

On July 3, 2006, the director requested the applicant to submit evidence to establish his eligibility for TPS late registration. In addition, the applicant was requested to submit evidence to establish his continuous residence since February 13, 2001, and his continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001. The director also requested the applicant to submit evidence of his nationality/identity.

In response, counsel submitted the copies of the following: the applicant's birth certificate along with an English translation; the applicant's El Salvadoran passport; a release form from the Office of Refugee Resettlement; his mother's birth certificate with an English translation and four of her Employment Authorization Documents (EADs); a record of his immunizations; his identification card and grade report from the Center for Training and Careers; a certificate of achievement dated January 28, 2005; his mother's [REDACTED] applications for Employment Authorization and TPS; his mother's Approval Notice dated December 20, 2002; and an envelope addressed to his mother bearing a postmark of November 18, 2004.

Furthermore, counsel indicated that the applicant did not enter the United States until near the end of 2005. On September 28, 2006, the director denied the application because the applicant failed to establish his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States.

On appeal, counsel argues that the applicant is eligible for TPS because his parent was granted TPS. Counsel also requests additional time to submit a written brief; however, as of the date of this notice, counsel has not provided a brief or additional evidence. Therefore, the record will be considered complete.

A review of the record of proceedings reflects that the applicant was apprehended by the United States Border Patrol near Douglas, Arizona, on January 11, 2005, while attempting to enter the United States illegally. The applicant also stated to the agents that he left El Salvador on December 15, 2005, traveled through Guatemala, and then entered Mexico on January 5, 2005. Therefore, the applicant could not have established his continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and his continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001. 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 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.