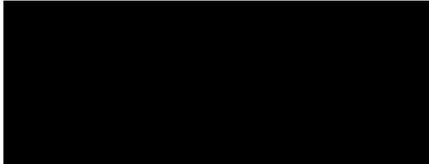




U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE: [REDACTED] Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER Date: OCT 01 2007
[EAC 06 221 76436]

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 Vermont 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, Vermont 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 Honduras 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 that the applicant had not established that he had continuously resided in the United States since December 30, 1998 and that he had been continuously physically present in this country since January 5, 1999.

On appeal, the applicant requests that his case be re-opened to give him the opportunity to be legal in this country. He states that he has answered all the requests that he has received from Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) and that since he came to the United States in 1998, he has never been in any kind of trouble nor has he ever been stopped by any official of CIS. The applicant further states that he wants to live in this country, be employed and to help his family. The applicant provides additional documentation in support of his claim.

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 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. The initial registration period for Hondurans was from January 5, 1999, through August 20, 1999. The record shows that the applicant filed his application with Citizenship and Immigration Services on May 9, 2006.

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 November 30, 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 evidence establishing his continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States. The applicant, in response, provided 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.

The applicant has submitted some documentation for 1998 and 1999. These include an affidavit dated December 18, 2006 from [REDACTED] who states that she knew him from 1998. He also submits twenty-one monthly payment coupons to Elite Premium Finance, Inc. in Coral Gables, Florida with an earliest due date of February 10, 1999 along with twenty-four monthly rent receipts with an earliest date of January 1, 1999. The applicant forwards a copy of a letter from [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] Church in Miami, Florida, who states that the applicant has been coming to the church since 1999. Finally, he forwards twenty-four Western Union money transfer forms and twelve medical documents in his name dating back to February 12, 1999.

It is noted that affidavits from acquaintances are not, by themselves, persuasive evidence of residence or physical presence. Furthermore, the letter from [REDACTED] has little evidentiary weight or probative value as it does not provide basic information that is expressly required by 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a)(2)(v). Specifically, the letter does not show his inclusive dates of membership and state the address(s) where the applicant resided during the membership period. Finally, the dates on the Western Union money transfer forms and the medical documents appear to have been altered.

The applicant has not submitted sufficient evidence to establish continuous residence and continuous physical presence during the requisite period. Consequently, it is determined that the applicant has not established his continuous residence and continuous physical presence during the required time period. 8 C.F.R. §§ 244.2 (b) and (c). Therefore, the director's decision is affirmed for these 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 temporary protected status has the burden of proving that he or she meets the requirements cited 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.