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**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

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[REDACTED]

OCT 31 2007

FILE:

[REDACTED]

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date:

[EAC 06 255 82433]

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Wiemann".

for 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 (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 director determined that the applicant failed to establish she: 1) had continuously resided in the United States since December 30, 1998; 2) had been continuously physically present in the United States since January 5, 1999; and 3) was eligible for late registration. The director, therefore, denied the application.

On appeal, the applicant states that she has been in the United States since 1998 and has provided all of the requested evidence. The applicant also submits evidence in an attempt to establish continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the qualifying period.

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, 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.

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 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 January 5, 2009, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite period.

The initial registration period for Hondurans was from January 5, 1999 to August 20, 1999. The record shows that the applicant filed this application on June 12, 2006.

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).

The first issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant is eligible for late registration.

The record of proceeding confirms that the applicant filed her application after the initial registration period had closed. To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period from January 5, 1999 through August 20, 1999, she fell within the provisions described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2) (listed above). If the qualifying condition or application has expired or been terminated, the individual must file within a 60-day period immediately following the expiration or termination of the qualifying condition in order to be considered for the late initial registration. 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(g).

On December 13, 2006, the applicant was provided the opportunity to submit evidence establishing her eligibility for late registration as set forth in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). The applicant was also requested to submit evidence establishing her nationality and identity, her continuous residence in the United States since December 30, 1998 and her continuous physical presence in the United States from January 5, 1999 to the date of filing the application. The applicant, in response, provided evidence in an attempt to establish continuous residence and

continuous physical presence during the qualifying period. She did not present evidence of her eligibility for late registration. Therefore, the director denied the application.

On appeal, the applicant states that she entered the United States in 1998 and has provided all of the requested evidence. The applicant also submits evidence in an attempt to establish continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the qualifying period. However, this does not mitigate the applicant's failure to file her TPS application within the initial registration period. Consequently, the director's conclusion that the applicant failed to establish her eligibility for late registration will be affirmed.

The second and third issues in this proceeding are whether the applicant has established her continuous residence in the United States since December 30, 1998, and her continuous physical presence in the United States since January 5, 1999.

As stated above, the applicant was requested on December 13, 2006 to submit evidence establishing her qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States. In response, the applicant submitted the following documentation:

1. Copies of money transfer receipts dated February 10, 1999, April 20, 1999, June 25, 1999, August 1, 1999, May 20, 2000, October 10, 2001, July 5, 2001, September 30, 2002, October 29, 2006, November 21, 2006, and December 17, 2006.
2. Copies of receipts from AAA Bonding Agency dated September 3, 2003, October 4, 2003, November 4, 2003, December 4, 2003, June 3, 2004, August 2, 2004, and November 4, 2004.
3. Copies of receipts from various retail stores.
4. Copies of money order receipts dated November 4, 1998, June 23, 1999, July 19, 1999, August 9, 1999, August 24, 1999, August 23, 1999, September 20, 1999, October 5, 1999, October 21, 1999, December 6, 1999, January 4, 2000, January 22, 2000, March 29, 2000, May 25, 2000, July 25, 2000, September 24, 2000, March 19, 2001, July 3, 2001, August 14, 2001, October 5, 2001, January, 2002, February 18, 2002, February 25, 2002, March 24, 2002, April 4, 2002, April 25, 2002, July 2, 2002, July 9, 2002, July 22, 2002, August 27, 2002, November 2, 2003, February 1, 2004, June 8, 2004, and July 3, 2004.
5. A copy of the applicant's Honduran passport.
6. Copies of hand-written receipts dated July 7, 2006, and December 19, 2006 and copies of two date-stamped envelopes dated November 6, 2000 and November 11, 2000.
7. Copies of documents already part of the record.

The director concluded that the applicant had failed to establish her qualifying residence and physical presence in the United States during the requisite periods and denied the application. On appeal, the applicant submits:

8. Copies of 2001 and 2002 tax documents.

9. Copies of receipts from various retail stores.
10. Copies of money transfer receipts dated January 5, 1999, March 4, 1999, December 22, 1999, January 2, 2000, August 22, 2000, February 1, 2000, June 5, 2001, August 2, 2001, August 9, 2001, January 5, 2002, June 2, 2002, July 5, 2002, February 11, 2003, June 5, 2003, and July 9, 2003.
11. Copies of money order receipts dated April 23, 1999, June 16, 1999, August 5, 1999, August 20, 1999, and November 5, 2005.

The passport establishes the applicant's nationality and identity. The various retail store and money order receipts do not bear the applicant's name or indicate any connection to the applicant. Therefore, the receipts are of no probative value. One of the money transfer receipts indicates a date of January 5, 1999, and is the earliest date presented as evidence of the applicant's presence in the United States during the requisite period. Therefore, the evidence presented is of little or no probative value.

The applicant has not submitted sufficient evidence to establish her continuous residence in the United States since December 30, 1998, and her continuous physical presence in the United States since January 5, 1999. She has, therefore, failed to establish that she 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 temporary protected status on these grounds will also be affirmed.

Beyond the decision of the director, it is noted that the applicant provided a photocopy of the first page of her passport in an attempt to establish her nationality and her identification. However, the passport was signed by the applicant and issued in Honduras on August 9, 2004. This is further evidence that the applicant has not met the continuous residence and physical presence criteria described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(b) and (c).

It is also noted that the record of proceeding reflects that on July 28, 2004, an immigration judge ordered the applicant removed from the United States to Honduras. A Warrant of Removal/Deportation, Form I-205, was issued on November 1, 2004.

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.