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

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FILE:



Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date:

SEP 10 2007

[EAC 06 199 70208]

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:

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 "Robert R. Wiemann".

Robert R. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The Director, Vermont Service Center (VSC), denied the application. The application is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant claims to be a native and citizen of El Salvador who seeks 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 she was eligible for late registration and because she failed to provide evidence of her identity and nationality. The director also found that the applicant had failed to establish her qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States.

On appeal, the applicant asserts that she did not initially apply for TPS because she was out of status and was afraid that, if she did apply, she would be deported. The applicant submits additional documentation in support of her 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 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.

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 Salvadorans must demonstrate continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence since March 9, 2001.

The initial registration period for Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001, through September 9, 2002. Subsequent extensions of the TPS designation have been granted, with the latest extension valid until March 9, 2009, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite time period.

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

The burden of proof is on 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 record reveals that the applicant filed her current TPS application with CIS on April 17, 2006 - almost four years after the close of the initial registration period for Salvadorans. The director accepted it under the late initial filing provisions of 8 C.F.R. In support of her application, the applicant only submitted a copy of a TPS application dated March 22, 2006 with a corresponding CIS Rejection Notice. That application had been rejected for being incomplete.

On November 22, 2006, the director requested that the applicant submit evidence establishing her eligibility for late registration as set forth in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2) and proof of identity and nationality. The director

also requested that the applicant submit evidence establishing her qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States.

In response, the applicant submitted several letters from individuals who know her, hospital bills from 2004, and her child's birth certificate, indicating that the child was born on September 28, 2004, in Prince William County, Virginia.

The director determined that the applicant had failed to establish she was eligible for late registration, had failed to establish her identity and nationality, had failed to establish her qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence, and denied the application on February 5, 2007.

On appeal, the applicant reasserts her claim and submits further evidence of her continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States. The evidence submitted did not overcome the applicant's failure to file her TPS application within the initial registration period. The applicant has not submitted any evidence to establish that she has met any of the criteria for late registration described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application on this ground will be affirmed.

The applicant did not submit evidence of identity and nationality as required under 8 C.F.R. § 244.9. Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application on this ground will also be affirmed.

Furthermore, the documentation submitted by the applicant fails to establish her qualifying residence and continuous physical presence. The birth certificate of the applicant's child and the hospital bills only establish residence and physical presence in 2004. The letters have little probative value and can be given little evidentiary weight as they are not sworn to, do not provide the affiants' addresses, relationship to the applicant, or full information and/or complete details relating to the applicant's continuous residence and continuous physical presence, as required by 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a)(2)(vi). The tax returns submitted by the applicant can be given little weight as they are not accompanied by certification of filing with the Federal, state or local government, as required by 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a)(2)(i). The applicant has not submitted sufficient credible evidence to establish her qualifying continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, or her continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001. 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 on this ground will also 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 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.