

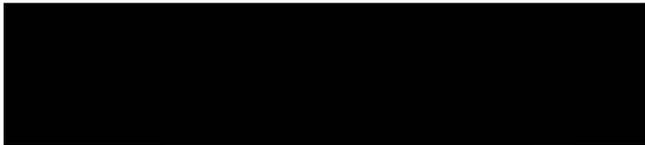
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
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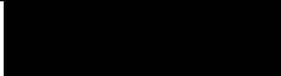


U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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FILE:



[EAC 06 178 51137]

OFFICE: Vermont Service Center

DATE:

APR 022008

INRE:

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.

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 on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and 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 she had: 1) continuously resided in the United States since February 13, 2001; and, 2) been continuously physically present in the United States since March 9, 2001.

On appeal, counsel for the applicant states that the applicant is eligible for late registration because she is the child of an alien currently eligible 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 is eligible for TPS only if such alien establishes that he or she:

- (a) Is a national of a 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
- (t)
  - (1) Registers for Temporary Protected Status 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.

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. The designation of TPS for El Salvadorans has been extended several times, with the latest extension valid until March 9, 2009, 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).

The applicant filed her TPS application on May 19, 2006, under CIS receipt number EAC 06 17851137. She was requested to submit evidence establishing her continuous residence since **February** 13, 2001 and continuous physical presence since March 9, 2001, in the United States. The applicant, in response, provided copies of her mother's Employment Authorization Cards.

The director determined that the applicant had failed to submit sufficient evidence to establish her eligibility for TPS and denied the application on September 9, 2006.

On appeal, counsel for the applicant states that the applicant should be granted TPS on the grounds of her prima facie eligibility because of her mother's TPS status.

While the child of an eligible TPS registrant is eligible to submit a late initial registration, these regulations do not relax the requirements for eligibility for TPS. The child is still required to meet the continuous residence and the continuous physical presence requirements as provided in 8 C.F.R. §§ 244.2(b) and (c). Counsel for the applicant stated in a letter dated October 27, 2006 that the applicant did not enter the United States until November 9, 2005.

Furthermore, the record also reveals that the applicant was apprehended near Roma, Texas by the U.S. Border Patrol as she attempted to illegally enter the United States on November 9, 2005, which is subsequent to the eligibility period. It is noted that the applicant stated on her TPS application that she arrived in the United States in December 10, 2005. Consequently, the applicant did not reside in the United States as of February 13, 2001, and was not physically present in the United States from March 9, 2001 to the filing date of this application. Therefore, she could not have satisfied the continuous residence and continuous physical presence requirements. The director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status 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.