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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

MI

[REDACTED]

FILE:

[REDACTED]

[EAC 03 213 50905]

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: FEB 02 2005

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 "Robert P. Wiemann".

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the Acting Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) 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 acting director denied the application because the applicant failed to establish that she was eligible for late registration.

On appeal, the applicant submits a brief statement and additional documentation.

Section 244(c) of the Act, and the related regulations in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2, provide that an applicant 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.

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 in the United States since January 5, 1999. The initial registration period for Hondurans was from January 5, 1999, through August 20, 1999. The record reveals that the applicant filed her initial Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), now Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), on July 7, 2003.

To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period, she was either in a valid immigration status, had an application pending for relief from removal, was a parolee, or was the spouse or child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant, and she had filed an application for late registration within 60 days of the expiration or termination of the conditions described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2).

The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that she meets the above requirements. Applicants shall submit all documentation as required in the instructions or requested by 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 her burden of proof the applicant must provide supporting documentary evidence of eligibility apart from her own statements. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

In support of her initial Form I-821, the applicant submitted photocopies of the following documentation:

1. Her Honduran birth certificate, with no English translation;
2. A letter from [REDACTED] Mechanicsville, Maryland, dated June 21, 2003, stating that she has been employed with the company "on and off since 1998;"
3. A birth certificate for her son, [REDACTED] showing that he was born on April 4, 2002, in Washington, D.C. The name of the child's father is listed as [REDACTED]
4. An affidavit of parentage, showing that the applicant and [REDACTED] the parents [REDACTED] born on [REDACTED] in Cheverly, Maryland.

On August 8, 2003, the applicant was requested 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 to establish her qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods. The applicant failed to respond to the request.

The acting director determined that the applicant had failed to establish she was eligible for late registration and denied the application on October 27, 2003.

On appeal, the applicant submits photocopies of the following additional documentation:

5. Her Internal Revenue Service (IRS) 2000 Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, indicating an income of \$3,757.00 from [REDACTED], Fairfax, Virginia;
6. An un-translated letter, in Spanish, to the applicant, dated August 23, 2003, from the Maryland Department of Human Resources.

The applicant asserts on appeal that she is married to [REDACTED] [EAC 03 911 62158], a Honduran national who has TPS. The applicant did not submit evidence of her marriage to [REDACTED] or evidence of his TPS.

The applicant has submitted documentation in an attempt to establish her qualifying residence and physical presence in the United States. However, this evidence does not mitigate the applicant's failure to file her Form I-821 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 for temporary protected status will be affirmed.

It is noted that, beyond the decision of the director, the applicant has not submitted sufficient evidence to establish her nationality. Any document containing a foreign language submitted to CIS shall be accompanied by a full English language translation that the translator has certified as complete and accurate, and by the translator's certification that he or she is competent to translate from the foreign language into English. 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(3). As the applicant has failed to submit an English translation of her Honduran birth certificate, that document cannot be considered to establish her nationality.

The applicant has also not submitted sufficient evidence to establish that she satisfies the continuous residence and continuous physical presence requirements described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(b) and (c). Therefore, the application also cannot be approved for these reasons.

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.