U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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Washington, DC 20529

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[redacted]

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FILE: [redacted] Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: MAR 07 2005

[WAC 03 258 53132]

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.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the Director, California 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 was eligible for late registration. The director also found that the applicant had failed to establish continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001.

On appeal, the applicant requested a 30-extension in which to submit additional evidence in support of her claim of continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite periods. To date, no additional evidence has been received. Therefore, the record will be considered complete.

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 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 § 244.3;

(e) Is not ineligible under § 244.4; and

(f) (1) Registers for Temporary Protected Status during the initial registration period announced by pubic 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.

The phrase brief, casual, and innocent absence, as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, means a departure from the United States that satisfies the following criteria:

(1) Each such absence was of short duration and reasonably calculated to accomplish the purpose(s) for the absence;

(2) The absence was not the result of an order of deportation, an order of voluntary departure, or an administrative grant of voluntary departure without the institution of deportation proceedings; and

(3) The purposes for the absence from the United States or actions while outside of the United States were not contrary to law.

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. A subsequent extension of the TPS designation has been granted by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, with validity until March 9, 2005, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite time period. The record reveals that the applicant filed her application with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on September 5, 2003.

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 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 proceedings 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, 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 director determined that the applicant had failed to establish she was eligible for late registration and denied the application on March 2, 2004.

The record contains a photocopy of a Salvadoran marriage certificate with English translation indicating that [redacted] were married in San Rafael Obrajuelo, La Paz, El Salvador, on October 10, 1996. The record also contains a photocopy of an Employment Authorization Card valid from May 5, 2001 to September 9, 2002, indicating that [redacted] had applied for TPS. Finally, CIS computer records indicate that [redacted], CIS record [redacted] filed his TPS application on April 20, 2001, and his application was approved on July 19, 2001.

In view of the foregoing, it is concluded that the applicant has submitted sufficient evidence that, during the initial registration period for Salvadorans, she was the wife of an alien who was currently eligible to be a TPS registrant . Therefore, she has met the criteria for late registration described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2)(iv). Consequently, the applicant has overcome this ground for the denial of her application.

The second issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant has established her continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, or her continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001.

The applicant did not provide any evidence in an attempt to establish continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001 with her TPS application.

The director determined that the applicant had failed to submit sufficient evidence to establish her eligibility for TPS and denied the application on March 2, 2004.

On appeal, the applicant has not provided any additional evidence to establish her qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite periods. It is noted that the record indicates that the applicant was apprehended by the United States Border Patrol on May 3, 2001, near Tucson, Arizona and placed in removal proceedings. Although the applicant claims on the application to have entered the United States in February 2001, it appears that she did not actually enter the United States until May 2001, and, therefore, she cannot establish continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and 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 for TPS on these grounds will be affirmed.

It is noted that the applicant requested asylum on May 1, 2002. On November 20, 2002, an Immigration Judge denied the applicant's asylum application and ordered her removed from the United States.

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.