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U.S. Citizenship  
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Services

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MI

FILE:

[LIN 03 255 51849]

Office: Nebraska Service Center

Date:

**JUL 26 2007**

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.

  
Robert P. Wiemann, Chief  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application was denied by the Director, Nebraska 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 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 for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1254, because the applicant failed to establish he was eligible for late registration.

As stated in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, "register" means "to properly file, with the director, a completed application, with proper fee, for Temporary Protected Status during the registration period designated under section 244(b) of the Act."

The record reveals that the applicant did file an initial application for TPS [LIN 01 143 50224] during the initial registration period. That application was denied on September 18, 2001 for abandonment, because the applicant failed to appear for his scheduled fingerprint appointment. On October 31, 2001, the applicant filed a motion to reopen. The director approved the motion on December 17, 2001; however, the application was denied on March 11, 2002, due to abandonment.

On July 29, 2002, the applicant filed a subsequent application [LIN 02 251 51520] which was denied on January 14, 2003.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, [LIN 03 255 51849] on August 25, 2003. The director denied this application because it was filed outside of the initial registration period and because the applicant had failed to establish his eligibility for filing under the provisions of late registration. The director also determined that the applicant failed to establish his qualifying continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and his continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821 on August 25, 2003. Since his previous application was denied on January 14, 2003, the current application cannot be considered as a re-registration. Therefore, this application can only be considered as a late registration.

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 designated by the Attorney General 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.

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 that they have continuously resided in the United States since February 13, 2001, and that they have been continuously physically present since March 9,

2001. Subsequent extensions of the TPS designation have been granted, with the latest extension valid until September 9, 2007, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite time period.

The initial registration period for El Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001 through September 9, 2002. The record reveals that the applicant filed his application with the Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), on August 25, 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).

On December 12, 2003, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing his 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 his date of entry into the United States as of February 13, 2001, his continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and his continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001. In response, the applicant provided some evidence of his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States; however, he did not submit any evidence to establish his eligibility for late registration. The director determined that the applicant had failed to establish he was eligible for late registration. The director also determined that the applicant failed to establish his continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and his continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001. Therefore, the director denied the application on January 30, 2004.

On appeal, the applicant submits the following documentation in support of his eligibility for TPS: a letter dated December 19, 2003, from [REDACTED], Public Accountant, who stated that the applicant had worked for [REDACTED] Mexican Grill in Aurora, Colorado from August 2001 to December 2001; a copy of a loan application dated September 19, 2001; a copy of the applicant's automobile policy reinstatement notice dated November 15, 2001; a letter from the Firstbank of Aurora dated April 16, 2002; a billing statement dated May 12, 2002, from Sprint PCS; a copy of the applicant's automobile policy premium notice dated December 27, 2001; copies of two envelopes addressed to the applicant in the United States bearing postmark dates of August 16, 2001 and December 21, 2001; and copies of two certificates dated November 10, 2002 and December 27, 2002.

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

The record of proceedings confirms that the applicant filed his application after the initial registration period had closed. To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period, he 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 he 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).

On appeal, the applicant submits evidence in an attempt to establish his date of entry, his continuous residence, and his continuous physical presence in the United States. However, this evidence does not mitigate the applicant's failure to file his Application for Temporary Protected Status within the initial registration period. The applicant has not submitted any evidence to establish that he has met any of the criteria for late registration described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). Consequently, the director's conclusion that the applicant had failed to establish his eligibility for late registration will be affirmed.

The second issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant has established his date of entry and his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States.

A review of the record of proceedings reflects that the applicant submitted copies of his Colorado Driver's License issued on September 1, 2000, which indicates that the applicant was in the United States prior to February 13, 2001; however, the remaining evidence submitted by the applicant post dates the beginning of the requisite time periods for continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States. It is determined that the documentation submitted by the applicant is not sufficient to establish that he satisfies the continuous residence and continuous physical presence requirements 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.

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.