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**U.S. Department of Homeland Security**  
20 Mass. Ave., N.W., Rm 3000  
Washington, DC 20529



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

M,



FILE: [REDACTED]  
[WAC 05 124 72066]

Office: California Service Center

Date: **SEP 10 2007**

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, Chief  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application was denied by the Director, California Service Center. A subsequent appeal was dismissed by the Chief, Administrative Appeals Office (AAO). The matter is now before the AAO on a motion to reopen. The motion to reopen will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Honduras 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 on June 2, 2006, because the applicant failed to establish she was eligible for late registration.

A subsequent appeal from the director's decision was dismissed on March 5, 2007, after the AAO also concluded that the applicant had failed to establish that she was eligible for late registration. The Chief of the AAO also concluded that the applicant had failed to establish her qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States. On April 2, 2007, the applicant submitted this motion to reopen.

On motion to reopen, the applicant reasserts her claim of eligibility for TPS. The applicant also submits some evidence in an attempt to establish her eligibility for late TPS registration, and her qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite periods.

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 § 244.3;
- (e) Is not ineligible under § 244.4; and
- (f)
  - (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 re-parole; 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 Hondurans must demonstrate that they have continuously resided in the United States since December 30, 1998, and that they have been continuously physically present 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 application with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), on February 1, 2005.

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

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 applicant states, in her motion, that she entered the United States in September 1997. She further states that she has answered all requests for documents received from CIS. Along with her motion, the applicant provides some documentation in an attempt to establish her eligibility for TPS.

The applicant's motion to reopen consists of documentation relating to her claim of continuous residence since December 30, 1998, and continuous physical presence since January 5, 1999, in the United States. However, this evidence does not mitigate the applicant's failure to file her Application for Temporary Protected Status 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). As such, this issue on which the underlying decision was based has not been overcome on motion.

In addition, the Chief of the AAO concluded that the applicant did not establish her qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods.

Along with her motion, the applicant provides the following: a copy of the biographical page of her Honduran passport; a copy of a record search from the Circuit and County Courts of Dade County, Florida; copies of several money transfer receipts dated from December 22, 2003, to March 26, 2007; copies of several hand-written receipts dated May 18, 2004 to January 18, 2005; a copy of a receipt dated May 3, 2005, from the Division of Driver Licenses, Coral Gables, Florida; and copies of cash register and money order receipts that do not bear any name.

The applicant submits cash register and money order receipts from various merchants; however, these receipts do not reflect the applicant's name. Therefore, these receipts provide little, if any, credible weight in these proceedings. Furthermore, the money transfer receipts as well as the hand-written receipts all post-date the beginning of the requisite time periods for continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States. The applicant has not submitted sufficient credible evidence to establish her continuous residence in the United States since December 30, 1998, and her continuous physical presence in the United States since January 5, 1999. The applicant has, therefore, failed to establish that she has met the criteria described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2 (b) and (c). Consequently, this issue on which the underlying decision was based also has not been overcome on motion.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the applicant. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. That burden has not been met since the applicant has not provided any new facts or additional evidence to overcome the previous decision of the AAO. Accordingly, the motion to reopen will be dismissed and the previous decision of the AAO will not be disturbed.

**ORDER:** The motion to reopen is dismissed. The previous decision of the AAO dated March 5, 2007, is affirmed.