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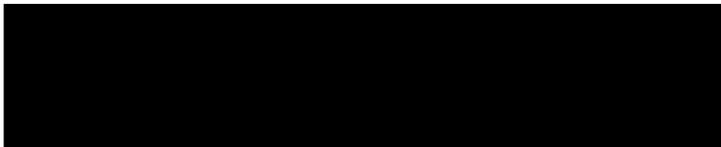
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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Washington, DC 20529



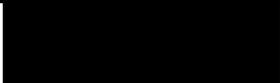
U.S. Citizenship
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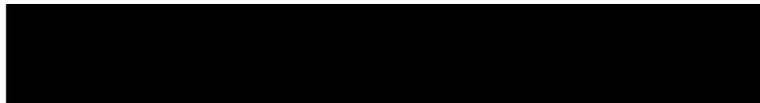
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[EAC 06 245 73915]



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, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant claims to be a 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 director denied the application because the applicant failed to establish that she had continuously resided in the United States since December 30, 1998, and had been continuously physically present in the United States since January 5, 1999.

On appeal, the applicant asserts that she is eligible for late registration as she is a child of a TPS registrant. As evidence, the applicant submits additional copies of the English translation of her birth certificate and the employment authorization card for her mother, a Honduran national.

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 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
- (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 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 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 application with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on May 24, 2006.

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 November 8, 2006, 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 establishing her qualifying residence and physical presence in the United States. The applicant, in response, provided copies of: 1) her school identification card for 2006-2007 and progress report from Madison Middle School dated November 22, 2006; 2) her immunization record reflecting vaccinations given in 1992, 1993, 1997 and 2003; and 3) her mother's employment authorization card.

The director determined that the applicant had established her eligibility for late registration, but failed to establish that she had continuously resided in the United States since December 30, 1998, and had been continuously physically present in the United States since January 5, 1999. The director noted that in another application [REDACTED], the record reflects that the applicant was apprehended by the United States Border Patrol on March 24, 2003, near Roma, Texas. At the time of her apprehension, the applicant admitted to having entered the United States by wading across the Rio Grand River on March 4, 2003. Accordingly, on January 19, 2007, the director denied the application.

While the applicant has submitted evidence to establish that she has met the criteria for late registration as she is a child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant; this requirement alone does not render the applicant eligible for the benefit being sought. The applicant has not submitted any evidence to establish that she has met the criteria for residence and physical presence described in 8 C.F.R. §§ 244.2(b) and (c). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for TPS will be affirmed.

It is noted that on March 24, 2003, a Notice to Appear, Form I-862, dated March 24, 2003, was issued. However, on August 13, 2004, the proceedings were terminated without prejudice.

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.