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



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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FILE: [REDACTED] Office: Vermont Service Center Date: JAN 03 2008  
[EAC 0522370064]  
[REDACTED]

INRE: 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, Chief  
Administrative Appeals Office

(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 continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001. Subsequent extensions of the TPS designation have been granted, with the latest extension valid until March 9, 2009, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite time period.

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 Citizenship and Immigration Services (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 initial registration period for Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001, through September 9, 2002. The record reveals that the applicant filed his application with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on May 11, 2005. To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period he fell within at least one of the provisions described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2) above.

On May 16, 2006, 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 qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States. The applicant, in response, provided documentation relating to his residence and physical presence in the United States.

The director determined that the applicant had failed to establish he was eligible for late registration and denied the application on March 14, 2007.

On appeal, the applicant asks that CIS approve his application.

The applicant has not articulated any basis of eligibility for late registration. The applicant submitted evidence in an attempt to establish his **qualifying** residence and 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 continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, or his continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001.

As stated above, the applicant was requested on May 16, 2006, to submit evidence establishing, is **qualifying** continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States. The record does not indicate that the applicant responded.

The director determined that the applicant had failed to submit sufficient evidence to establish his eligibility for TPS and denied the application on March 14, 2007.

On appeal, the applicant reasserts his claim and submits additional documentation.

The record contains the following documentation with regard to the applicant's **qualifying residence** and presence.

1. Handwritten letter dated March 5, 2005, by \_\_\_\_\_, asserting he has known the applicant since February 15, 2001.
2. A bank account statement from January 28, 2005.
3. A copy of a certificate of ordainment dated July 12, 2004.
4. A copy of a letter from the state corporation commission to the applicant dated September 28, 2004.
5. A letter from Captain \_\_\_\_\_ of the Salvation Army dated March 2, 2005, asserting he has known the applicant and his wife since February 2001.
6. A letter from \_\_\_\_\_ dated July 24, 2006, asserting the applicant opened a bank account at the Bank of America on October 18, 2001.
7. A letter from \_\_\_\_\_ of the Salvation Army, dated August 16, 2006, asserting he has known the applicant since February 2001.

The letters provided by the applicant are not supported by any other corroborative evidence. While 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a)(2) specifically states that additional documents such as letters "may" be accepted in support of the applicant's claim, the regulations do not suggest that such evidence alone is sufficient to establish the applicant's

qualifying residence or physical presence in the United States. These letters are generic in nature, asserting only that the writers have known the applicant since the statutory date of February 2001, and lack any verifiable information, and are unsupported by any contemporaneous documentation. The applicant claims to have lived in the United States since February 6, 2001. It is reasonable to expect that the applicant would have some other type of contemporaneous evidence to support these letters; however, no such evidence has been provided. The sufficiency of all evidence will be judged according to its relevancy, consistency, credibility, and probative value. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

The remaining documentation might be considered authentic, but even in a light most favorable to applicant does not cover any dates prior to 2004.

It is determined that the documentation submitted by the applicant is not sufficient to establish that he satisfies the residence and 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 will 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.