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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

MI

[REDACTED]

FILE:

[REDACTED]
[EAC 02 047 56305]

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: DEC 05 2005

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:

[REDACTED]

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
Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied due to abandonment by the Director, Vermont Service Center. The matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO). Ordinarily when an application is denied due to abandonment, the AAO lacks jurisdiction over the corresponding motion. In this case, however, the application was denied due to abandonment in error, and, therefore, the submission will be heard as an appeal. The appeal will be sustained and the application will be approved.

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 initially denied the application after determining that the applicant had abandoned his application by failing to appear for scheduled fingerprinting.

The regulations at 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(e)(1), (2), and (4) describe the requirements for fingerprinting that the applicant must meet in order to comply with the requirements for this type of benefit application.

If all requested initial evidence and requested additional evidence is not submitted by the required date, the application or petition shall be considered abandoned and, accordingly, shall be denied. 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(13). This regulation further provides that an application shall be considered abandoned and shall be denied if: an individual requested to appear for fingerprinting does not appear; CIS does not receive his or her request for rescheduling by the date of the fingerprinting appointment; or, the applicant has not withdrawn the application.

A denial due to abandonment may not be appealed, but an applicant or petitioner may file a motion to reopen. 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(15).

The record reveals that the applicant filed his initial TPS application on October 19, 2001. On August 25, 2004, the director issued a decision informing the applicant that his TPS application had been deemed abandoned and was denied for lack of prosecution due to the applicant's failure to appear for his scheduled fingerprinting appointment. The director advised the applicant that, while the decision could not be appealed, the applicant could file a motion to reopen within 30 days.

On appeal, the applicant states that he would like another appointment for fingerprinting. He asks that his permission to work legally in the United States be extended under TPS. The applicant does not submit any additional evidence in support of the appeal.

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 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 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.

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. On July 9, 2002, the Attorney General announced an extension of the TPS designation until September 9, 2003. Subsequent extensions of the TPS designation have been granted with validity of the latest extension until September 9, 2006, 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 initial TPS application with the Immigration and Naturalization Service, now Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), on October 19, 2001.

The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that he 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 burden of proof, the applicant must provide supporting documentary evidence of eligibility apart from his own statements. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

The applicant's record contains a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) fingerprint results report, processed by the FBI on January 7, 2002, reflecting that the applicant was identified as not having a criminal or other record as of that date. In addition, the record contains two fingerprint notifications for the applicant to appear on July 7, 2003, and on March 24, 2004, to have his fingerprints taken. The director determined that the applicant had abandoned his application because he did not appear for the March 24, 2004, fingerprinting appointment. The record, however, contains another fingerprint results report, processed by the FBI on May 20, 2005, again reflecting that the applicant was identified as not having a criminal or other record as of that date. Consequently, review of the record indicates that the applicant has overcome the sole reason for denial of his TPS application.

The applicant has submitted sufficient evidence to establish that he has met the nationality, continuous residence, and continuous physical presence requirements described in 8 C.F.R. §§ 244.2(a), (b) and (c).

Therefore, the director's decision will be withdrawn and the application will be approved.

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 met this burden.

ORDER: The appeal is sustained and the application is approved.