

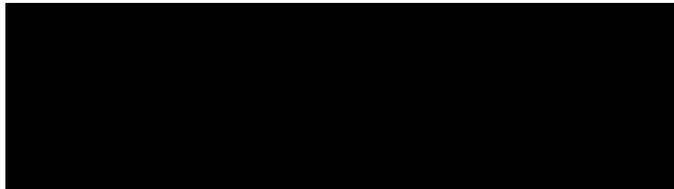
identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy

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



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

PUBLIC COPY



FILE:

Office: California Service Center

Date: **APR 28 2008**

[WAC 05 344 70117]

[EAC 08 023 52721 - motion]

INRE:

Applicant:



APPLICAnON:

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 California Service Center. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. P. Wiemann".

for 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 January 16, 2007, because the applicant failed to establish he was eligible for late registration.

A subsequent appeal from the director's decision was dismissed on October 5, 2007, after the AAO also concluded that the applicant had failed to establish that he was eligible for late registration. The Chief of the AAO also concluded that the applicant had failed to establish his **qualifying** continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States.

On motion to reopen, the applicant reasserts his claim of eligibility for TPS. The applicant also submits some evidence in an attempt to establish his **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 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 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 his initial application with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), on September 8, 2005, over six years after the initial registration period had closed.

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.

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 his motion, that he entered the United States in September 1997. He further states that he has answered all the documents received from CIS. Along with his motion, the applicant provides some documentation in an attempt to establish his qualifying continuous physical presence and continuous residence in the United States during the requisite time periods.

The applicant's motion to reopen consists of documentation relating to his 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 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). 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 his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods.

Along with his motion, the applicant provides copies of the following: several money order receipts that do not bear any name dated January 2005 to October 2007; various hand-written rent receipts, although not continuous, dated January 1999 to June 2001, and January 2003 to June 2007; several hand-written receipts dated January 1997 to September 2007; a pledge notification dated May 11, 2001; a payment receipt from AT & T Broadband dated June 20, 2001; a payment receipt from AT&T cable dated December 18, 2000; a customer receipt from Regions Bank dated July 16, 2007; utility billing statements dated December 23, 2000, and February 25, 2002; and, money transfer receipts dated August 20, 1999, and February 24, 2001.

The copies of money order receipts provided by the applicant do not bear any name. Additionally, although the hand-written receipts "may" be accepted in support of the applicant's claim, the regulations do not suggest that such evidence alone is necessarily sufficient to establish the applicant's qualifying residence or physical presence in the United States. The applicant claims to have lived in the United States since 1997. It is reasonable to expect that the applicant would have some other type of contemporaneous evidence to support these hand-written receipts. The sufficiency of all evidence will be judged according to its relevancy, consistency, credibility, and probative value. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b). 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, 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 October 5, 2007, is affirmed.