

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)  
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090  
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

[REDACTED]

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DATE: DEC 03 2012

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

[REDACTED]

IN RE: Applicant:

[REDACTED]

APPLICATION: Application for Temporary Protected Status under Section 244 of the  
Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1254a

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

[REDACTED]

INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All of the documents related to this matter have been returned to the Vermont Service Center. Please be advised that any further inquiry that you might have concerning your case must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied by us in reaching our decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. The specific requirements for filing such a request can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. All motions must be submitted to the Vermont Service Center by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$630. Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires that any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank, you,

  
Ron Rosenberg  
Acting Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a citizen of El Salvador 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 record reveals that the applicant filed a TPS application, on July 28, 2011, subsequent to the initial registration period and indicated that he was filing an initial TPS application.

The director denied the application on February 1, 2012, because the applicant had failed to establish his continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite period.

On appeal, counsel asserts that the director erred in denying TPS, and contends that the applicant, as a child of an alien who is currently eligible to be a TPS registrant, is not required to establish his continuous residence and his continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite period. Counsel submits a brief.

The AAO has reviewed all of the evidence, and has made a *de novo* decision based on the record and the AAO's assessment of the credibility, relevance and probative value of the evidence.<sup>1</sup>

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 as 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

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<sup>1</sup>The AAO conducts appellate review on a *de novo* basis. The AAO's *de novo* authority is well recognized by the federal courts. See *Soltane v. DOJ*, 381 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2004).

- (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 term *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 term *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.

To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period, he or she was either in a valid immigration status, had an application pending for relief from removal, was a parolee, or was the spouse or child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant, and he or she had filed an application for late registration within 60 days of the expiration or termination of the conditions described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2).

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 United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). 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).

Persons applying for TPS offered to El Salvadorans must demonstrate that they have continuously resided in the United States since February 13, 2001, and that they have been continuously physically present 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 the latest extension granted until September 9, 2013, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite period.

On November 25, 2011, the director issued a notice of intent to deny (NOID) requesting that the applicant submit evidence to establish his eligibility for late initial registration for TPS, and evidence to establish his continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite period. In his denial, the director noted that the applicant responded to the NOID, and the applicant established his eligibility for late initial registration because he was the child of an alien who is currently eligible to be a TPS registrant. However, the director denied TPS because the applicant had failed to establish his continuous residence and his continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite period.

The issues in this proceeding are whether the applicant has established his continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and his continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001.

Counsel's contention that the applicant, as the child of a TPS registrant, is not required by regulation to establish his continuous residence and his continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite period is incorrect. Contrary his contention, although the applicant is eligible for late initial registration (a threshold issue) as the child of a TPS registrant, the applicant must satisfy the requirements for TPS. The regulations under 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 as designated by the Attorney General is eligible for temporary protected status only if such alien establishes the stated requirements, including establishing the requisite continuous residence and continuous physical presence.

As stated above, the applicant was requested on November 25, 2011 to submit evidence establishing his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States. In response, the applicant submitted documentation, including his Driver License information, earnings statements, and tax returns. On appeal, in an attempt to establish his continuous residence the applicant submitted additional evidence, including banking documents, grade reports, school records, earnings statements, and receipts, and some of the same evidence earlier provided. The evidence provided pertains to the period beginning in year 2004. Cumulatively, the evidence of record establishes the applicant's continuous residence from September 2004 through the date he filed his TPS application. The record, however, is devoid of any evidence for the period prior to September 2004. Furthermore, the applicant indicated on his TPS application that he entered the United States on September 3, 2004, and there is no evidence to establish the applicant's prior residence in the United States prior to his date of entry.

The evidence of record does not establish the applicant's continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and his continuous physical presence in the United States from March 9, 2001 through July 28, 2011, the date of filing his TPS application. Therefore, for these reasons the director's decision to deny TPS is 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 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 failed to meet this burden.

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**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.