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U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

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OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
425 Eye Street N.W.
ULLB, 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20536



FILE: [Redacted]
EAC 99 190 52358

Office: Vermont Service Center

Date: 17 JAN 2002

IN RE: Applicant: [Redacted]

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

IN BEHALF OF APPLICANT: Self-represented

copy

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS

Robert P. Wiemann
Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of China who is seeking Temporary Protected Status (TPS) under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1254a.

The director determined that the applicant failed to establish that she is a national of Honduras. The director, therefore, denied the application.

On appeal, the applicant states that even though she is not a national of Honduras, she had resided with her family in that country since 1989.

Section 244(c) of the Act, and the related regulations in 8 C.F.R. 244.2, provide that an alien 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.

The director denied the application because the applicant failed to establish that she is a national of a foreign state designated by the Attorney General (or in the case of an alien having no nationality, is a person who last habitually resided in Honduras) and eligible for the granting of TPS under section 244 of the Act.

The applicant, on appeal, states that she and her family resided in Honduras since 1989, and that she was granted the right to live permanently in Honduras; however, due to the disasters in recent years, they were forced to leave the country. The applicant submits a certification from the General Secretary of Population and Migration in Honduras, and a certification from the Honduran Consul General in New York, indicating that the applicant was granted residency status in Honduras in 1989.

Pursuant to section 244(c) of the Act, an alien who is a national of a foreign state designated under subsection (b) of this section (or in the case of an alien having no nationality, is a person who last habitually resided in such designated state) and who meets the requirements of subsection (c) of this section, may be granted temporary protected status in the United States. Further, 8 C.F.R. 244.2(a) provides that an alien who 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, may be granted TPS. Section 101(a)(21) of the Act defines the term "national" to mean a person owing permanent allegiance to a state.

The record reflects that the applicant entered the United States on December 6, 1995, with a Chinese passport and a U.S. visa issued in Honduras. While the applicant submits evidence to establish that she was granted residency status in Honduras in 1989, no evidence was furnished to establish that she owes permanent allegiance to Honduras, or that she has expressly given up her right to Chinese citizenship. The mere fact that she obtained residency in Honduras does not amount to an express act of relinquishing the Chinese



citizenship since she has been living as a Chinese citizen holding and using Chinese documents.

The applicant is a native and citizen of China and her country has never been designated under section 244 of the Act. Therefore, she does not meet the eligibility requirements of being a national of a state designated under section 244(b) of the Act.

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. Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status will be affirmed, and the appeal will be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed. This decision constitutes a final notice of ineligibility.