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Washington, DC 20529



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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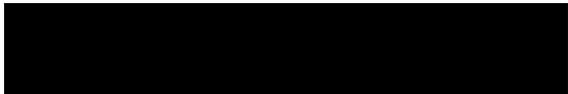


Office: PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT

Date: JAN 12 2005

IN RE:

Applicant:



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.

*Cindy N. Gomez for*

Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application was denied by the District Director, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant claims to be a native and citizen of Liberia 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 because the applicant failed to establish she was eligible for late registration.

On appeal, the applicant submits a statement.

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 record indicates that the applicant was admitted to the United States on June 25, 2000, as a nonimmigrant B-2 visitor, with stay authorized to September 24, 2000.

On June 22, 2001, the applicant filed Form I-589, Application for Asylum and/or Withholding of Removal. The Director of the Newark Asylum Office, Newark, New Jersey, denied the asylum application on September 21, 2001.

Persons applying for TPS offered to Liberians must demonstrate continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States since October 1, 2002. The initial registration period for Liberians was from October 1, 2002 to April 1, 2003. The record reveals that the applicant filed her initial application with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on April 16, 2003.

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 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 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 district director determined that the applicant had failed to establish she was eligible for late registration and denied the application on May 21, 2003.

On appeal, the applicant states that she failed to file her Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, during the initial registration period because she was unemployed during the application period and did not have enough money to pay the application fee. However, this statement was not mitigate the applicant's failure to file her Form I-821 during the initial registration period.

The applicant's asylum application was denied on September 21, 2001. The most recent initial registration period for Liberians subsequent to that date began on October 1, 2002. Therefore, the applicant does not qualify for late initial registration as an alien who had a pending application for asylum and withholding of removal, or as an alien who filed a TPS application within 60 days of the termination of such condition. The applicant has not submitted any evidence to establish that she has met any of the other criteria for late registration described in

8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status will be affirmed.

Beyond the decision of the director, the applicant has not provided sufficient evidence to establish continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States since October 1, 2002.

It is noted that on August 25, 2004, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security re-designated Liberia as a country eligible for TPS. This re-designation allows nationals of Liberia who have been continuously physically present in the United States since August 25, 2004, and who have continuously resided in the United States since October 1, 2002, to apply for TPS. The re-designation of Liberia's TPS designation is effective October 1, 2004, and will remain in effect until October 1, 2005. The registration period began August 25, 2004, and will remain in effect until February 21, 2005. The dismissal of the current appeal does not preclude the applicant from applying for TPS under the new re-designation with a new Form I-821 and appropriate fee.

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.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.