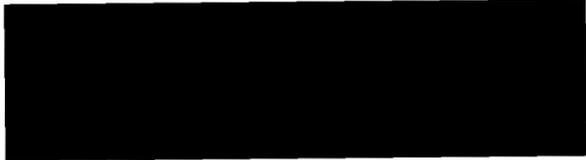




U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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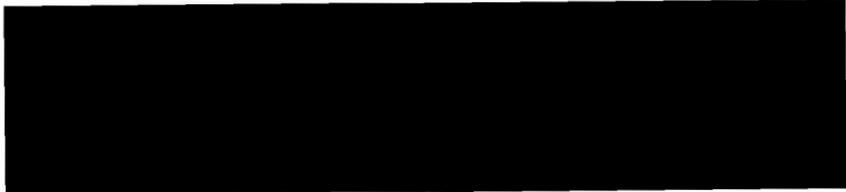
OFFICE: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

DATE: **AUG 14 2006**

[WAC 05 140 82025]

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.

for Robert P. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the Director, California Service Center, 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 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 record reveals that the applicant filed a TPS application during the initial registration period under Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) receipt number WAC 01 186 56938. The director denied that application on July 30, 2004, after determining that the applicant had abandoned his application based on his failure to appear for fingerprinting. The applicant did not file a motion to reopen within 30 days from the date of the denial. It is noted that the applicant was requested on April 29, 2002, to appear for fingerprinting at CIS office in San Francisco on June 7, 2002. The fingerprint notification was sent to the applicant's last known address at [REDACTED] San Mateo, CA; the notice was returned to CIS as undeliverable. The applicant was again requested on February 6, 2004, to appear for fingerprinting at CIS office in San Francisco on March 3, 2004. The fingerprint notification was sent to the applicant's last known address at [REDACTED] Menlo Park, CA. There is no evidence that the notice was returned to CIS as undeliverable; nor is there evidence that the applicant had submitted a change of address.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on February 17, 2005, and indicated that he was re-registering for TPS.

The director denied the re-registration application because the applicant's initial TPS application had been denied and the applicant was not eligible to apply for re-registration for TPS.

On appeal, the applicant asserts that he was given employment authorization cards from 2001 to 2004, and that the issuance of the cards is proof of eligibility for TPS status. This assertion of the applicant, however, is without merit. The fact that the applicant was issued EADs is not evidence that he was approved TPS. Based upon filing of the I-821 application for TPS, the applicant was afforded temporary treatment benefits and was issued Employment Authorization upon establishing *prima facie* eligibility¹ for TPS pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 244.5(b). As provided in 8 C.F.R. § 244.13(a), temporary treatment benefits terminate upon a final determination with respect to the alien's eligibility for TPS.

If the applicant is filing an application as a re-registration, a previous grant of TPS must have been afforded the applicant, as only those individuals who are granted TPS must register annually. In addition, the applicant must continue to maintain the conditions of eligibility. 8 C.F.R. § 244.17.

In this case, the applicant has not previously been granted TPS. Therefore, he is not eligible to re-register for TPS. Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application will be affirmed.

It is noted that the director's decision does not explore the possibility that the applicant was attempting to file a late initial application for TPS instead of an annual re-registration.

¹ Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, *prima facie* means eligibility established with the filing of a completed application for TPS containing factual information that if un rebutted will establish a claim of eligibility under section 244 of the Act.

Section 244(c) of the Act, and the related regulations in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2, provide that an applicant may apply for TPS during the initial registration period, or:

- (f) (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 initial registration period for El Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001, through September 9, 2002. The record reveals that the applicant filed the current application with CIS on February 17, 2005.

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 has failed to provide any evidence to establish that this application should be accepted as a late initial registration under 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). Therefore, the application also must be denied for this reason.

Beyond the decision of the director, it is noted that although the record of proceeding contains an El Salvadoran birth certificate and English translation, the certificate was not accompanied by a photo identification to establish the applicant's nationality and identity as required by 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a)(1). Therefore, the application will also be denied for this reason.

It is also noted that in removal proceedings held in San Francisco, California, on September 15, 1998, the Immigration Judge (IJ) ordered the application for asylum and application for withholding of deportation denied and granted the applicant voluntary departure on or before January 10, 1999 (name used: Hector

Orlando Flores-Nunes, file number [REDACTED] The applicant appealed the IJ's decision to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) on October 9, 1998. On June 26, 2001, the BIA completed action on the appeal and granted the applicant voluntary departure from the United States. There is no evidence the applicant departed from the United States as required.

Additionally, CIS file [REDACTED] contains a fraudulent Form I-551, Alien Registration Receipt Card, under alien number [REDACTED] reflecting the name, [REDACTED] This fraudulent card may render the applicant inadmissible to the United States under section 212(a)(6)(C) of the Act as an alien who, by fraud or willfully misrepresenting a material fact, seeks to procure (or has sought to procure or has procured) a visa, other documentation, or admission into the United States or other benefit provided under this Act.

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.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.