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U.S. Citizenship
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FILE: [REDACTED] Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER Date: FEB 27 2006
[EAC 04 142 52381]

IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

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.

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

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
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 claims to be a 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 director denied the application because the applicant failed to establish that he was eligible for late registration.

On appeal, the applicant submits a brief statement and additional documentation.

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.

Persons applying for TPS offered to El Salvadorans must demonstrate continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence since March 9, 2001. The initial registration period for Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001, through September 9, 2002. The record reveals that the applicant filed his initial Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on April 10, 2004, more than one year and six months after the initial registration period had ended.

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 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 burden of proof the applicant must provide supporting documentary evidence of eligibility apart from his own statements. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

In support of his initial TPS application, the applicant submitted a photocopy of an abstract of his El Salvadoran birth certificate, with English translation.

On June 22, 2004, the director requested the applicant to submit evidence establishing his eligibility for late registration as set forth in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). The record reflects that the applicant failed to respond to the director's request.

The director determined that the applicant had failed to establish that he was eligible for late registration and denied the application on October 20, 2004.

On appeal, the applicant's mother, [REDACTED] states that the applicant qualifies for late registration because he is the child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant. In support of the appeal, the applicant's mother submits a photocopy of her Employment Authorization Document (EAD) indicating that she was granted employment authorization based on having filed an asylum application.

A review of CIS records relating to the applicant's mother reflects that she filed a Form I-589, Application for Asylum or Withholding of Deportation, but has never filed an application for TPS, and is not, therefore, an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant. Since the applicant, during the initial registration period, was not the child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant, he is not eligible for late registration under the provisions of 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2)(iv). 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 submitted sufficient evidence to establish his nationality and identity, as required under the provisions of 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a)(1). The applicant has also failed to establish that he satisfies the continuous residence and continuous physical presence requirements described in 8 C.F.R. §§ 244.2(b) and (c). Therefore, the application must also be denied for these reasons.

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.