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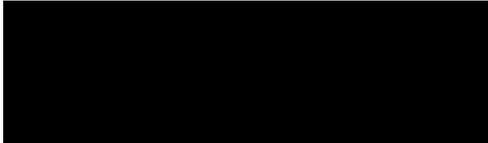
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
20 Mass. Ave., N.W., Rm. A3042  
Washington, DC 20529



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

**M I**



FILE: [REDACTED] Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: FEB 28 2006  
[WAC 05 076 72363]

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.

*Cindy N. Gomez*

Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

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

The applicant is a native and citizen of Honduras 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 after the initial registration period under Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) [receipt number SRC 01 255 56251.] The director denied that application on May 11, 2002, because the applicant had abandoned her application by failing to respond to a request for evidence.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on December 15, 2004, and indicated that she was re-registering for TPS.

On October 11, 2005, the CSC director erroneously noted that the applicant had been granted TPS and “withdrew” that nonexistent grant because she had been convicted of two or more misdemeanors or a felony. However, as indicated above, the applicant’s request for initial registration was denied on May 11, 2002. The director can not withdraw a grant for an application that had never been approved.

If an alien is filing a re-registration application, 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, she is not eligible to re-register for TPS, and the application should have been denied for this reason.

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.

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 Honduras was from January 5, 1999 through August 20, 1999. The record reveals that the applicant filed her current application with CIS on December 15, 2004.

To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period, she fell within at least one of the provisions described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2) above.

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 should also have been denied for this additional reason.

An appeal that is not filed within the time allowed must be rejected as improperly filed. In such a case, any filing fee accepted will not be refunded. 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(2)(v)(B)(1).

Whenever a person has the right or is required to do some act within a prescribed period after the service of a notice upon him and the notice is served by mail, three days shall be added to the prescribed period. Service by mail is complete upon mailing. 8 C.F.R. § 103.5a(b).

The director's decision of denial, dated October 11, 2005, clearly advised the applicant that any appeal must be properly filed within thirty days after service of the decision. 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(2)(i). Coupled with three days for mailing, the appeal, in this case, should have been filed on or before November 14, 2005. The appeal was received at the Texas Service Center on November 25, 2005.

An alien applying for TPS has the burden of proving that he or she meets the above requirements and is otherwise eligible under the provisions of section 244 of the Act.

Based upon the applicant's failure to file a timely appeal, the appeal will be rejected.

**ORDER:** The appeal is rejected.