



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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JUN 27 2006

FILE:

[REDACTED]

Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date:

[WAC 05 064 76628]

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:

[REDACTED]

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 (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant claims to be 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 on August 3, 2001, the applicant filed an earlier TPS application under Citizenship and Immigration (CIS) receipt number SRC 01 255 54814. The Texas Service Center (TSC) Director denied that application due to abandonment on March 11, 2003, because the applicant failed to respond to a request for additional evidence to establish his eligibility for TPS. The applicant had been requested to submit evidence establishing his: eligibility for late initial registration; qualifying continuous residence in the United States since December 30, 1998; continuous physical presence in the United States since January 5, 1999; nationality; and, identity. On December 29, 2003, the applicant filed a motion to reopen the denial decision. The TSC Director dismissed the motion to reopen on September 29, 2004, after determining that it had been untimely filed and that the applicant had not overcome the bases for denial of the application.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on December 3, 2004, and indicated that this was an application for re-registration or extension of TPS benefits.

The director denied this 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 states that he does not understand the reason for the denial of his application because he sent the TPS registration and employment authorization renewal during the regular registration period. The applicant does not submit any additional evidence in support of the appeal.

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.

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 Hondurans was from January 5, 1999, to August 20, 1999. The record reveals that the applicant filed the current application with CIS on December 3, 2004.

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. If the qualifying condition or application has expired or been terminated, the individual must file within a 60-day period immediately following the expiration or termination of the qualifying condition in order to be considered for late initial registration. 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(g).

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). As noted above, the applicant's initial TPS application also was filed outside of the initial registration period that for Hondurans ended on August 20, 1999. The applicant has not established his eligibility for late initial registration, and, therefore, this application must be denied for this reason.

The applicant also failed to submit sufficient credible evidence to establish his date of entry into the United States prior to December 30, 1998, his continuous residence since December 30, 1998, and his continuous physical presence in the United States since January 5, 1999. Some of the evidence for the initial portion of the requisite periods has been altered. For example, the printer's mark on the money transfer receipts

indicates “© 2000” while the handwritten dated are indicated as 1998. Doubt cast on any aspect of the applicant's proof may lead to a reevaluation of the reliability and sufficiency of the remaining evidence offered in support of the application. It is incumbent upon the applicant to resolve any inconsistencies in the record by independent objective evidence, and attempts to explain or reconcile such inconsistencies, absent competent objective evidence pointing to where the truth lies, will not suffice. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582 (BIA 1988). Therefore, the applicant has not met the requirements under 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(b) and (c), and the application must also be denied for this reason.

In addition, the record contains only a photocopy of a birth certificate issued in 2001, with English translation. The applicant failed to submit a national identity document from his country of origin bearing a photograph and/or fingerprint, such as a passport. The birth certificate alone is insufficient to establish the applicant's nationality under the provisions of 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a)(1). Therefore, the application must also be denied for this reason.

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.