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

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

identifying data deleted to prevent clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy
PUBLIC COPY

M1

[redacted]

FILE: [redacted] Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: MAR 27 2006
[WAC 05 099 77441]

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.

for Robert P. Wiemann, Director
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 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 on December 8, 2003, the applicant filed an earlier TPS application under Citizenship and Immigration (CIS) receipt number SRC 04 049 54392. The Texas Service Center Director denied that application on March 26, 2004, because the applicant failed to establish her eligibility for late initial registration. The applicant did not file an appeal from the denial decision.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on January 7, 2005, and indicated 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 maintains that she has lived in the United States since 1998, and would like the opportunity to live here legally and have better employment. 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, she 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 January 7, 2005.

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. 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). The applicant had indicated on her initial TPS application that she entered the United States as a "Visitor." The applicant, however, did not provide: photocopies of her passport visa pages; Form I-94, Arrival and Departure Record; Form I-539, Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status; Form I-20, Certificate of Eligibility for Nonimmigrant Student Status; or other evidence of having been in lawful status at the time of the initial registration period, and/or of filing within 60 days of the termination or change of that condition. Further, as noted above, the applicant's previous TPS application also was filed outside of the initial registration period and was denied for her failure to establish her eligibility for late initial registration. Because the applicant has not established her eligibility for late initial registration, the application also must be denied for this reason.

Beyond the decision of the director, the applicant has also failed to submit sufficient evidence to establish her continuous residence in the United States since December 30, 1998, and her continuous physical presence in the United States since January 5, 1999. The applicant's Honduran License indicates that it was issued to her on January 21, 2003, and precludes a favorable finding as to her continuous residence and continuous physical

presence in the United States during the requite periods. Therefore, the applicant has not established that she has met the requirements under the provisions of 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(b) and (c), and 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.