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FILE:

[REDACTED]
[EAC 03 202 52018]

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: **MAY 09 2006**

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, reopened, and denied again by the Director, Vermont Service Center. The case is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The case will be dismissed.

The applicant is a 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 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.

It is noted that the Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal, indicates that it was prepared by [REDACTED] a notary public in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. However, Ms. [REDACTED] as failed to submit a properly completed Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance of Attorney or Representative, on the applicant's behalf and has also failed to establish that she is authorized under 8 C.F.R. § 292.1 or 292.2 to represent the applicant. Therefore, the applicant is considered to be self-represented in this matter.

As stated in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, "register" means "to properly file, with the director, a completed application, with proper fee, for [TPS] during the registration period designated under section 244(b) of the Act."

The record reveals that the applicant filed a first Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on May 24, 1999, during the initial registration period (EAC 99 209 52083 relates). The director denied the application on June 28, 2000, due to abandonment because the applicant failed to respond to a request for evidence to establish his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods. Since the application was denied due to abandonment there was no appeal available; however, the applicant could have filed a request for a motion to reopen within 30 days from the date of the director's denial. The applicant did not file a motion to reopen during the requisite timeframe.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821 on June 11, 2003. The director denied this second application because it was filed outside of the initial registration period and because the applicant had failed to establish his eligibility for filing under the provisions of late registration. While the director found the applicant ineligible for TPS because he had failed to establish eligibility for late registration, the director's decision did not fully explain the entire basis for denial.

Any Form I-821 application subsequently submitted by the same applicant after an initial application is filed and a decision on that application is rendered, must be considered as either a request for annual re-registration or as a new filing for TPS benefits. If an applicant is filing an application for annual re-registration, a previous grant of TPS must have been afforded the applicant, as only those individuals who are granted TPS must re-register annually. In addition, the applicant must continue to maintain the conditions of TPS eligibility. 8 C.F.R. § 244.17.

Since the applicant's first Form I-821 was denied due to abandonment on June 28, 2000, the current application cannot be considered as an application for annual re-registration. This Form I-821 can only be considered as a

new filing for TPS benefits under the provisions of late registration, since the application was filed outside of the initial registration period.

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 Hondurans must demonstrate that they have continuously resided in the United States since December 30, 1998, and that they have been continuously physically present since January 5, 1999. The initial registration period for Hondurans was from January 5, 1999, through August 20, 1999. As previously indicated, the applicant filed this Form I-821 with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on June 11, 2003, more than three years and ten 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).

On August 19, 2003, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing his eligibility for late registration as set forth in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). The applicant, in response, provided documentation relating to his residence and physical presence. He did not present evidence of his eligibility for late registration.

The director determined that the applicant had failed to establish that he was eligible for late registration and denied the application on August 27, 2004. On October 6, 2004, the applicant submitted a motion to reopen the director's decision. The director dismissed the motion and reaffirmed the decision to deny the application on November 9, 2004. The applicant filed the current appeal of that decision on November 27, 2004.

On appeal, the applicant has submitted additional documentation to establish his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States.

The record confirms that the applicant filed the instant Form I-821 after the initial registration period had expired. Since the applicant's first Form I-821 was denied, the instant Form I-821 cannot be considered as an application for annual re-registration. The instant application can only be considered as a new filing for TPS benefits under the provisions of late registration, since the application was filed outside of the initial registration period. In this case, the applicant has not met any of the criteria for late registration described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). Consequently, the decision to deny the application for Temporary Protected Status will be affirmed.

An alien applying for Temporary Protected Status has the burden of proving that he 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.