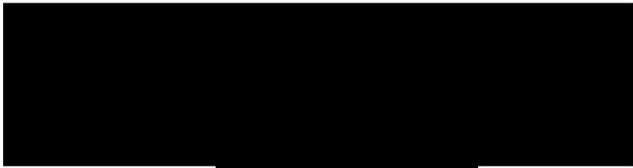


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FILE:

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Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date: **OCT 23 2006**

IN RE:

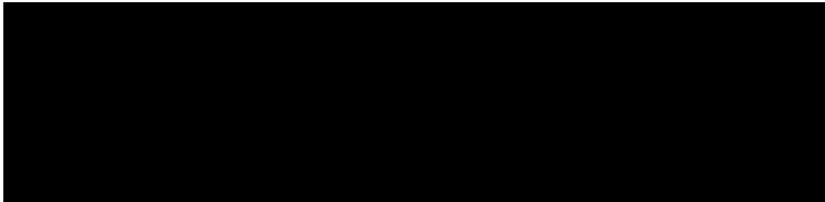
Applicant:



APPLICATION:

Application for Temporary Protected Status under Section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1254

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:



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.

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 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 record reveals that the applicant filed his initial TPS application on June 8, 2000, under Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) receipt number LIN 00 234 51086. The Director, Nebraska Service Center, denied that application on December 14, 2000, because the applicant failed to establish his continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the qualifying period and his eligibility to file for late initial registration. There is nothing in the record to indicate that the applicant appealed the director's decision. The applicant filed a subsequent TPS application on August 24, 2001, under Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) receipt number LIN 01 258 51688. The Director, Nebraska Service Center, denied that application on April 2, 2002, because the applicant failed to establish his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite periods. On April 16, 2002, the applicant filed an appeal from the denial decision. The Director (now Chief), AAO, dismissed that appeal on November 28, 2005. The applicant filed a subsequent TPS application on July 3, 2002, under Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) receipt number LIN 02 237 51023. The Director, Nebraska Service Center, denied that application on December 19, 2003, because the applicant failed to establish his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite periods. On January 5, 2004, the applicant filed an appeal from the denial decision. The Director, AAO, dismissed that appeal on November 28, 2005.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on February 16, 2005, and indicated that he was re-registering for TPS.

The director denied the re-registration 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, counsel for the applicant states that the director abused his discretion in denying the application.

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 February 16, 2005.

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 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).

On appeal, counsel for the applicant states that the director abused his discretion in denying the application. According to counsel, the applicant's mother timely entered the United States and received TPS. However, while regulations may allow children of TPS beneficiaries to file their applications after the initial registration period had closed; these regulations do not relax the requirements for eligibility for TPS. By his own admission, as well as by his parents' admission, the applicant arrived in the United States on June 15, 1999, subsequent to the eligibility period. Therefore, he cannot satisfy the residence and physical requirements described in 8 C.F.R. §§ 244.2(b) and (c).

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 also must 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.