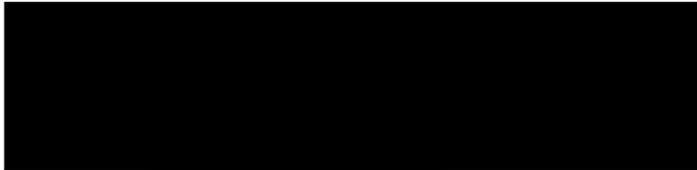


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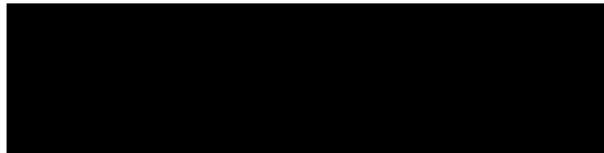
FILE: [REDACTED]

Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date: **SEP 08 2006**

[WAC 05 048 72752]

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: SELF-REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All documents have been returned to the California Service Center. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

Robert P. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The initial application for Temporary Protected Status (TPS) was denied by the Director, Texas Service Center. A subsequent appeal and motion to reopen were dismissed by the Director, Administrative Appeals Office (AAO). The matter is now before the AAO, after the current application was denied by the Director, California Service Center. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is stated to be a citizen of Nicaragua who is seeking 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 on July 3, 2003, under receipt number SRC 03 196 53816. On October 1, 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), evidence of his continuous physical presence since January 5, 1999, a copy of his current driver's license, and a copy of his birth certificate. The applicant, in response, provided a copy of his passport and various receipts and utility bills from 1999. The Texas Service Center director denied the application on November 24, 2003, because the applicant failed to demonstrate eligibility for late registration.

On December 23, 2003, the applicant filed an appeal of the director's decision to the AAO. On October 27, 2004, the AAO affirmed the director's decision and dismissed the applicant's appeal, finding he failed to establish eligibility for late registration. In addition, the AAO found the applicant provided insufficient evidence to establish his continuous residence and continuous physical presence during the required time period.

On November 26, 2004, the applicant filed a motion to reopen the October 27, 2004 decision, stating he has lived in the United States since 1998. The AAO denied the motion to reopen on February 21, 2006, finding the motion failed to address the applicant's eligibility for late registration.

On March 17, 2006, the applicant filed an appeal of the February 21, 2006 decision. On July 18, 2006, the California Service Center director rejected the appeal because the decision on the motion to reopen did not provide the applicant any appeal rights.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on November 17, 2004, and indicated that he was re-registering for TPS.

On July 23, 2005, the California Service Center 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, the applicant states that he has been in the United States since 1998. The applicant submitted the same documents he submitted with his previous appeal and motion to reopen.

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.

In the previous AAO decision, the director stated that the applicant failed to provide any documentary evidence to demonstrate that he qualified for late registration. The applicant again failed to provide any documentary evidence that addresses his eligibility for late registration.

It is noted that the California Service Center 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 Nicaraguans was from January 5, 1999 through August 20, 1999. The record reveals that the applicant filed the current application with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on November 17, 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.

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). Therefore, the application also must be denied for this reason.

Beyond the decision of the director, the applicant has not submitted sufficient evidence to establish his continuous physical presence or continuous residence in the United States during the requisite period. Therefore, the application will 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.