



U.S. Citizenship
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Services

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FILE: [REDACTED]
[WAC 05 197 74157]

Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date: **SEP 26 2006**

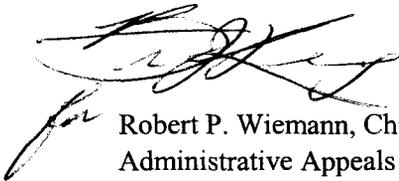
IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

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 California Service Center. 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 is a native and citizen of El Salvador 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 an initial TPS application on August 27, 2003, under Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) receipt number SRC 03 238 56004. The Texas Service Center (TSC) Director denied that application due to abandonment on October 26, 2004, because the applicant failed to respond to a request for additional evidence to establish his eligibility for late initial registration. On January 5, 2005, the applicant filed a motion to reopen the denial decision. The Texas Service Center Director dismissed the motion on January 12, 2005, after reviewing the record and determining that the motion was untimely filed and that the applicant had failed to establish his eligibility for late initial registration and his continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite period.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on April 15, 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, the applicant states that he has lived in the United States since 1995, loves this country and would like to remain here legally and be able to support his family. He asks that the decision be reconsidered. He 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.

Persons applying for TPS offered to El Salvadorans must demonstrate that they have continuously resided in the United States since February 13, 2001, and that they have been continuously physically present since March 9, 2001. On July 9, 2002, the Attorney General announced an extension of the TPS designation until September 9, 2003. Subsequent extensions of the TPS designation have been granted, with the latest extension valid until September 9, 2007, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite time period.

The initial registration period for El Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001, through September 9, 2002. The record reveals that the applicant filed this TPS application with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), on April 15, 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).

The record reflects that the applicant previously had a pending asylum application that was submitted in 1994. The applicant was interviewed and was referred to an Immigration Judge on November 17, 1995. On May 30, 1996, the applicant was ordered removed *in absentia* to El Salvador, by the Immigration Judge, Miami, Florida. The record contains an outstanding Warrant based upon this removal order.

The applicant has not established that he has met the criteria for late registration described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2) and (g), and the application must also be denied for this reason.

Beyond the decision of the director, the applicant has also failed to submit sufficient evidence to establish his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite periods. He has failed to establish that he has met the criteria described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(b) and (c). 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.