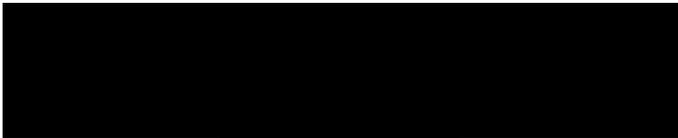




U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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prevent clearly unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy



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FILE:



Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date: JAN 24 2007

[WAC 05 223 88846]

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 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 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 a TPS application during the initial registration period on August 27, 2001, under Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) receipt number LIN 01 254 50292. The Director, Nebraska Service Center, denied that application for abandonment on March 7, 2002, because the applicant failed to respond to a request for evidence to establish his identity. There is nothing in the record to indicate that the applicant filed a motion to reopen the director's decision.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on May 11, 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 submits evidence in an attempt to establish his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the qualifying period.

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 is not a current TPS registrant. 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 El Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001 through September 9, 2002. The record reveals that the applicant filed the current application with CIS on May 11, 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, the applicant submits evidence in an attempt to establish his qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States. However, this does not mitigate the applicant's failure to file his TPS application within the initial registration period.

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 director's decision, it is noted that a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Identification record indicates the following arrests:

1. On January 24, 1996, the applicant was arrested by the Seattle, Washington Police Department for "Criminal Trespass."
2. On March 13, 2002, the applicant was arrested by the Mountlake Terrace, Washington Police Department for "VUCSA-Cocaine/PC/ET", "Negdriv1" and "DUI".

3. On April 5, 2002, the applicant was arrested by the Seattle, Washington Sheriff's Office for "Wrnt DUI SHO", and "Wrnt DWLS 2 Degree SHO."
4. On June 11, 2002, the applicant was arrested by the Mountlake Terrace, Washington Police Department for "Poss. Con. Sub."

The record does not contain the final dispositions for these charges. The charges must be addressed in any future CIS proceedings. It is also noted that the applicant was ordered removed from the United States on May 26, 2004. It is further noted that the applicant provided a photocopy of the first page of his passport in an attempt to establish his nationality and his identification. However, the passport was signed by the applicant and issued in Vancouver, Canada on October 18, 2002. This is evidence that the applicant has not met the continuous residence and continuous physical presence criteria described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(b) and (c). Therefore, the application must be denied for these reasons as well.

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.