



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE:



OFFICE: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

DATE:

[WAC 05 225 91702]

JAN 24 2007

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.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. Wiemann".
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 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 a TPS application during the initial registration period on May 7, 2001, under Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) receipt number WAC 01 203 56252. The director denied that application based on abandonment on April 11, 2005, because the applicant had failed to respond to a request dated November 8, 2004, to submit evidence to establish continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence from March 9, 2001, to the date of filing the application. The applicant did not file a motion to reopen within 30 days from the date of the denial.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on May 13, 2005, and indicated that he was re-registering for TPS.

The director denied the re-registration application on August 16, 2005, 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 asserts that he never received anything regarding his initial application, and that although he moved, he "called the #800 to make the change of address."

A review of the record indicates that the request for additional evidence dated November 8, 2004, and the director's notice of decision to deny the application dated April 11, 2005, were both mailed to the applicant's most recent address at that time [REDACTED]. Despite the applicant's assertion, there is no evidence in the record that the applicant had advised CIS of a change of his address. Nor is there evidence that the notices were returned to CIS as undeliverable.

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 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 13, 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 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 record indicates that on October 7, 1996, the applicant withdrew his Form I-589, Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Deportation, and the Immigration Judge granted the applicant voluntary departure to El Salvador on or before August 7, 1997. The applicant failed to depart as required. On September 26, 1997, in Los Angeles, California, a Form I-205, Warrant of Removal/Deportation, was issued.

The record further indicates that on February 5, 2004, the Director, California Service Center, denied the Application for Voluntary Departure Under the Family Unity Program, Form I-817, because the applicant had not established that he is either the spouse of a legalized alien or the child of a legalized alien within the meaning of section 101(b)(1) of the Act.

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.