

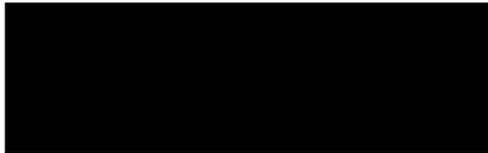
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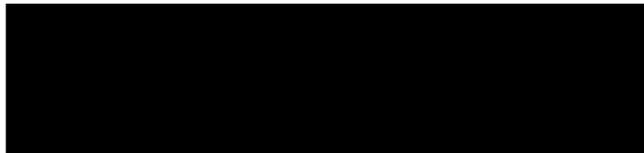
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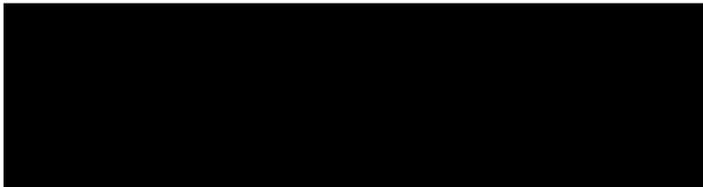
FILE: [REDACTED] Office: California Service Center Date: MAY 29 2007
[WAC 05 062 71313]

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DISCUSSION: The applicant's temporary protected status was withdrawn by the Director, California Service Center. A subsequent application for re-registration was denied by the Director, California Service Center, and is currently before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The initial application will be reopened, *sua sponte*, by the Chief, Administrative Appeals Office, and the case will be remanded for further consideration and action.

The applicant is stated to be a citizen of Honduras who is applying for 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 late initial TPS application on July 27, 2000 under CIS receipt number SRC-01-236 53974. The San Antonio district director denied that application on February 7, 2003, because the applicant failed to re-register for extension of TPS by the established July 2, 2002 deadline for Hondurans. The director, therefore, determined that the applicant was not eligible to re-register for TPS.

On August 24, 2004, the San Antonio district director notified the applicant that the application would be reopened on a CIS motion, and his application will be reconsidered. The record does not reflect a decision on the CIS motion.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on December 1, 2004 and indicated that he was re-registering for TPS. The director, California Service Center, denied that application on April 24, 2006, as the applicant's initial TPS application had been denied and the applicant was not eligible to apply for TPS.

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.

It is noted that the applicant has not established eligibility for late initial registration. Section 244(c) of the Act, and the related regulations in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2, provide that an applicant who is a national of a foreign state designated by the Attorney General is eligible for TPS only if such alien establishes that he or she:

- (a) Is a national of a state designated under section 244(b) of the Act;
- (b) Has been continuously physically present in the United States since the effective date of the most recent designation of that foreign state;
- (c) Has continuously resided in the United States since such date as the Attorney General may designate;
- (d) Is admissible as an immigrant except as provided under section 244.3;
- (e) Is not ineligible under 8 C.F.R. § 244.4; and

- (f) (1) Registers for Temporary Protected Status during the initial registration period announced by public notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, or
- (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 Hondurans must demonstrate that they have continuously resided in the United States since December 30, 1998, and that they have been continuously physically present since January 5, 1999. The initial registration period for Hondurans was from January 5, 1999, through August 20, 1999. The record reveals that the applicant filed his application with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on or about July 27, 2000.

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 director determined that the applicant had failed to establish he was eligible for TPS and denied the application. It is noted that although the district director's denial decision of February 7, 2003, references the applicant's failure to re-register for TPS, there is no evidence in the record to establish the applicant's eligibility for late initial registration.

On appeal, counsel alleges ineffective assistance of the applicant's prior representative. Counsel alleges the applicant's prior representative failed to submit a re-registration application, to the applicant's detriment. However, counsel does not submit of the required documentation to support an appeal based on ineffective assistance of counsel.

Any appeal or motion based upon a claim of ineffective assistance of representative requires: (1) that the claim be supported by an affidavit of the allegedly aggrieved respondent setting forth in detail the agreement that was entered into with the representative with respect to the actions to be taken and what representations the representative did or did not make to the respondent in this regard, (2) that the representative whose integrity or competence is being impugned be informed of the allegations leveled against him and be given an opportunity to respond, and (3) that the appeal or motion reflect whether a complaint has been filed with appropriate disciplinary authorities with respect to any violation of the representative's ethical or legal responsibilities, and if not, why not. *Matter of Lozada*, 19 I&N Dec. 637 (BIA 1988), *aff'd*, 857 F.2d 10 (1st Cir. 1988). Furthermore, CIS is not responsible for inaction of the applicant's representative.

In this case, however, the applicant was not given an opportunity to submit evidence to establish his eligibility for late initial registration. Therefore, the director's decision to withdraw the applicant's Temporary Protected Status, will, itself, be withdrawn.

The director's denial of the initial application will be withdrawn; the application will be remanded, and the director shall issue a request for evidence to afford the applicant an opportunity to submit evidence to establish his eligibility for late initial registration for TPS. The director's denial of the application for re-registration or renewal is dependent upon the adjudication of the initial application. Since the initial application is being remanded, that decision will be remanded to the director for further adjudication. The director may request any evidence deemed necessary to assist with the determination of the applicant's eligibility for TPS offered to Hondurans.

As always in these proceedings, the burden of proof rests solely with the applicant. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361.

ORDER: The initial application is reopened, the director's decision is withdrawn, and the application is remanded for a new decision. The re-registration application is remanded for further action consistent with the director's new decision on the initial application.