

identifying data deleted to  
prevent clearly unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
20 Mass. Ave., N.W., Rm. 3000  
Washington, DC 20529



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

PUBLIC COPY

M<sub>1</sub>



FILE: [REDACTED] Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: NOV 06 2007  
[WAC 05 103 83241]

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 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 (CSC), and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a citizen of Honduras 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 first Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, with the Texas Service Center (TSC) on June 10, 2002, after the initial registration period had ended (SRC 02 197 55262 relates). On October 18, 2003, that application was denied because the applicant failed to establish her qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States during the requisite time periods. After a review of the record, the Chief, AAO, agrees with the TSC director's denial of the application.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821 on January 11, 2005, and indicated that she was re-registering for TPS. The CSC director denied the re-registration application on July 23, 2005, because the applicant's initial TPS application had been denied and the applicant was not eligible to apply for re-registration for TPS. The applicant filed her current appeal from that decision on August 18, 2005.

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, she is not eligible to re-register for TPS. Consequently, the CSC 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 an application for late registration for TPS instead of an application for 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 Hondurans was from January 5, 1999, through August 20, 1999. As previously discussed, the applicant filed the current application with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on January 11, 2005.

To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period he or she 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, at the time of the initial registration period, the applicant was the child of Bessy E. Escobar (A94 264 073), a TPS registrant. Therefore, the applicant is eligible to file a late application for TPS under the provisions of 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2)(iv). However, the late registration provisions do not relax the other requirements for TPS eligibility.

The applicant claims to have last entered the United States at Miami International Airport, Miami, Florida, on April 11, 2000, as a non-immigrant visitor, with authorization to remain in the United States until October 10, 2000. Because the applicant entered the United States after the requisite time periods for qualifying continuous residence and continuous physical presence, she is statutorily ineligible for the benefit sought.

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.