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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE: [REDACTED] Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: FEB 21 2008
[WAC 05 147 76429]

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 Office. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert P. Wiemann".

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 claims to be a citizen of Nicaragua 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 Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on October 28, 2000, under Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) receipt number SRC 01 024 53573. On November 29, 2001, the Director, Texas Service Center, denied the application for abandonment after the applicant failed to respond to the director's request to submit evidence to establish her eligibility for late registration. If all requested initial evidence and requested additional evidence is not submitted by the required date, the application or petition shall be considered abandoned and, accordingly, shall be denied. 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(13). A denial due to abandonment may not be appealed, but an applicant or petitioner may file a motion to reopen. 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(15). The record does not reflect that the applicant moved to reopen the director's decision.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821 on January 31, 2005, and indicated that she 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.

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.

On appeal, the applicant asserts that she filed an application for TPS in 1999. However, CIS records do not support this assertion, and the applicant submitted no documentation in support of her claim. Further, even had she filed an application in 1999, she would have had to be granted TPS in order for her to file for re-registration. The simple filing of an application during the initial registration period is not sufficient to establish an applicant's eligibility for re-registration.

In this case, the applicant has not previously been granted TPS. Therefore, she is not eligible to re-register for TPS. Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application will be affirmed.

There is no indication that the applicant was attempting to file a late initial application for TPS instead of an annual re-registration. Moreover, there is no evidence in the file to suggest that the applicant is eligible for late registration for TPS under 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2).

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.