



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

PUBLIC COPY

identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy

MI

[REDACTED]

FILE:

[REDACTED]

Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date: JUN 25 2007

[WAC 05 221 91637]

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.


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 (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant claims to be 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 May 30, 2001, under receipt number SRC 01 225 72561. The District Director, Houston, Texas, denied that application on May 17, 2004, because the applicant had been convicted of a felony or two misdemeanors in the United States. There is nothing in the record to indicate that the applicant appealed the director's decision.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on May 9, 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.

The appeal was filed by a representative; however, the representative has not submitted a properly filed Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Representative. Therefore, the decision will be furnished only to the applicant.

On appeal, the applicant states that the director did not prove that she had a conviction that would disqualify her from 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.

In this case, the applicant is not a current TPS registrant. Therefore, she 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 9, 2005.

To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period 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).

On appeal, the applicant states that the director did not establish that she had any conviction that would disqualify her from TPS. According to the applicant, the October 20, 2005 denial letter does not request any police clearance letter or any other documents to prove to the applicant that she does not qualify for TPS. However, this decision specifically refers to the denial of the initial TPS application by a previous decision. In that decision, rendered on June 8, 2004, the director determined, based on evidence in the record that the applicant had been convicted of a felony. Specifically, a Certificate of Disposition in the record indicates that on December 19, 2003, the applicant was convicted of "Attempted Forgery," a felony.

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 of proceeding reflects that on August 5, 1998, an immigration judge ordered the applicant removed from the United States to El Salvador. A Warrant of Removal/Deportation, Form I-205, was issued on August 5, 1998. The applicant was deported to El Salvador from the Dallas District Office on September 4, 1998. It is also noted that a Form I-601, Application for Waiver of Grounds of Excludability was administratively closed on May 16, 2003.

A Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint results report indicates that the Houston, Texas, Police Department arrested the applicant on February 3, 2006 for "Retail Theft." The final disposition for this arrest is not included in the record. It is also noted that the applicant has failed to declare on her applications that she has ever been arrested. CIS must address this arrest in any future proceedings.

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.