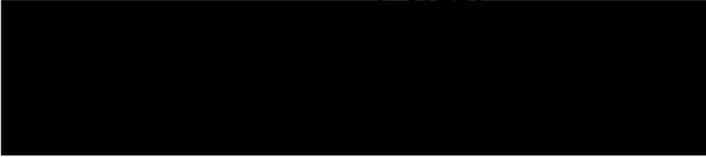




U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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invasion of personal privacy

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FILE: [REDACTED]  
[WAC 05 204 71920]

OFFICE: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

DATE: MAR 27 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 black ink, appearing to read "R. 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 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.

Section 244(c) of the Act, and the related regulations in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2, provide that an alien who is a national of a foreign state designated by the Attorney General is eligible for temporary protected status only if such alien establishes that he or she:

- (a) Is a national, as defined in section 101(a)(21) of the Act, of a foreign 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 § 244.3;
- (e) Is not ineligible under 8 C.F.R. § 244.4; and
- (f)
  - (1) Registers for TPS 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.

The initial registration period for El Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001, through September 9, 2002. 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 record reveals that the applicant filed an initial TPS application on September 18, 2002, under Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) receipt number WAC 03 035 53488. The director denied that application based on abandonment on April 19, 2004, because the applicant had failed to respond to a request dated December 8, 2003, to submit evidence to establish: (1) that he was eligible for late registration; (2) that he had continuously resided in the United States since February 13, 2001, and had been continuously physically present from March 9, 2001, to the date of filing the application; and (3) his nationality and identity. 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 April 22, 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 November 8, 2005,<sup>1</sup> the applicant filed a motion to reopen his case. The director dismissed the motion on December 15, 2005, because the motion was not filed within 30 days of the denial decision.

On January 12, 2006, the applicant again filed a motion to reopen his case. He asserts that he has proven eligibility for TPS in 2004, that he was granted TPS, and that an Employment Authorization Card was also granted. The applicant further asserts that his motion to reopen was filed late because the director's denial decision [August 16, 2005] was misplaced by his uncle. He submits a statement from Mario Munoz, the applicant's uncle, indicating that he received mail from the Department of Homeland Security addressed to the applicant on September 1, 2005, that he placed the mail over a cabinet but that the mail fell behind the cabinet, and it was not discovered until they were moving furniture.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(2), a motion to reopen must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceedings and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. A motion that does not meet applicable requirements shall be dismissed. 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(4). A review of the record reveals that the applicant has presented no new facts or other documentary evidence in support of the motion to reopen. While the applicant did explain the reason for filing a late motion to reopen, more than 30 days after the director's decision to deny the re-registration for TPS on August 16, 2005, the applicant has not overcome the director's denial of the initial TPS application based on abandonment on April 19, 2004. Furthermore, the applicant's assertion that he was granted TPS status is without merit. The fact that the applicant was issued EADs is not evidence that he was approved TPS. Based upon filing of the I-821 application for TPS, the applicant was afforded temporary treatment benefits and was issued Employment Authorization upon establishing *prima facie* eligibility<sup>2</sup> for TPS pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 244.5(b). As provided in 8 C.F.R. § 244.13(a), temporary treatment benefits terminate upon a final determination with respect to the alien's eligibility for TPS.

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<sup>1</sup> The motion to reopen was received at the California Service Center on November 8, 2005, rather than on November 22, 2005, as maintained by the director.

<sup>2</sup> Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, *prima facie* means eligibility established with the filing of a completed application for TPS containing factual information that if un rebutted will establish a claim of eligibility under section 244 of the Act.

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.

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.