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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090  
Washington, DC 20529-2090



**U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services**

M1

[REDACTED]

FILE:

[REDACTED]

OFFICE: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

DATE **JUN 02 2010**

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:

[REDACTED]

INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All of the documents related to this matter have been returned to the Vermont Service Center. Please be advised that any further inquiry that you might have concerning your case must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied by us in reaching our decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. The specific requirements for filing such a request can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. All motions must be submitted to the Vermont Service Center by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$585. Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires that any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank you,

Perry Rhew  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant claims to be 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 director denied the application because the applicant failed to establish she was eligible for late registration.

On appeal, the applicant claims that she is eligible for late registration as her mother had applied for TPS during the initial registration period.

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 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 Secretary 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. Subsequent extensions of the TPS designation have been granted, with the latest extension granted until July 5, 2010, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite period.

The record reveals that the applicant filed her initial TPS application on August 25, 2009. 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 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. 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 November 16, 2009, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing her eligibility for late registration as set forth in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). The applicant was also requested to submit evidence establishing her identity and her qualifying residence and physical presence in the United States. The applicant, in response, provided documentation to establish her identity and her continuous residence and physical presence in the United States. The applicant, however, failed to provide any evidence to establish late registration.

The director determined that the applicant had failed to establish she was eligible for late registration and denied the application on March 9, 2010.

On appeal, the applicant asserts that she is eligible for late registration as she was the child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant. As evidence, the applicant provides a copy of her mother's employment authorization card (Category C19) issued for the period of September 9, 1999 through July 5, 2000.

Service records reflect that the TPS application of the applicant's mother was filed during the initial registration period. On or about April 30, 2000, the application was denied. No appeal was filed from the denial of the mother's TPS application.

The applicant had met the threshold requirement for late registration as during the initial registration period she was a child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant. However, once the mother's TPS application was denied in April 2000, the applicant was no longer eligible for late registration under 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2)(iv).

The applicant has not submitted any evidence to establish she has met any of the other criteria for late registration described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for TPS will be affirmed.

Finally, the record reflects that a Form I-221S, Order to Show Cause, Notice of Hearing, and Warrant for Arrest of Alien, was issued on January 3, 1989. On April 7, 1999, the immigration judge administratively closed the applicant's case.<sup>1</sup>

An alien applying for TPS 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Administrative closing of a case does not result in termination of the proceedings. It is merely an administrative convenience, which allows the removal of cases from the calendar in appropriate situations. See *Matter of Gutierrez-Lopez*, 21 I&N Dec. 479 (BIA 1996).