

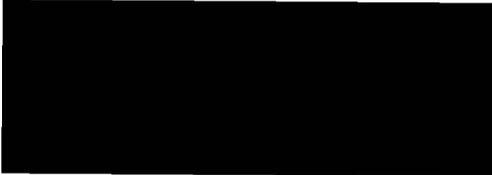
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
20 Mass. Ave., N.W., Rm. 3000
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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE:



Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date:

JUN 28 2006

[WAC 05 210 90722]

IN RE:

Applicant:



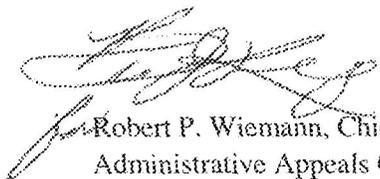
APPLICATION:

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.


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 is a citizen of Honduras who is seeking TPS under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1254.

The director denied the applicant's application for re-registration, under section 244 of the Act, because the applicant's initial TPS application had been denied.

On appeal, the applicant provides a brief statement.

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 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 section 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 issue in this proceeding is whether the applicant is eligible to file for re-registration under section 244 of the Act.

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 in the United States since January 5, 1999. On May 11, 2000, the Attorney General announced an extension of the TPS designation until July 5, 2001. Subsequent extensions of the TPS designation have been granted with the latest extension valid until July 5, 2006, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite time period.

As stated in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1 "register" means "to properly file, with the director, a completed application with proper fee, for Temporary Protected Status during the registration period designated under section 244(b) of the Act."

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 own statements. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

The initial registration period for Hondurans was from January 5, 1999, through August 20, 1999. The record reflects that the applicant filed her initial application with the Immigration and Naturalization Service now Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), on July 5, 2002. That application was denied on April 8, 2003, because the applicant failed to establish her eligibility to file for late registration. The applicant was given 30 days to file an appeal.

The applicant did not file an appeal.

The applicant filed a subsequent Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on January 23, 2004.

In a notice of intent to deny, dated February 10, 2004, the applicant was requested to submit evidence of her eligibility to file for late registration. The applicant was also requested to submit evidence of her continuous residence in the United States since December 30, 1998, and continuous physical presence in the United States since January 5, 1999. The applicant was further requested to submit evidence of her nationality. In response, the applicant submitted: copies of generic rent receipts for June, July, September and October of 1999; a copy of a money transfer receipt from Ibero America showing transactions in August, September, October, November and December of 2000, transactions in January, February, March, April, May, July, August September, November.

and December of 2001, and transactions from January, April, May, June, August, September, and October of 2002; copies of affidavits of persons who claim to have known the applicant since 1999; a copy of a letter from Aramark Corporation, dated June 9, 2002; and a copy of an Employer's Questionnaire from Aramark Corporation, dated November 8, 2002.

The director determined that the documentation submitted in response to the notice of intent to deny failed to establish the applicant's eligibility to file for late registration, and her continuous residence in the United States since December 30, 1998. The director denied the application on April 22, 2004. The applicant was given 30 days (33 days if the notice was sent by mail) to file an appeal.

The applicant did not file an appeal.

The applicant filed a subsequent I-821, Temporary Protected Status on April 29, 2005. The applicant indicated on her form I-821 that she was re-registering for TPS.

Any Form I-821 application subsequently submitted by the same applicant after an initial TPS application is filed and a decision rendered must be considered as either a request for annual registration or as a new filing for TPS benefits.

If the applicant is filing a re-registration application, 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.

Since the initial TPS application was denied on April 8, 2003, and a subsequent application was denied on April 22, 2004, this application cannot be considered as a re-registration. Consequently, the applicant is not eligible to file for re-registration under section 244 of the Act. Therefore, the director's decision to deny the application on this ground will be affirmed.

Beyond the decision of the director, the record contains insufficient evidence to establish that the applicant has been continuously residing in the United States since December 30, 1998, and continuously physically present in the United States since January 5, 1999. Therefore, the application must also be denied for these reasons.

It is noted that the applicant stated on her TPS applications filed on July 5, 2002 and January 23, 2004, that she entered the United States on May 20, 1999. She stated on the most recent application that she entered the United States on December 10, 1998. It is incumbent upon the applicant to resolve any inconsistencies in the record by independent objective evidence, and attempts to explain or reconcile such inconsistencies, absent competent objective evidence pointing to where the truth lies, will not suffice. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. [REDACTED] (BIA 1988). Doubt cast on any aspect of the applicant's proof may lead to a reevaluation of the reliability and sufficiency of the remaining evidence offered in support of the application. *Id.*, 582, 591.

The application will be denied for the above 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.