

PUBLIC COPY



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

**Identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy**

M1

[REDACTED]

MAR 22 2006

FILE:

[REDACTED]

Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date:

[WAC 05 081 76648]

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.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
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 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 record reveals that the applicant filed a TPS application subsequent to the initial registration period under CIS receipt number [EAC 02 201 51560]. The director denied that application on May 21, 2003 because the applicant failed to submit sufficient evidence to establish continuous residence and continuous physical presence in the United States, and failed to establish eligibility for late registration.

The applicant filed an appeal to the AAO on June 5, 2003 in which she stated that she qualified for late registration because she was subject to removal proceedings and that the proceedings began less than 60 days subsequent to the first TPS registration period for Hondurans. The AAO rejected the applicant's appeal on August 12, 2004 noting that the applicant had failed to submit evidence demonstrating that she had an applicant for voluntary departure, or any relief from removal pending during the requisite registration period, or that such status expired or terminated within 60 days of the date of her TPS filing.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on December 20, 2004, and indicated that she was re-registering for TPS.

The director denied the re-registration application on August 9, 2005, because the applicant's initial TPS application had been denied and the applicant was not eligible to apply for re-registration for TPS.

The applicant has failed to submit sufficient evidence to establish her eligibility for re-registration. 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, she is not eligible to re-register for TPS. Consequently, the director's decision to deny the current 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 Hondurans was from January 5, 1999 to August 20, 1999. The record reveals that the applicant filed the current application with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on December 20, 2004.

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 she is eligible for late registration because she was placed in removal proceedings within 60 days of one of the registration periods.

Contrary to the applicant's belief, being in removal proceedings or under an order of removal is not a ground of eligibility for late registration.

The applicant has failed to provide sufficient 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.

Beyond the decision of the director, the record of proceeding demonstrates that the applicant did not arrive in the United States until October 6, 1999. There is no evidence that the applicant can submit to demonstrate her continuous residence in the United States since December 30, 1998, and continuous physical presence in the United States since January 1, 1999. For these additional reasons, the TPS application will be denied.

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.