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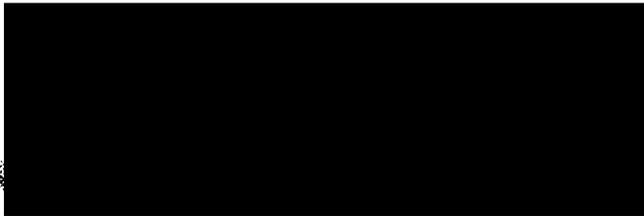
Office: California Service Center

Date: OCT 02 2006

[WAC 05 223 83394]

IN RE:

Applicant:



PETITION: Application for Temporary Protected Status under Section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1254

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER: 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 on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is stated 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 late initial TPS application on November 18, 2002, under CIS receipt number SRC03 044 54413. The director denied that application on April 25, 2003, because the applicant failed to respond to a request for evidence wherein the director requested that the applicant submit evidence to establish his eligibility for TPS, and eligibility to file a late TPS application. The director noted that the applicant failed to respond to a notice of intent to deny, dated February 6, 2003. The director, therefore, considered that application abandoned. 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(13). A denial due to abandonment may not be appealed; however, an applicant may file a motion to reopen under 8 C.F.R. § 103.5 within 30 days of the denial decision. The record does not reflect that the applicant filed a motion to reopen within the requisite period.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on May 11, 2005, under CIS receipt number WAC05 223 83394, and indicated that he was re-registering for TPS.

The director denied the re-registration application on March 17, 2006, because the applicant's initial TPS application had been denied and the applicant was not eligible to apply for re-registration for 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 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.

It is noted that the director's decision does not explore the possibility that the applicant was attempting to file another 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:

- (1) (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 to September 9, 2002. The record reveals that the applicant filed the current application with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on May 11, 2005.

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 burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that he 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 submitted a statement that he handed the notices that he received to his former attorney. However, his attorney mishandled his documents and failed to respond to the notices thereby precluding him from establishing his eligibility for TPS. With the appeal, in an attempt to establish his qualifying residence and physical presence in the United States as evidence of the applicant's eligibility for TPS, the applicant submitted a copy of: his passport page with his picture and biographic data; various tax returns, and employment earnings and wage and tax statements; various receipts and other documents. However, this evidence does not mitigate the applicant's failure to file his Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, within the initial registration period. The applicant has not submitted any evidence to establish that he has met any of the 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.

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.

It is noted that the applicant's Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) results report, completed in connection with the subsequent TPS re-registration application, reflects that the applicant was arrested by the Hunterville, Texas sheriff's office, Hunterville, Texas, on December 31, 1999, and charged with driving while intoxicated. The

record indicates a conviction on February 2, 2004, with a sentence of 1-year probation. The record also indicates that the applicant was arrested on September 10, 2000, by the Houston, Texas police department, and charged with driving while intoxicated. The AAO notes that the final court dispositions for these arrests are not in the record of proceeding. CIS must address the arrests and conviction in any future proceedings.

It is also noted that the applicant was arrested on April 30, 1996, by the USINS, in Tucson, AZ, and placed in deportation proceedings under CIS file Number [REDACTED]

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.