

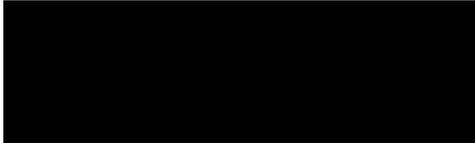
**identifying data deleted to  
prevent clearly unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy**

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
20 Mass, Rm. A3042, 425 I Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20529

**PUBLIC COPY**



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services



MI

FILE:  Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: NOV 08 2005

IN RE: Applicant: 

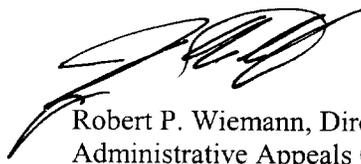
APPLICATION: Application for Temporary Protected Status under Section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1254

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:



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 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.

The director determined that the applicant was ineligible for TPS because he had been convicted of a felony or two misdemeanors committed in the United States. The director, therefore, denied the application.

On appeal, counsel asserts that one of the applicant's convictions has been dismissed, and he is in the process of having the other conviction dismissed.

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 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.

Pursuant to section 244(c)(2)(B)(i) of the Act and the related regulations in 8 C.F.R. § 244.4(a), an alien shall not be eligible for temporary protected status if the Attorney General, now, the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (the Secretary), finds that the alien has been convicted of any felony or two or more misdemeanors committed in the United States.

8 C.F.R. § 244.1 defines "felony" and "misdemeanor:"

*Felony* means a crime committed in the United States punishable by imprisonment for a term of more than one year, regardless of the term such alien actually served, if any, except when the offense is defined by the State as a misdemeanor, and the sentence actually imposed is one year or less regardless of the term such alien actually served. Under this exception for purposes of section 244 of the Act, the crime shall be treated as a misdemeanor.

*Misdemeanor* means a crime committed in the United States, either:

- (1) Punishable by imprisonment for a term of one year or less, regardless of the term such alien actually served, if any, or
- (2) A crime treated as a misdemeanor under the term "felony" of this section.

For purposes of this definition, any crime punishable by imprisonment for a maximum term of five days or less shall not be considered a felony or misdemeanor.

Section 212(a)(2) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2), provides that aliens inadmissible and ineligible to receive visas and ineligible to be admitted to the United States include:

(A)(i) Any alien convicted of, or who admits having committed, or who admits committing acts which constitute the essential elements of ...

(I) a crime involving moral turpitude (other than a purely political offense) or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such a crime, or...

The record reflects the following:

1. On October 30, 1992, in the Municipal Court of Los Angeles, Hollywood Judicial District, County of Los Angeles, California, Case [REDACTED] the applicant was indicted for Count 1, grand theft-property, in violation of 487 PC, a misdemeanor; Count 2, tampering with vehicle, in violation of [REDACTED] a misdemeanor; and Count 3, receive/buy known stolen property, in violation of 496 PC, a misdemeanor. On December 28, 1992, the applicant entered a plea of nolo contendere to Count 2, and the court found him guilty of Count 2. He was placed on probation for a period of 24 months, and ordered to serve 90 days in the county jail. Counts 1 and 2 were dismissed.
2. On August 20, 1996, in the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, [REDACTED] the applicant was indicted for robbery, in violation of 211 PC, a felony. On September 17, 1996, the applicant was found guilty of the crime. He was placed on probation for a period of 3 years, ordered to serve 300 days in the county jail, and ordered to pay restitution in the amount of \$200.

The record shows that on October 20, 2000, the court terminated the applicant's probation, set aside his conviction of robbery (No. 2 above), and dismissed the case pursuant to 1203.4 PC. However, the Board of Immigration Appeals, in *Matter of Roldan*, 22 I&N Dec. 512 (BIA 1999), determined that under the statutory definition of "conviction" provided at section 101(a)(48)(A) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(48)(A), no effect is to be given in immigration proceedings to a state action which purports to expunge, dismiss, cancel, vacate, discharge, or otherwise remove a guilty plea or other record of guilt or conviction by operation of a state rehabilitative statute.

The applicant, therefore, remains convicted of the felony offense (No. 2 above) for immigration purposes. Accordingly, the applicant is ineligible for TPS, pursuant to section 244(c)(2)(B)(i) of the Act, based on his felony conviction. Furthermore, robbery is a crime involving moral turpitude. *Matter of Martin*, 18 I&N Dec. 226 (BIA 1982); *Matter of Romandia-Herreros*, 11 I&N Dec. 772 (BIA 1966); *Matter of Carballe*, 19 I&N Dec. 357 (BIA 1986). The applicant is, therefore, inadmissible to the United States, pursuant to section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the Act, based on his conviction of a felony crime involving moral turpitude. There is no waiver available to an alien found inadmissible under this section. See 8 C.F.R. § 244.3(c)(1). Nor is there a waiver available for convictions of a felony or two or more misdemeanors committed in the United States.

The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that he 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. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.