



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY



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FILE:



OFFICE: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER DATE:

[WAC 01 242 60475]

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, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

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

The applicant claims to be 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 denied the application because he found the applicant had been convicted of two or more misdemeanors.

On appeal, the applicant submits a brief.

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 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 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.

An alien shall not be eligible for temporary protected status under this section if the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security finds that the alien has been convicted of any felony or two or more misdemeanors committed in the United States. See Section 244(c)(2)(B)(i) of the Act and 8 C.F.R. § 244.4(a).

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 misdemeanor.

The record reveals the following offenses:

1. On September 2, 2002, the applicant was arrested in Los Angeles, California, and charged with one count of driving under the influence of alcohol in violation of section 23152(a) VC, a misdemeanor; one count of driving under the influence of alcohol with a blood alcohol content of 0.08% or greater in violation of section 23152(b) VC, a misdemeanor; one count of driving without a valid driver's license in violation of section 12500(a) VC, a misdemeanor; and, failure to provide proof of automobile insurance in violation of section 16028(a) VC, an infraction. (Case No. [REDACTED]) On October 8, 2002, the applicant was convicted in the Municipal Court of Los Angeles, Metro Branch Judicial District, County of Los Angeles, State of California, of Counts 1 and 4, driving under the influence of alcohol and failure to provide proof of automobile insurance. Counts 2 and 3 were dismissed in the furtherance of justice.
2. On March 15, 2003, the applicant was arrested in Los Angeles, California, and charged with one count of driving under the influence of alcohol in violation of section 23152(a) VC, a misdemeanor; one count of driving under the influence of alcohol with a blood alcohol content of 0.08% or greater in violation of section 23152(b) VC, a misdemeanor; one count of failure to provide proof of automobile insurance in violation of section

16028(a) VC, an infraction; and, driving with a suspended driver's license in violation of section 14601.2(b) VC, a misdemeanor. (Case No. [REDACTED]) On March 18, 2003, the applicant was convicted in the Municipal Court of Los Angeles, Metro Branch Judicial District, County of Los Angeles, State of California, of counts 2 and 4, driving under the influence of alcohol with a blood alcohol content of 0.08% or greater and driving with a suspended driver's license, both misdemeanors. Counts 1 and 3 were dismissed in the furtherance of justice.

On appeal, the applicant contends that arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol are based on "opinions of strangers, tests that are impossible to perform by a sober person[,] and the results of old machines that are not accurate and reliable for testing human beings." The applicant further asserts that he denied having committed the offenses with which he was charged in court, but was "forced to take a plea" due to insufficiency of funds, inefficiency of counsel, and denial of due process. Finally, the applicant asserts that the "conviction and presumption of guilt" should not be sufficient to deny his application for TPS.

The court record, however, clearly shows that the applicant was convicted of three misdemeanors detailed in Nos. 1 and 2 above. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) is required to rely on the court record as it stands, and cannot make determinations of guilt or innocence based on that record. Furthermore, CIS may only look to the judicial records to determine whether the person has been convicted of the crime, and may not look behind the conviction to reach an independent determination concerning guilt or innocence. *Pablo v. INS*, 72 F.3d 110, 113 (9th Cir. 1995); *Gouveia v. INS*, 980 F.2d 814, 817 (1st Cir. 1992); and *Matter of Roberts*, 20 I&N Dec. 294 (BIA 1991).

The applicant's statements are acknowledged; nevertheless, the fact remains that the applicant has been convicted of three misdemeanors. The applicant is ineligible for TPS due to his record of three misdemeanor convictions, detailed above. 8 C.F.R. § 244.4(a). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for this reason will be affirmed.

Beyond the decision of the director, the applicant has not provided an official national photo identification document to establish his identity. The applicant has also failed to submit sufficient evidence to establish continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001. Therefore, the application also must be denied for these reasons.

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.