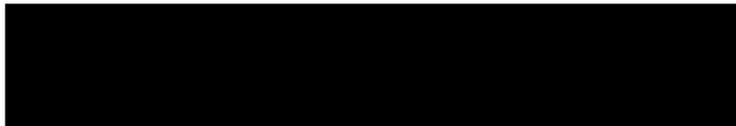




U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

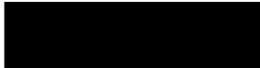
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MAY 25 2006

FILE:  OFFICE: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER DATE:
[WAC 05 214 70029]

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 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 record reveals that the applicant filed a TPS application during the initial registration period under Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) receipt number WAC 01 200 51658. The director denied that application on October 14, 2004, after determining that the applicant had abandoned his application based on his failure to provide all of the requested final court dispositions of his arrests. The applicant did not file a motion to reopen within 30 days from the date of the denial.

The applicant filed the current Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, on May 2, 2005, and indicated that he was re-registering for TPS.

The director denied the re-registration application 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 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 El Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001, through September 9, 2002. The record reveals that the applicant filed the current application with CIS on May 2, 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 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).

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). However, the provisions of TPS do not allow approval of any application filed by an individual convicted of a felony or two or more misdemeanors, as is the case in this instance.

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).

The record reveals the following offenses:

- (1) On July 11, 1997, in the Municipal Court of Metropolitan Courthouse Judicial, County of Los Angeles, California, [REDACTED] (arrest date July 6, 1997), the applicant was indicted for Count 1, driving under the influence of alcohol/drug, 23152(a) VC, a misdemeanor; Count 2, driving with .08 percent blood alcohol level or more, 23152(b) VC, a misdemeanor; Count 3, no proof of car insurance, 16028(a) VC, an infraction. On July 31, 1997, the applicant was convicted of Counts 2 and 3. He was placed on probation for a period of 36 months under the condition that he serve 48 hours in the county jail, ordered to pay the total of \$1241 in fines and costs or serve 13 days in the county jail, enroll and successfully complete a 3-month licensed first-offender alcohol and other drug education and counseling program, and his driving was restricted for 90 days, as to Count 2. As to Count 3, sentence would be suspended on the condition that other terms are met for VC 23152(b) violation [Count 2]. Count 1 was dismissed.
- (2) On July 27, 2000, in the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, [REDACTED] (arrest date July 7, 2000), the applicant was indicted for battery, 242 PC, a misdemeanor. On March 28, 2001, the court ordered the complaint amended by interlineations to add the misdemeanor violation of 415(2) PC, causing loud noise, as to Count 3. The applicant was subsequently convicted of Count 3. He was placed on probation for a period of one year, and ordered to pay \$100 in restitution fine. Count 1 was dismissed. The court record is silent as to the charges, if any, for Count 2.

On appeal, the applicant explains the circumstances surrounding his arrests relating to Nos. 1 and 2 above, and states that the offenses are minor. The court record, however, clearly shows that the applicant was convicted of the offenses listed in Nos. 1 and 2 above. 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, 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 also states that he has filed a petition with the appropriate court for dismissal of No. 2 above, and that the case would be dismissed in about one month; therefore, he is entitled to a relief. No evidence, however, was furnished to indicate that his conviction had been dismissed. Simply going on record without supporting documentary evidence is not sufficient for purposes of meeting the burden of proof in these proceedings. *Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N Dec. 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972). Furthermore, even if the conviction was, in fact, dismissed, 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. Furthermore, the applicant's statement that he is entitled for relief or waiver is without merit. There is no waiver available, even for humanitarian reasons, to an alien convicted of a felony or two or more misdemeanors committed in the United States.

The applicant is ineligible for TPS due to his two misdemeanor convictions, detailed in Nos. 1 and 2 above. Section 244(c)(2)(B)(i) of the Act and 8 C.F.R. § 244.4(a). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application will be affirmed.

Beyond the decision of the director, it is noted that although the record of proceeding contains an El Salvadoran birth certificate and English translation, the certificate was not accompanied by a photo identification to establish the applicant's nationality and identity as required by 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a)(1). Therefore, the application will also be denied for this reason.

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.