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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
20 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Rm. A3042
Washington, DC 20529

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[redacted]

FILE: [redacted] Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date:

IN RE: Applicant: [redacted]

PETITION: Application for Status as a Temporary Resident pursuant to Section 210 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, 8 U.S.C. § 1160

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

[redacted]

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. If your appeal was sustained, or if the matter was remanded for further action, you will be contacted. If your appeal was dismissed, you no longer have a case pending before this office, and you are not entitled to file a motion to reopen or reconsider your case.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The termination of temporary resident status by the Director, Western Service Center is before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The director terminated the applicant's status because the applicant had been convicted of four misdemeanors.

On appeal, the applicant's counsel stated that the convictions occurred prior to the applicant's receiving temporary residence and therefore, may not be used to terminate the applicant's temporary residence. Counsel stated that could not get the convictions dismissed because the records have been purged by the court.

The status of an alien lawfully admitted for temporary residence under section 210(a)(2) of the Act may be terminated if he or she is convicted of any felony or three or more misdemeanors in the United States. 8 C.F.R. § 210.4(d)(2)(iii).

According to 8 C.F.R. § 210.5, an alien who has been granted temporary resident status before November 30, 1988 under section 210(a)(1) of the Act, and has maintained that status satisfactorily, shall be adjusted to lawful permanent resident status as of December 1, 1990. Termination proceedings must be commenced before the alien becomes eligible for the adjustment to lawful permanent resident status. 8 C.F.R. § 210.4(d)(3)(ii)

In this case, the applicant was granted temporary resident status on October 26, 1988. He was notified by a letter dated November 14, 1990 of the director's intent to terminate his temporary resident status because of his misdemeanor convictions. The applicant was allowed 30 days in which to submit sufficient evidence to overcome the ground of ineligibility. After the applicant failed to overcome his ineligibility, the director terminated the applicant's temporary resident status. By notifying the applicant on November 14, 1990 of his intent to terminate, the director met the statutory requirement of commencing termination proceedings prior to December 1, 1990.

The applicant was convicted of section 242 of the penal code Battery on September 15, 1981, section 12500(a) of the vehicular code Unlicensed Driver on March 6, 1986 and September 25, 1986, and section 40508(a) of the vehicular code Failure to Appear on September 25, 1986. Due to these four misdemeanor convictions, the applicant is ineligible for temporary residence.

On appeal, counsel concludes that the applicant's convictions were prior to his receiving temporary residence and therefore, may not be used to terminate the applicant's temporary residence. However, the court of appeals in *Naranjo-Aguilera v. INS*, 30 F.3d 1106 (9th Cir. 1994) ruled that the district court had no jurisdiction to rule on the "one felony, three misdemeanor" regulation and its implementation by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. It left intact the Service's determination that conviction(s) of a felony or three or more misdemeanors committed in the United States support a denial of an application for temporary residence as a special agricultural worker as well as a termination of temporary residence, regardless of when the convictions occurred. Further, it is a long-standing principle that issues of present admissibility are determined under the law that exists on the date of the decision. *Matter of Alarcon*, 20 I&N Dec. 557 (BIA 1992).

An alien applying for adjustment of status has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she is admissible to the United States under the provisions of section 210(c) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1160, and is otherwise eligible for adjustment of status under this section. 8 C.F.R. § 210.3(b)(1). The applicant has failed to meet this burden.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed. This decision constitutes a final notice of ineligibility.

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