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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
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U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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FILE: [REDACTED] OFFICE: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER DATE: APR 07 2005

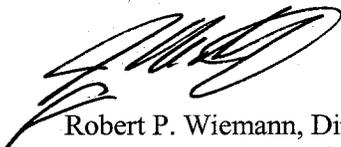
IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

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, 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 denied the application because the applicant had been convicted of two misdemeanors committed in the United States.

On appeal, the applicant submits a statement.

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 shows that on January 20, 1994, in the Municipal Court of Southeast, H.P. Judicial District, County of Los Angeles, California, Case No. [REDACTED] (arrest date November 23, 1993), the applicant was convicted of Count 1, hit and run causing property damage, 20002(a) VC, a misdemeanor; and Count 2, driving with suspended or revoked license, 14601.5(a) VC, a misdemeanor. He was placed on probation for a period of 3 years with condition that he serve 25 days in the county jail, and ordered to pay \$1,297 in fines and costs as to Count 1. He was placed on probation for a period of 3 years, and ordered to pay \$1,297 in fines and costs.

On appeal, the applicant asserts that he does not have a felony or two misdemeanors as the offenses are not two separate convictions or separate cases. He further states that the incident was well over ten years ago, and he has not since been arrested, nor has he been convicted of any crimes or felonies.

The fact that the offenses arose from a common scheme does not preclude them from being counted as separate offenses. The applicant was charged with two separate counts, he was convicted of two separate offenses, and the court issued two separate sentences. *Black's Law Dictionary*, 314 (5th Ed., 1979), defines the term "count" to mean a separate and independent claim. It also indicates that the term "count" is used to signify the several parts of an indictment, each charging a distinct offense; therefore, the applicant has been convicted of two separate and distinct offenses. Moreover, Congress did not make any special allowances for TPS applicants who had been convicted of multiple counts under the same criminal case.

Furthermore, although the applicant asserts that the incident was over ten years ago, a time limitation is not provided for criminal activities for applicants for TPS under section 244(c)(2)(b) of the Act, and as provided in 8 C.F.R. § 244.4(a). Clearly, the applicant must meet the eligibility requirements at the time the application is filed, as well as at the time the application is approved.

The applicant is ineligible for TPS due to his two misdemeanor convictions, detailed 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 for this reason will be affirmed.

The record shows that on June 26, 2001, the Board of Immigration Appeals administratively closed removal proceedings after noting that it appears from the record that the applicant is a national of El Salvador who may be eligible to apply for TPS.

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.