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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]  
[WAC 01 173 52693]

OFFICE: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER DATE: **AUG 12 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:

[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. 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 misdemeanors.

On appeal, the applicant submits a statement and additional evidence.

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 that the applicant was arrested in Sacramento, California, on November 24, 2003, 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; and, one count of driving on a suspended driver’s license in violation of section 14601.1(a) VC, a misdemeanor. On March 11, 2004, the applicant was convicted in the Superior Court of California, County of Sacramento, of the amended charge of reckless driving after consumption of alcohol in violation of section 23103.5 VC, a misdemeanor. He was also convicted of driving on a suspended driver’s license in violation of section 14601.1(a) VC, a misdemeanor.

On appeal, counsel for the applicant asserts:

Both convictions arose from one police stop and did not involve any other activity on the part of the applicant. As such, the two convictions may be merged.

Furthermore, driving on a suspended license is a strict liability offense. That is to say, the applicant could be convicted of it even if he did not know that his license was suspended. There is no evidence on the record that the applicant knew that his license had in fact been suspended.

While the determination of whether the applicant’s crimes arose “out of a single scheme of criminal misconduct” may be relevant to the issue of his *removability* under section 237 of the Act, this determination has no bearing on his *eligibility* for TPS

Counsel asserts that the applicant's conviction for driving on a suspended license should not be held against him because he may not have been aware of the suspension. However, the court record clearly shows that the applicant was convicted of two misdemeanors. 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 is ineligible for TPS due to his record of two misdemeanor convictions, detailed above. 8 C.F.R. § 244.4(a). There is no waiver available for this ground of inadmissibility. 8 C.F.R. § 244.3(c)(1). 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 submitted 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. The pay statements dated between February 13, 2001 and the date of filing of the application are in the name "[REDACTED]". The applicant has not provided any evidence to establish that he and "[REDACTED]" are one and the same person. 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.