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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: MAR 17 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Wiemann".

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 either a felony or two or more misdemeanors.

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 reveals that on May 7, 2002, in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Orange, Case No. [REDACTED] (arrest date April 5, 2002), the applicant was convicted of Count 1, driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs, 23152(a) VC, a misdemeanor; Count 2, driving with .08 percent blood alcohol level or more, 23152(b) VC, a misdemeanor; and Count 3, possession of open container by driver, 23222(a), a misdemeanor. He was placed on probation for a period of 3 years, ordered to pay \$390 in fines and costs, his driver's license was restricted, and he was ordered to enroll and complete Level Two-6 month alcohol program as to Count 1. He was placed on probation for a period of 3 years as to Count 2. Sentence was suspended as to Count 3.

On appeal, the applicant asserts that he was charged with three misdemeanors, all the result of one incident. He further asserts that he was stopped by a police officer for no cause, that his friend's empty beer container was found in the car, and that he was forced to "blow the breathalyzer several times," and he failed the test even though he was not drunk. He states that had he known what he now knows about DUI, he would have challenged the charges.

The court record, however, clearly shows the applicant was convicted of the offenses detailed 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).

Additionally, 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 three separate counts, he pled guilty to three separate offenses, and the court issued three 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 three 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.

The applicant is ineligible for TPS due to his convictions of at least two misdemeanors 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.

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.