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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:



OFFICE: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

DATE:

MAY 25 2005

[WAC 02 179 53082]

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, 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 at least two misdemeanors committed in the United States.

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.

An alien is inadmissible if he has been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude (other than a purely political offense), or if he admits having committed such crime, or if he admits committing an act which constitutes the essential elements of such crime. Section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the Act.

The record reveals the following offenses:

- (1) On March 15, 2002, in County of Clark, Nevada, Docket No. [REDACTED] the applicant was convicted of “speeding (exceeding posted limit) 60/40,” a misdemeanor. He was fined \$100.
- (2) On June 6, 2002, in North Las Vegas, County of Clark, Nevada, Docket No. [REDACTED] the applicant was convicted of Count 1, domestic battery, a misdemeanor; and Count 2, domestic battery, a misdemeanor. He was sentenced to serve 3 days in jail, fined \$1000, and ordered to register and complete a domestic battery school as to Count 1. He was sentenced to serve 3 days in jail, fined \$400, and ordered to register and complete a domestic battery school as to Count 2.
- (3) On December 5, 2002, in North Las Vegas, County of Clark, Nevada, Docket No. [REDACTED] the applicant was charged with Count 1, passing or overtaking vehicle on right-method; and Count 2, registration-in vehicle-surrender on demand. On December 31, 2002, the applicant was convicted of Count 1. He was ordered to pay \$100 in fines. Count 2 was dismissed.

On appeal, the applicant states that he obtained a dismissal of the charges for disobeying red light-speeding (No. 1 above), and passing or overtaking a vehicle on right (No. 3 above). He further states that he knows he made a mistake and was convicted of domestic battery, but he had completed all the orders of the judge. He submits court records indicating that the cases listed in Nos. 2 and 3 above were “closed” on February 28, 2003.

The court record shows that the applicant was convicted of the offenses detailed in Nos. 1, 2, and 3 above. The fact that the cases were closed by the court is not evidence that the convictions were dismissed.

Furthermore, even if the convictions were in fact dismissed, the Board of Immigration Appeals, in *Matter of Roldan*, 22 I&N Dec. 512 (BIA 1999), held 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.

The applicant is ineligible for TPS due to his three 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 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.