

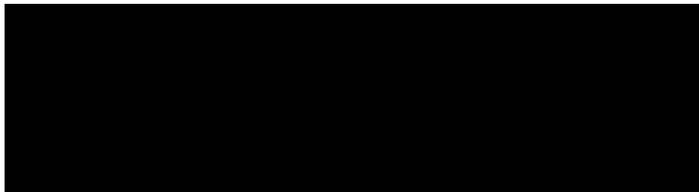
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
20 Mass. Ave., N.W., Rm. 3000
Washington, DC 20529

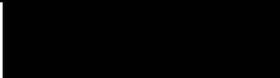


U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

PUBLIC COPY



FILE:



OFFICE: California Service Center

DATE: APR 03 2008

[WAC 06 12970037]

INRE:

Applicant:



APPLICATION:

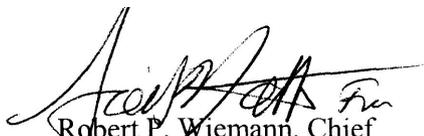
Application for Temporary Protected Status under Section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1254

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, Chief
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 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 record reveals that the applicant filed a late initial TPS application on February 1, 2006, under Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) receipt number WAC 06 129 70037. The director denied the TPS application on July 18, 2006, because the applicant failed to establish that he was eligible for late registration, and because he had failed to provide final court dispositions stemming from his arrests in 1994 and 1999. The applicant filed an appeal on August 31, 2006. The director dismissed the appeal because it had been untimely filed. The applicant appealed the director's decision noting that the denial notice was not mailed to him until August 2, 2006, as reflected by the postmarked date on the envelope he submitted as evidence. The applicant has submitted sufficient evidence to demonstrate that he timely filed his appeal.

On appeal, the applicant asserts his claim of eligibility for TPS, and submits 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 designated by the Attorney General 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.

- (g) Has filed an application for late registration with the appropriate Service director within a 60-day period immediately following the expiration or termination of conditions described in paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

Persons applying for TPS offered to El Salvadorans must demonstrate continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence since March 9, 2001. The initial registration period for Salvadorans was from March 9, 2001, through September 9, 2002. The record reveals that the applicant filed his initial TPS application with Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on February 6, 2006.

To qualify for late registration, the applicant must provide evidence that during the initial registration period he fell within at least one of the provisions described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2) above.

The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that he or she meets the above requirements. Applicants shall submit all documentation as required in the instructions or requested by CIS. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a). The sufficiency of all evidence will be judged according to its relevancy, consistency, credibility, and probative value. To meet his or her burden of proof, the applicant must provide supporting documentary evidence of eligibility apart from his or her own statements. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

On May 15, 2006, the applicant was requested to submit evidence establishing his eligibility for late registration as set forth in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). The applicant was also requested to submit evidence establishing his physical presence in the United States from February 13, 2001, to the date of filing, his nationality and identity, and the final court disposition of his arrest on May 23, 1999. The applicant, in response, provided evidence in an attempt to establish his qualifying residence and physical presence in the United States.

The director determined that the applicant had failed to establish that he was eligible for late registration and denied the application on July 18, 2006.

The applicant has submitted evidence in an attempt to establish his qualifying residence and physical presence in the United States. However, this evidence does not mitigate the applicant's failure to file his Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status, within the initial registration period. The applicant has not submitted any evidence to establish that he has met any of the criteria for late registration described in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for TPS will be affirmed.

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

An alien is inadmissible if he has been convicted of, or admits having committed, or admits committing acts which constitute the essential elements of a violation of (or a conspiracy to violate) any law or regulation of a State, the United States, or a foreign country relating to a controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 USC 802). Section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Act.

Any alien convicted of 2 or more offenses (other than purely political offenses), regardless of whether the conviction was in a single trial or whether the offenses arose from a single scheme of misconduct and regardless of whether the offenses involved moral turpitude, for which the aggregate sentences to confinement were 5 years or more is inadmissible. Section 212(a)(2)(B) of the Act.

An alien is inadmissible if a consular officer or immigration officer knows or has reason to believe he is or has been an illicit trafficker in any such controlled substance. Section 212(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

The record reveals the following offenses in Dade County, Florida:

1. On February 22, 1994, the applicant was convicted of one count of possession of cocaine, a 3rd degree felony, in Dade County, Florida. (Case number [REDACTED]);

2. On September 16, 1999, the applicant was convicted of child abuse/no harm, a 3rd degree felony, in Dade County, Florida. (Case **number__**; and,
3. On September 16, 1999, the applicant was convicted of battery, a 1st degree misdemeanor, in Dade County, Florida. (Case **number__**).

On appeal, the applicant asserts that he did not possess cocaine on the night he was arrested in 1994, and that he had unintentionally injured his stepdaughter the day he was arrested in 1999. The applicant requests that he be allowed to work legally in the United States.

The court records show that the applicant has been convicted of two felonies and one misdemeanor charge. 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).

Beyond the decision of the director, the applicant is ineligible for TPS due to his record of two felony convictions and one misdemeanor conviction, as detailed above. Section 244(c)(2)(B)(i) of the Act. Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application, with regard to this issue, will be affirmed.

Although the issue was not raised by the director, the most commonly accepted definition of a crime involving moral turpitude is an act of baseness, vileness or depravity in the private and social duties which a man owes to his fellow men or to society in general, contrary to the accepted and customary rule of right and duty between man and man. *Jordan v. De George*, 341 U.S. 223, reh'g denied, 341 U.S. 956 (1951). The crime of child abuse involves moral turpitude. *Barr v. INS*, 350 F.2d 87, 91 (9th Cir. 1965), *cert denied*, 383 U.S. 915 (1966).

Beyond the decision of the director, the applicant has not submitted sufficient evidence to establish his nationality and identity. The applicant has not furnished a copy of a birth certificate and English translation as required by 8 C.P.R. § 103.2(b)(3), and has not submitted evidence to establish his nationality and identity as required by 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a)(1). Therefore, the application will also 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. The application will be denied for the above reasons, with each considered as an independent and alternative basis for denial.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.