



U.S. Citizenship
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FILE:



Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: **AUG 25 2006**

{consolidated herein}

[EAC 03 136 50380]

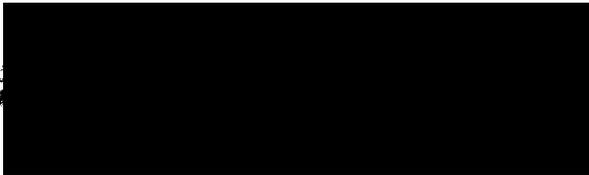
IN RE:

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:



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.

Cindy M. Gomez for

Robert P. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center. The application 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 determined that the applicant had been convicted of two or more misdemeanors in the United States. The director, therefore, denied the application.

On appeal, counsel for the applicant states that the applicant's convictions did not consist of two or more misdemeanors. The applicant also submits additional evidence to support this claim.

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 temporary protected status only if such alien establishes that he or she:

- (a) Is a national, as defined in section 101(a)(21) of the Act, of a foreign 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 TPS 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:

Section 244(c) ALIENS ELIGIBLE FOR TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS.-

(2) ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS.-

(B) ALIENS INELIGIBLE. - An alien shall not be eligible for temporary protected status under this section if the Attorney General finds that-

- (i) the alien has been convicted of any felony or 2 misdemeanors committed in the United States,....

"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. 8 C.F.R. § 244.1.

The record reveals the following offenses:

- (1) On January 31, 1996, the applicant was convicted of a violation of VTL § 1163, "Failing to Signal When Turning."
- (2) On January 31, 1996, the applicant was convicted of a violation of VTL § 509.1, "Driving Without Being Duly Licensed."
- (3) On January 31, 1996, the applicant was convicted of a violation of VTL § 1192.1, "Operating a Motor Vehicle While Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs."
- (4) On January 12, 1997, the applicant was convicted of a violation of PG § 240.20, "Disorderly Conduct."

On appeal, counsel for the applicant states that New York State does not classify the above convictions as crimes and they can therefore, not be categorized as misdemeanors. According to counsel the sentencing consisted only of monetary fines and no imprisonment. Federal immigration laws should be applied uniformly, without regard to the nuances of state law. See *Ye v. INS*, 214 F.3d 1128, 1132 (9th Cir. 2000); *Burr v. INS*, 350 F.2d 87, 90 (9th Cir. 1965). Thus, whether a particular offense under state law constitutes a "misdemeanor" for immigration purposes is strictly a matter of federal law. See *Franklin v. INS*, 72 F.3d 571 (8th Cir. 1995); *Cabral v. INS*, 15 F.3d 193, 196 n.5 (1st Cir. 1994). While we must look to relevant state law in order to determine whether the statutory elements of a specific offense satisfy the regulatory definition of "misdemeanor," the legal nomenclature employed by a particular state to classify an offense or the consequences a state chooses to place on an offense in its own courts under its own laws does not control the consequences given to the offense in a federal immigration proceeding. See *Yazdchi v. INS*, 878 F.2d 166, 167 (5th Cir. 1989); *Babouris v. Esperdy*, 269 F.2d 621, 623 (2d Cir. 1959); *United States v. Flores-Rodriguez*, 237 F.2d 405, 409 (2d Cir. 1956).

The fact that New York's legal taxonomy classifies the applicant's offense as a "violation" rather than a "crime," and precludes the offense from giving rise to any criminal disabilities in New York, is simply not relevant to the question of whether the offense qualifies as a "misdemeanor" for immigration purposes. As cited above, for immigration purposes, a misdemeanor is any offense that is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one year or less, regardless of the term such alien actually served, if any. It is also noted that offenses that are punishable by imprisonment for a maximum term of five days or less shall not be considered a misdemeanor. In this case, New York law provides that violation of §§ 509.1, 1192.1, and 240.20 are punishable by up to fifteen days incarceration. Therefore, we conclude that the applicant's convictions in No. (2) through (4) above qualify as "misdemeanors" as defined for immigration purposes in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1. Furthermore, the fact that the applicant's sentence was only monetary fines is irrelevant. As stated above, a

misdemeanor is any offense that is punishable by imprisonment for a term of one year or less, **regardless of the term such alien actually served, if any.** (Emphasis added)

The applicant is ineligible for temporary protected status because of his three misdemeanor convictions. 8 C.F.R. § 244.4(a).

The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that he or she meets the above requirements. The applicant's statement, on appeal, does not overcome the adverse evidence in the record. Consequently, the director's decision to deny the application for temporary protected status will be affirmed.

Beyond the director's decision, it is noted that the applicant's initial application, filed on April 2, 2001 was subsequently denied as abandoned because the applicant failed to respond to a request for evidence. The applicant did not appeal this decision. The present application was filed on March 19, 2003, which is subsequent to the initial registration period from March 9, 2001 through September 9, 2002. The applicant has not provided any evidence to establish his eligibility for late registration. It is also noted that the applicant has provided insufficient evidence to establish his qualifying continuous residence or continuous physical presence during the requisite time periods. Therefore, the application must be denied for these reasons as well.

It is noted that the applicant was given voluntary departure with deportation if he failed to depart the United States. That order remains outstanding. The applicant exhausted all relief before the Board of Immigration Appeals on May 23, 2000.

The application will be denied for the above stated reasons, with each considered as an independent and alternative basis for denial. 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.