



U.S. Citizenship
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JAN 30 2007

FILE: [REDACTED]
[EAC 01 155 52368]

OFFICE: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER DATE:

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:



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, 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 applicant's TPS application was initially approved by the Vermont Service Center on January 4, 2002.

On August 30, 2005, the director requested the applicant submit final court dispositions stemming from his arrests in May of 2001 and August of 2003. The applicant responded to the director's request for evidence on September 15, 2005, by submitting copies of final court dispositions stemming from his arrests.

The director determined that the applicant had been convicted of two or more misdemeanors, and subsequently withdrew the approval of the TPS application on September 29, 2005.

On appeal, counsel asserts the applicant's eligibility for TPS.

The director may withdraw the status of an alien granted Temporary Protected Status under section 244 of the Act at any time if it is determined that the alien was not in fact eligible at the time such status was granted, or at any time thereafter becomes ineligible for such status. 8 C.F.R. § 244.14(a)(1). If a decision to withdraw Temporary Protected status is entered by the AAO, the AAO shall notify the alien of the decision and the right to a de novo determination of eligibility for Temporary Protected Status in removal proceedings, if the alien is then removable. 8 C.F.R. § 244.14(c).

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 the following offenses:

- (1) On November 26, 2001, the applicant was convicted in the State of New York [REDACTED] of one count of operating a vehicle under the influence of drugs or alcohol. (VTL 1192.1).
- (2) On December 3, 2003, the applicant was convicted in the State of New York (Docket [REDACTED]) of one count of operating a motor vehicle with .08 of 1% alcohol. (VTL 1192.2).

- (3) On December 3, 2003, the applicant was convicted in the State of New York (Docket [REDACTED] of one count of aggravated unlicensed operation of a motor vehicle (VTL-511.2).

On appeal, counsel asserts that the applicant has been convicted of one misdemeanor and one traffic infraction and thus, is eligible for TPS. Counsel also asserts that the applicant pled guilty to two charges that arose out of a single scheme of misconduct and should therefore not be considered two separate misdemeanor convictions for purposes of determining the applicant's eligibility for TPS.

Contrary to counsel's assertions, federal immigration law should be applied uniformly, without regard to the nuances of state law. *See Ye v. INS*, 214 F.3d 1128, 1132 (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 (2nd Cir. 1959); *United States v. Flores-Rodriguez*, 237 F.2d 405, 409 (2nd Cir. 1956).

The fact that New York's legal taxonomy classifies the applicant's offenses as "violations" or "infractions" rather than "crimes," and precludes the offense from giving rise to any criminal disabilities in New York, is simply not relevant to the question of whether the offenses qualify as "misdemeanors" 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, numbers 1, 2, and 3 above are all punishable by imprisonment for more than 5 days under New York State law. Therefore, we conclude that the applicant has been convicted of two or more "misdemeanors" as defined for immigration purposes in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1.

Counsel asserts on appeal that since two of the three misdemeanors listed above arose out of a single scheme of misconduct they should be considered a single misdemeanor offense. Contrary to counsel's claim, 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 two separate misdemeanor offenses and he pled guilty to two separate misdemeanor offenses. 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 merger doctrine" is not applicable for purposes of determining the applicant's eligibility for TPS because the applicant has been convicted of two separate and distinct misdemeanor offenses.

The applicant is ineligible for TPS due to his record of two or more misdemeanor convictions, as 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 withdraw the approved TPS 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. 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.