

PUBLIC COPY

identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

MI

[REDACTED]

FILE: [REDACTED]
[EAC 99 193 50181]

OFFICE: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

DATE: JUL 13 2007

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:

[REDACTED]

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DISCUSSION: The applicant's Temporary Protected Status was withdrawn by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and the case is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Honduras who was granted Temporary Protected Status on February 7, 2001. The director subsequently withdrew the applicant's Temporary Protected Status on May 16, 2006, because it was determined that the applicant had failed to successfully re-register 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 the alien fails without good cause to register with the Attorney General annually within thirty (30) days before the end of each 12-month period after the granting of Temporary Protective Status. 8 C.F.R. § 244.14(a)(3). Although the director erroneously withdrew TPS under § 244.14(a)(3), the AAO is dismissing the appeal because TPS should have been withdrawn under § 244.14(a)(1) due to the applicant's criminal record.

8 C.F.R. § 244.14(a)(1) states in part:

The director may withdraw the status of an alien granted Temporary Protected Status under section 244 of the Act at any time upon the occurrence of any of the following:

- (1) The alien was not in fact eligible at the time such status was granted, or at any time thereafter becomes ineligible for such status.

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:

- On June 30, 1997, the applicant was convicted of two counts of disorderly conduct and sentenced to a fine of \$100.00 for each count, with a conditional discharge of one year. (New York PL 240.20).
- On January 29, 2001, the applicant was convicted of disorderly conduct and sentenced to a fine of \$250.00, with a conditional discharge of one year. (New York PL 240.20).
- On May 2, 2005, the applicant was convicted of disorderly conduct and sentenced to a fine of \$250.00 with 5 days imprisonment as an alternative. (New York PL 240.20).
- On May 2, 2005, the applicant was convicted of harassment and sentenced to a fine of \$250.00 with 5 days imprisonment as an alternative. (New York PL 240.26 03).

On appeal, counsel states that the applicant never received the Notice of Intent to Withdraw TPS, and submits final court dispositions stemming from the applicant's arrests in the United States.

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" 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, the above listed convictions are all punishable by imprisonment not to exceed 15 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.

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 approval of the application 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.