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FILE:



Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date:

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IN RE:

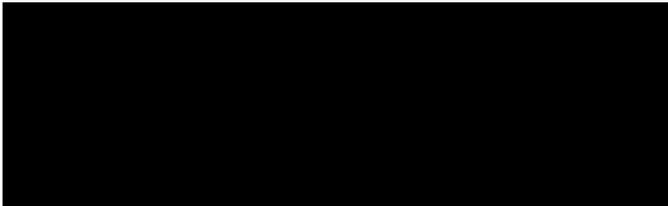
Applicant:



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.

*Robert P. Wiemann*  
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 Honduras 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 at least two misdemeanors in the United States. The director, therefore, denied the application.

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:
    - (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 that on April 9, 2001, the applicant was convicted of violations of New York Vehicle and Traffic Law §§ 1192.3, Operating Motor Vehicle Under Influence of Drug or Alcohol, a misdemeanor; 600.1, Operator Leaves Scene of Accident, a misdemeanor; 1120.a, Failure to Keep to Right 2 Lanes, a traffic infraction; and, 306.b, Operating a Motor Vehicle Without Inspection Certificate, a misdemeanor.

On August 19, 2003, the director notified the applicant of the intent to withdraw his temporary protected status unless he could submit the final court disposition for each of the charges detailed above. The applicant failed to provide the final court dispositions. Therefore, the director denied the application

On Appeal, counsel for the applicant contends that the applicant was only convicted of one misdemeanor and the rest were traffic infractions. However, §§ 600.1 and 306.b of the New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law are both punishable by imprisonment of up to 15 days. As discussed above, any crime punishable by imprisonment for a maximum term of five days or less shall not be considered a misdemeanor. The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has consistently emphasized that the federal "immigration laws should be applied uniformly across the country, without regard to the nuances of state law." See, e.g. *Ye v. INS*, 214 F. 3d 1128, 1131 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000); *Burr v. INS*, 350 f2d 87, 90 (9<sup>th</sup> cir. 1965). Thus, whether a particular offense under state law constitutes an infraction for immigration purposes is strictly a matter of federal law. See *Burr v. INS*, *supra*; *Franklin v. INS*, 72 F.3d 571 (8th Cir. 1995); *Cabral v. INS*, 15 F.3d 193, 196 n.5 (1st Cir. 1994). 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). Thus, for TPS purposes, those charges are considered to be misdemeanors. Consequently, the traffic infractions must be considered misdemeanors for CIS purposes.

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.

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.