

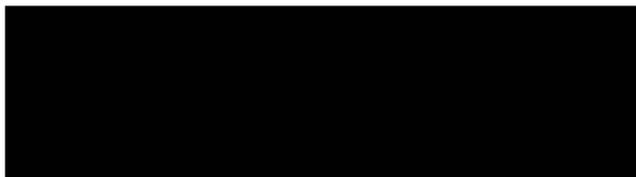
identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy

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



**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

PUBLIC COPY



FILE:

[EAC 01 19052333]
[WAC 05 207 76264]

OFFICE: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

DATE: **MAR 1 I 2008**

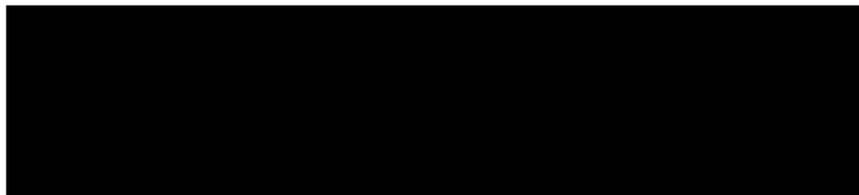
INRE:

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:



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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert P. Wiemann".

Robert P. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The Director, Vermont Service Center, withdrew the applicant's Temporary Protected Status (TPS) and simultaneously denied his application for re-registration. The application 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 TPS under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1254.

The director withdrew the applicant's TPS and denied the application for re-registration because he found the applicant had been convicted of at least two misdemeanors.

The director may withdraw the status of an alien granted TPS 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). The director withdrew the applicant's TPS pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 244.14(a)(3) because the applicant had failed to successfully re-register. However, the director should have withdrawn TPS pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 244.14(a)(1) because the applicant, having been convicted of at least two misdemeanors in the United States, had become ineligible for TPS.

On appeal, counsel asserts that the director's decision was based on an error of law and factual allegations. Counsel further asserts that a "thorough and complete review of the record and relevant New York State statutes will show the applicant as not having been convicted of two or more misdemeanors for immigration purposes."

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
- (t)
 - (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).

The regulation at 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 February 8, 2006, the applicant was convicted in the District Court of Nassau County of operating a vehicle with ability impaired by alcohol, in violation of New York Vehicle and

Traffic Law section 1192 subsection 1, and of a violation of New York Vehicle and Traffic Law section 1229-c, subsection 3, seatbelt restraints. He was sentenced to five days confinement and ordered to pay a \$450 fine. Docket number [REDACTED]

2. On February 8, 2006, the applicant was convicted in the District Court of Nassau County of disorderly conduct, in violation of New York Penal Law section 240.20. He was sentenced to confinement for five days and ordered to pay a fine of \$200. Docket number [REDACTED]

Section 1193 of the New York Traffic Law provides that driving while ability is impaired is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 15 days and a fine of not less than 300 dollars. Subsection 5 of section 1229-c provides that a violation of the state's seat belt laws is punishable by a fine of up to 50 dollars. Disorderly conduct under section 240.20 of New York Penal Law is defined as a violation. Pursuant to section 10.00 of the New York Penal Law, punishment for a violation cannot exceed 15 days imprisonment. Section 10.00 defines "crime" as a misdemeanor or a felony.

On appeal, counsel asserts that under immigration laws, a misdemeanor or felony is first defined as a "crime," and that as New York violations and traffic infractions are not crimes, they cannot be considered as a felony or a misdemeanor.

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. New York law provides that a "violation" is punishable by up to 15 days incarceration. Therefore, we conclude that the applicant's conviction for driving while ability was impaired in number 1 above, and his conviction for disorderly conduct number 2 above, qualify as "misdemeanors" as defined for immigration purposes in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1.

The applicant is ineligible for TPS due to his record of at least two 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 applicant's TPS and deny the application for re-registration 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.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.