

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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Washington, DC 20529



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE:

[REDACTED]

Office: Vermont Service Center

Date: OCT 26 2007

[Relates to: A70 160 868 and A28 396 822]

[EAC 01 225 58648]

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.

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

Robert P. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center. A subsequent appeal was dismissed by the Director (now Chief) Administrative Appeals Office. The matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on a motion to reopen. The motion to reopen will be granted. The previous decision of the AAO is affirmed.

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 denied the application because the applicant was convicted of two misdemeanors committed in the United States.

A subsequent appeal from the director's decision was dismissed on November 4, 2004, after the AAO also concluded that the applicant is ineligible for TPS based on his record of two misdemeanor convictions. On December 7, 2004, counsel, on behalf of the applicant, submitted a motion to reopen.

On motion to reopen, counsel asserts that the applicant has been convicted of one misdemeanor and a violation; therefore, the applicant is eligible for TPS.

Section 244(c) of the Act, and the related regulations in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2, provide that an applicant is eligible for TPS 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 § 244.3;
- (e) Is not ineligible under § 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 re-parole; or
- (iv) The applicant is a spouse or child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant.

The phrase *continuously physically present*, as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, means actual physical presence in the United States for the entire period specified in the regulations. An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States by virtue of brief, casual, and innocent absences as defined within this section.

The phrase *continuously resided*, as defined in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1, means residing in the United States for the entire period specified in the regulations. An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous residence in the United States by reason of a brief, casual and innocent absence as defined within this section or due merely to a brief temporary trip abroad required by emergency or extenuating circumstances outside the control of the alien.

Persons applying for TPS offered to El Salvadorans must demonstrate continuous residence in the United States since February 13, 2001, and continuous physical presence in the United States since March 9, 2001. On July 9, 2002, the Attorney General announced an extension of the TPS designation until September 9, 2003. Subsequent extensions of the TPS designation have been granted by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, with validity until September 9, 2007, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite time period.

The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that he or she meets the above requirements. Applicants shall submit all documentation as required in the instructions or requested by Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS). 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(a). The sufficiency of all evidence will be judged according to its relevancy, consistency, credibility, and probative value. To meet his or her burden of proof the applicant must provide supporting documentary evidence of eligibility apart from his or her own statements. 8 C.F.R. § 244.9(b).

Further, 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.

8 C.F.R. § 244.1.

The record contains a certified true excerpt record dated May 13, 2002, from the First District Court of Nassau County, New York, revealing that the applicant pled guilty and was convicted of: (1) Attempt to commit a crime and Menacing (New York Penal Law (PL) 110.00 - 120.14); and, (2) Disorderly conduct (New York PL 240.20).

Counsel states, in his motion, that the applicant's conviction under New York PL 240.20, disorderly conduct, is classified as a "violation" under New York Penal Law, and therefore should not be considered a "misdemeanor." Counsel also discusses "sentencing guidelines" with regards to the applicant's convictions; however, he provides no documentation to substantiate his argument. Counsel also states that even though according to section 10.00(3), the applicant could have received up to fifteen days in jail, "there is no way" he could have received this because he had no prior convictions.

Counsel's assertion is not persuasive. 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" or "traffic infraction" 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 a violation of New York PL 240.20 is punishable by up to 15 days of incarceration.

Therefore, it is concluded that the applicant's convictions above qualify as "misdemeanors" as defined for immigration purposes in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1. The applicant has been convicted of two misdemeanors: (1) Attempt to commit a crime and Menacing (New York PL 110.00 – 120.14); and, (2) Disorderly conduct (New York PL 240.20).

The applicant is not eligible for temporary protected status because he has been convicted of two misdemeanors committed in the United States. 8 C.F.R. § 244.4(a). Therefore, the director's decision to deny the application for TPS on this ground is affirmed.

It is also noted that the applicant had been previously ordered removed from the United States on June 5, 1986, under file, A28 396 822, and again on September 3, 1993, under file, A70 160 868. It is further noted that the applicant's asylum application was administratively closed on December 2, 1997, under file A28 396 822.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the applicant. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. That burden has not been met since the applicant has not provided any new facts or additional evidence to overcome the previous decision of the AAO. Accordingly, the previous decision of the AAO will not be disturbed.

ORDER: The previous decision of the AAO dated November 4, 2004, is affirmed.