

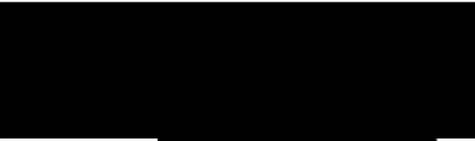
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**U.S. Citizenship  
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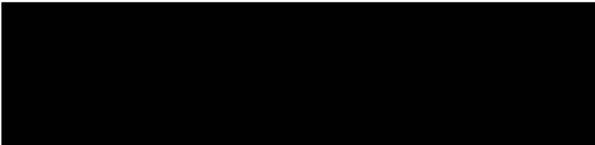
OFFICE: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

DATE: **JAN 03 2008**

INRE: 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.

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

Robert P. Wiemann, Chief  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application for Temporary Protected Status 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 claims to be 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 applicant TPS because he found the applicant had failed to overcome the grounds of denial in specified in a Notice of Intent to Deny (NOIO).

On appeal, the applicant asserts through counsel that the applicant never received a NOIO from the director, and submits additional documentation.

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 February 29, 2000, the applicant was convicted of Leaving the Scene of an Accident, a misdemeanor, in the District Court of the County of Suffolk, New York. Case **NO** . \_\_\_\_
- (2) On October 20, 2000, the applicant was convicted of a drunk driving charge, New York VTL 1192.1, a misdemeanor, in the District Court of the County of Suffolk, New York. Case No. [REDACTED]

On appeal, the applicant asserts through counsel that he did not receive a NOIO from the director, and submits additional documentation.

The director failed to clearly state the basis of the denial, however, the AAO reviews decision on a de novo basis, and as the applicant is ineligible as a matter of law the AAO will not remand the decision. *Dar v. INS*, 891 F.2d 997, 1002 n. 9 (2d Cir. 1989)(noting that the AAO reviews appeals on a de novo basis).

Counsel asserts the applicant did not receive the director's NOID, but the AAO would note that the director's decision did not specify dismissal based on the applicant's record, and yet the applicant submitted the requested court dispositions on appeal. Thus, it seems the applicant had actual notice that his application

would be denied because he was no longer eligible for TPS. Regardless of this, the documentation submitted confirms the applicant has been convicted of two misdemeanors in the United States.

It is noted that the state of New York classifies the conviction in No. 2 as an "infraction." 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). 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. In this case, New York law provides that the violation above are punishable by up to fifteen days incarceration. Therefore, we conclude that the applicant's convictions above **qualify** as "misdemeanors" as defined for immigration purposes in 8 C.F.R. § 244.1.

The applicant is ineligible for TPS due to conviction of at least two misdemeanors in the United States as detailed above. Section 244(c)(2)(BXi) of the Act and 8 C.F.R. § 244.4(a). Consequently, the director's decision to deny the 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.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.