

identifying data deleted to  
prevent clearly unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy

**PUBLIC COPY**

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090  
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

M<sub>1</sub>

[REDACTED]

FILE: [REDACTED]  
[EAC 01 198 52355]

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: APR 15 2010

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.

Perry Rhew  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The applicant's Temporary Protected Status was withdrawn by the Director, Vermont Service Center. The application is now before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be sustained and the case returned to the director for further action.

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 withdrew temporary protected status because the applicant had failed to submit evidence necessary for the proper adjudication of the application.

On appeal, counsel for the applicant states that the director erred in denying the TPS application and that the appeal should be sustained. The applicant also submits the requested court disposition.

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 issue in this proceeding is whether the following New York offenses should constitute disqualifying convictions for “misdemeanors” in determining TPS eligibility under section 244(c)(2)(B)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) and 8 C.F.R. § 244.4:

- “Traffic infraction,” as defined at N.Y. PENAL LAW § 10.00(2)(referencing .Y.VEH.&TRAF.LAW § 155);
- “Violations,” as defined at N.Y. PENAL LAW § 10.00(3); and
- Certain minor offenses that are described as “violations” under certain local New York laws.<sup>1</sup>

The director denied the application on October 9, 2008, after determining that the applicant had failed to submit evidence necessary for the proper adjudication of the application.

---

<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to section 10.00(3) of the New York State Penal Law, violations and traffic infractions committed in the State of New York are not considered “crimes” under state law, do not constitute misdemeanors or felonies, and may not be punished by more than 15 days of imprisonment. See N.Y. PENAL LAW, § 10.00(2)-(4) AND (60); N.Y. VEH. & TRAF. LAW §§ 155, 1800(b).

On appeal, the applicant furnished the requested final court disposition. The disposition shows that on November 27, 2006, the applicant pled guilty and was convicted of “Oper Leave Scene Inj Accident – Fail Show Licen”, a traffic infraction and “Operate Motor Vehicle with .08 of 1% Alcohol”, a misdemeanor.

Pursuant to the Memorandum for Service Center Operations and Administrative Appeals Office Leadership dated January 17, 2010, for purposes of the TPS statute and regulations, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has determined that New York infractions should not be considered disqualifying misdemeanors. Therefore, the applicant is not ineligible for TPS under Section 244(c)(2)(B)(i) of the Act and 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. Applicants shall submit all documentation as required in the instructions or requested by USCIS. 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). The applicant has met this burden.

The record does not reflect any grounds that would bar the applicant from receiving TPS. As there are no other known grounds of ineligibility; the director’s decision will be withdrawn. However, the validity period of the applicant’s fingerprint check has expired.

Accordingly, the case is returned to the director for the purpose of sending the applicant a fingerprint notification form, and affording him the opportunity to comply with its requirements. Pursuant to the memorandum issued on January 17, 2010, a new biometrics fee shall not be required in this case, as the adjudication of the applicant’s appeal was placed on hold pending issuance of this guidance. Following completion of this requirement, the director will render a new decision. Should the decision be adverse, the director must give written notice setting forth the specific reasons for the denial pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(1)(i), and the applicant shall be permitted to file an appeal without fee.

**ORDER:** The applicant’s appeal is sustained and the case is returned to the director for appropriate action and decision consistent with the foregoing.