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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  
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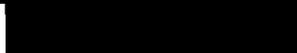
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MAR 24 2010

FILE:



Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date:

[EAC 06 329 86488]

[EAC 08 069 51343 – APPEAL]

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 Vermont Service Center. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. Please refer to 8 C.F.R. § 103.5 for the specific requirements. All motions must be submitted to the office that originally decided your case by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$585. Any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required by 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

Perry Rhew  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The applicant's Temporary Protected Status was withdrawn by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The case is remanded.

The applicant is a 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 record reveals that the applicant filed a TPS application during the initial registration period on August 25, 2003, under receipt number EAC 06 329 86488. The Director, Vermont Service Center, approved that application on June 16, 2006.

The director may withdraw the status of an alien granted Temporary Protected Status 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 temporary protected status because the applicant had been convicted of two misdemeanors.

On appeal, counsel for the applicant states that the director improperly considered the definition of conviction by using the state definition of "conviction," rather than the federal definition.

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 reveals the following offenses:

- (1) On December 7, 2003, the applicant was arrested by the Lynn County, Kansas Sheriff's Office for "Domestic Battery; Bodily Harm." [REDACTED]
- (2) On January 1, 2004, the applicant was arrested by the Lynn County, Kansas Sheriff's Office for "DUI Alcohol/Drugs." [REDACTED]
- (3) On August 31, 2008, the applicant was arrested for "DUI." [REDACTED]

Pursuant to a notice dated November 28, 2008, the applicant was requested to submit the final court disposition for each of the charges detailed above. The applicant submitted the requested documentation. According to the final court disposition, on January 11, 2005 the "Domestic Battery" charge was dismissed per diversion; on November 30, 2004, the "DUI" charge was dismissed per diversion; and on October 9, 2008, the applicant pled guilty to "DUI."

The director determined that under Kansas law the diversion program is considered a conviction. The director, therefore withdrew temporary protected status because the applicant had been convicted of two misdemeanors.

On appeal, counsel claims that the director improperly considered the definition of conviction. According to counsel, the director used the state definition of "conviction," rather than the federal definition and under Federal law, the applicant only has one conviction. However, the term 'conviction' means, with respect to an alien, a formal judgment of guilt of the alien entered by a court or, adjudication of guilt has been withheld, where - (i) a judge or jury has found the alien guilty or the alien has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or has admitted sufficient facts to warrant a finding of guilt, and (ii) the judge has ordered some form of punishment, penalty, or restraint on the alien's liberty to be imposed. Section 101(a)(48)(A) of the Act. Counsel is correct. The record does not contain a plea or finding of guilty regarding the December 7, 2003 and January 1, 2004 arrests. Consequently, neither of the final judgments in these cases meets the definition of "convictions." Therefore, the applicant has only been convicted of one misdemeanor.

The applicant is, therefore, not ineligible for TPS because of his misdemeanors convictions. 8 C.F.R. § 244.4(a). Accordingly, the director's decision to withdraw TPS is itself withdrawn.

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 United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (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. There are no other known grounds of ineligibility; consequently, the director's decision will be withdrawn. However, the validity period of the applicant's fingerprint check has expired.

Accordingly, the case is remanded for the purpose of sending the applicant a fingerprint notification form, and affording him the opportunity to comply with its requirements. Thereafter, 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 case is remanded.