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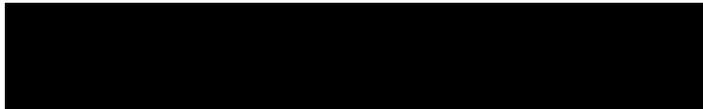


Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date: DEC 4 2005

IN RE:

Applicant:



APPLICATION:

Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission into the United States after Deportation or Removal under section 212(a)(9)(A)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A)(iii)

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

SELF-REPRESENTED

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.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission into the United States after Deportation or Removal (Form I-212) was denied by the Director, California Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and a citizen of Guatemala who entered the United States without a lawful admission or parole on or about October 12, 1992. On June 16, 1993, and again on September 28, 1993, the applicant applied for asylum with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (now Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS)). On August 27, 1996, the applicant was interviewed for asylum status. His application was denied and an Order to Show Cause (OSC) for a hearing before an Immigration Judge was issued on September 10, 1996. On November 19, 1996, the applicant failed to appear for a deportation hearing and he was subsequently ordered deported in absentia by an Immigration Judge pursuant to section 241(a)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act). The applicant failed to surrender for removal or depart from the United States and a Warrant of Deportation (Form I-205) was issued on January 11 1997. On April 19, 2002, the applicant appeared at a CIS office in connection with an Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Form I-485). Based on the Form I-205, the applicant was apprehended, placed in custody and removed from the United States on May 15, 2002. The applicant is inadmissible pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(A)(ii) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A)(ii). He seeks permission to reapply for admission into the United States under section 212(a)(9)(A)(iii) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A)(iii) in order to travel to United States and reside with his U.S. citizen spouse.

The Director determined that the unfavorable factors in the applicant's case outweighed the favorable factors and denied the Form I-212 accordingly. *See Director's Decision* dated November 3, 2004.

The AAO notes that the record contains a Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Representative (Form G-28) that signed by the applicant's spouse and not by the applicant. Therefore, the AAO will not be sending a copy of the decision to the individual mentioned on the Form G-28.

Section 212(a)(9)(A) of the Act states in pertinent part:

(A) Certain aliens previously removed.-

....

(ii) Other aliens.- Any alien not described in clause (i) who-

(I) has been ordered removed under section 240 or any other provision of law . . . [and who seeks admission within 10 years of the date of such alien's departure or removal (or within 20 years of such date in the case of a second or subsequent removal or at any time in the case of an alien convicted of an aggravated felony) is inadmissible.]

(iii) Exception.- Clauses (i) and (ii) shall not apply to an alien seeking admission within a period if, prior to the date of the alien's reembarkation at a place outside the United States or attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory, the Attorney General [now Secretary, Homeland Security, "Secretary"] has consented to the alien's reapplying for admission.

A review of the 1996 Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) amendments to the Act and prior statutes and case law regarding permission to reapply for admission, reflects that Congress has (1) increased the bar to admissibility and the waiting period from 5 to 10 years in most instances and to 20 years for others, (2) has added a bar, with limited exceptions, to admissibility for aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States, and (3) has imposed a permanent bar to admission for aliens who have been ordered removed and who subsequently enter or attempt to enter the United States without being lawfully admitted. It is concluded that Congress has placed a high priority on reducing and/or stopping aliens from overstaying their authorized period of stay and/or from being present in the United States without a lawful admission or parole.

On appeal, the applicant's spouse states that the applicant has paid thousands of dollars in back taxes, to the Internal Revenue Service in an effort to show his respect for the laws and authority of the United States government. In addition, the applicant's spouse states that except for his immigration violations, the applicant has never participated in any illegal criminal activities, he has maintained a continuous employment history and understands that he must abide by all immigration laws. Furthermore, the applicant's spouse states that her marriage to the applicant was based on love and a commitment to each other. She asserts that she has experienced extreme hardship due to the distance from the applicant, and has had to endure emotional and financial hardship due to her continuous travel between the United States and Guatemala and the financial obligation involved in petitioning for her husband. Finally, the applicant's spouse states that the instability of her future with the applicant and their hopes of starting a family in the United States has caused her extreme emotional hardship.

Unlike sections 212(g), (h), and (i) of the Act (which relate to waivers of inadmissibility for prospective immigrants), section 212(a)(9)(A)(iii) of the Act does not specify hardship threshold requirements which must be met. An applicant for permission to reapply for admission into the United States after deportation or removal need not establish that a particular level of hardship would result to a qualifying family member if the application were denied.

In *Matter of Tin*, 14 I&N Dec. 371 (Reg. Comm. 1973), the Regional Commissioner listed the following factors to be considered in the adjudication of a Form I-212 Application for Permission to Reapply After Deportation:

The basis for deportation; recency of deportation; length of residence in the United States; applicant's moral character; his respect for law and order; evidence of reformation and rehabilitation; family responsibilities; any inadmissibility under other sections of law; hardship involved to himself and others; and the need for his services in the United States.

In *Tin*, the Regional Commissioner noted that the applicant had gained an equity (job experience) while being unlawfully present in the U.S. The Regional Commissioner then stated that the alien had obtained an advantage over aliens seeking visa issuance abroad or who abide by the terms of their admission while in this country, and he concluded that approval of an application for permission to reapply for admission would condone the alien's acts and could encourage others to enter the United States to work in the United States unlawfully. *Id.*

*Matter of Lee*, 17 I&N Dec. 275 (Comm. 1978) further held that a record of immigration violations, standing alone, did not conclusively support a finding of a lack of good moral character. *Matter of Lee* at 278. *Lee* additionally held that,

[T]he recency of deportation can only be considered when there is a finding of poor moral character based on moral turpitude in the conduct and attitude of a person which evinces a callous conscience [toward the violation of immigration laws] . . . . In all other instances when the cause of deportation has been removed and the person now appears eligible for issuance of a visa, the time factor should not be considered. *Id.*

The court held in *Garcia-Lopes v. INS*, 923 F.2d 72 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991), that less weight is given to equities acquired after a deportation order has been entered. Further, the equity of a marriage and the weight given to any hardship to the spouse is diminished if the parties married after the commencement of deportation proceedings, with knowledge that the alien might be deported. It is also noted that the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, in *Carnalla-Nunoz v. INS*, 627 F.2d 1004 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1980), held that an after-acquired equity, referred to as an after-acquired family tie in *Matter of Tijam*, 22 I&N Dec. 408 (BIA 1998) need not be accorded great weight by the district director in considering discretionary weight. Moreover, in *Ghassan v. INS*, 972 F.2d 631, 634-35 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992), the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals held that giving diminished weight to hardship faced by a spouse who entered into a marriage with knowledge of the alien's possible deportation was proper.

The applicant in the present matter married his U.S. citizen spouse on September 16, 2000, approximately four years after he was ordered removed from the United States. The applicant's spouse should reasonably have been aware of the applicant's immigration violations and the possibility of his being removed at the time of their marriage. He now seeks relief based on that after-acquired equity.

The AAO finds that the favorable factors in this case are the applicant's family tie to a U.S. citizen, his spouse, an approved petition for alien relative and the absence of any criminal record.

The AAO finds that the unfavorable factors in this case include the applicant's illegal entry into the United States on or about October 12, 1992, his failure to appear for deportation proceedings, his failure to depart the United States after a final removal order was issued by an Immigration Judge, his lengthy presence in the United States without a lawful admission or parole and his periods of unauthorized employment. The Commissioner stated in *Matter of Lee, supra*, that residence in the United States could be considered a positive factor only where that residence is pursuant to a legal admission or adjustment of status as a permanent resident. To reward a person for remaining in the United States in violation of law would seriously threaten the structure of all laws pertaining to immigration.

The applicant's actions in this matter cannot be condoned. His equity, marriage to a U.S. citizen, gained after he was placed in deportation proceedings and after a final removal order was issued, can be given only minimal weight. The applicant has not established by supporting evidence that the favorable factors outweigh the unfavorable ones.

Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361, provides that the burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that the applicant is eligible for the benefit sought. After a careful review of the record, it is concluded that the applicant has failed to establish that a favorable exercise of the Secretary's discretion is warranted. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.