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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  
and Immigration  
Services

B9

FILE:

EAC 06 176 50991

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: MAY 19 2009

IN RE:

PETITION: Petition for Immigrant Abused Spouse Pursuant to Section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(1)(A)(iii)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

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.

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 or reopen, as required by 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i).

John F. Grissom  
Acting Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The service center director denied the immigrant visa petition and the matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be sustained. The petition will be approved.

The petitioner seeks immigrant classification under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(1)(A)(iii), as an alien battered or subjected to extreme cruelty by a United States citizen.

The director denied the petition on the basis of his determination that the petitioner had failed to establish that she is a person of good moral character.

The petitioner submitted a timely appeal on June 18, 2007.

Section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Act provides that an alien who is the spouse of a United States citizen may self-petition for immigrant classification if the alien demonstrates that he or she entered into the marriage with the United States citizen spouse in good faith and that during the marriage, the alien or a child of the alien was battered or subjected to extreme cruelty perpetrated by the alien's spouse. In addition, the alien must show that he or she is eligible to be classified as an immediate relative under section 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Act, resided with the abusive spouse, and is a person of good moral character. Section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II).

Section 204(a)(1)(J) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(1)(J) states, in pertinent part:

In acting on petitions filed under clause (iii) or (iv) of subparagraph (A) . . . , or in making determinations under subparagraphs (C) and (D), the [Secretary of Homeland Security] shall consider any credible evidence relevant to the petition. The determination of what evidence is credible and the weight to be given that evidence shall be within the sole discretion of the [Secretary of Homeland Security].

The eligibility requirements are explained further at 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(1), which states, in pertinent part, the following:

- (vii) *Good moral character.* A self-petitioner will be found to lack good moral character if he or she is a person described in section 101(f) of the Act. Extenuating circumstances may be taken into account if the person has not been convicted of an offense or offenses but admits to the commission of an act or acts that could show a lack of good moral character under section 101(f) of the Act. A person who was subjected to abuse in the form of forced prostitution or who can establish that he or she was forced to engage in other behavior that could render the person excludable under section 212(a) of the Act would not be precluded from being found to be a person of good moral character, provided the person has not been convicted for the commission of the offense or offenses in a court of law. A self-petitioner will also be found

to lack good moral character, unless he or she establishes extenuating circumstances, if he or she willfully failed or refused to support dependents; or committed unlawful acts that adversely reflect upon his or her moral character, or was convicted or imprisoned for such acts, although the acts do not require an automatic finding of lack of good moral character. A self-petitioner's claim of good moral character will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the provisions of section 101(f) of the Act and the standards of the average citizen in the community. If the results of record checks conducted prior to the issuance of an immigrant visa or approval of an application for adjustment of status disclose that the self-petitioner is no longer a person of good moral character or that he or she has not been a person of good moral character in the past, a pending self-petition will be denied or the approval of a self-petition will be revoked.

The evidentiary guidelines for a self-petition filed under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Act are explained further at 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(2), which states, in pertinent part, the following:

*Evidence for a spousal self-petition –*

- (i) *General.* Self-petitioners are encouraged to submit primary evidence whenever possible. The Service will consider, however, any credible evidence relevant to the petition. The determination of what evidence is credible and the weight to be given that evidence shall be within the sole discretion of the Service.

\* \* \*

- (v) *Good moral character.* Primary evidence of the self-petitioner's good moral character is the self-petitioner's affidavit. The affidavit should be accompanied by a local police clearance or a state-issued criminal background check from each locality or state in the United States in which the self-petitioner has resided for six or more months during the 3-year period immediately preceding the filing of the self-petition. Self-petitioners who lived outside the United States during this time should submit a police clearance, criminal background check, or similar report issued by the appropriate authority in each foreign country in which he or she resided for six or more months during the 3-year period immediately preceding the filing of the self-petition. If police clearances, criminal background checks, or similar reports are not available for some or all locations, the self-petitioner may include an explanation and submit other evidence with his or her affidavit. The Service will consider other credible evidence of good moral character, such as affidavits from responsible persons who can knowledgeably attest to the self-petitioner's good moral character.

The record of proceeding establishes the following pertinent facts and procedural history. The petitioner is a citizen of Vietnam who entered the United States on September 1, 1994 as a public interest parolee. The petitioner married T-N-<sup>1</sup> a United States citizen, on December 17, 2002. T-N- filed Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, on behalf of the petitioner on April 15, 2003, and the petitioner filed Form I-485, Applicant to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, on that same date. T-N- withdrew the Form I-130 on December 20, 2004, and the Forms I-130 and I-485 were therefore denied on March 2, 2005.

The petitioner filed the instant Form I-360 on May 18, 2006. On November 14, 2006, the director issued a request for additional evidence, and requested additional evidence to establish that she is a person of good moral character. The petitioner, however, did not respond to the director's request. Accordingly, the director issued a notice of intent to deny (NOID) the petition on March 27, 2007, which notified the petitioner of the deficiencies in the record and again afforded her the opportunity to submit evidence to establish that she is a person of good moral character. The petitioner responded to the director's NOID on April 24, 2007.

After considering the evidence of record, the director denied the petition on May 30, 2007. In finding the evidence of record insufficient to satisfy the petitioner's burden of proof, the director explained that the petition cannot be approved without the police clearances or state-issued criminal background checks. On appeal, the petitioner submitted a letter explaining her financial situation, and submitted evidence of her husband's child support arrearage.

On February 10, 2009, the AAO issued a final request for additional evidence. The AAO explained to the petitioner that, while it was not unsympathetic to her financial situation, the police clearances or state-issued criminal background checks were required in order to enter a determination that the petitioner is a person of good moral character. The AAO explained that it lacked discretion to waive this requirement, and that without the requisite police clearances or state-issued criminal background checks, the petition would have to be denied.

The petitioner submitted a response to the AAO's request for additional evidence on April 22, 2009.

### **Good Moral Character**

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(2)(v) states that primary evidence of a petitioner's good moral character is an affidavit from the petitioner, accompanied by local police clearances or state-issued criminal background checks from each place the petitioner has lived for at least six months during the three-year period immediately preceding the filing of the self-petition (in this case, during the period beginning in May 2003 and ending in May 2006).

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<sup>1</sup> Name withheld to protect individual's identity.

The record of proceeding establishes that the petitioner lived in two states between May 2003 and May 2006: Pennsylvania and Georgia. On April 22, 2009, the petitioner submitted state-issued criminal background checks from both states. Both state-issued criminal background checks confirm that the petitioner has no criminal record. Accordingly, the petitioner has satisfied 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(2)(v). She has established that she is a person of good moral character, as required by section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II)(bb) of the Act.

### **Conclusion**

The petitioner has established that she is a person of good moral character, and the AAO concurs with the director's determination that the petitioner meets all other statutory requirements. Accordingly, the petitioner has established that she is eligible for immigrant classification under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(1)(A)(iii), and the petition will be approved.

The burden of proof in visa petition proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. The petitioner has sustained that burden.

**ORDER:** The director's decision is withdrawn. The appeal is sustained, and the petition is approved.