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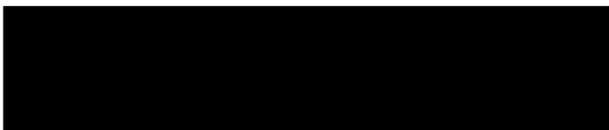
IN RE:

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:



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, Chief  
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, Vermont Service Center and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Mexico who entered the United States without a lawful admission or parole on March 24, 1998. On June 1, 1998, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (now Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS)) apprehended the applicant and a Notice to Appear (NTA) for a deportation hearing before an immigration judge was served on him and the applicant was released on a \$5,000 bond. On June 24, 1998, the applicant was ordered removed by an immigration judge, pursuant to section 212(a)(6)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182 (a)(6)(A)(i) for having been present in the United States without being admitted or paroled. Consequently, on June 27, 1998, the applicant was removed from the United States. The record reflects that the applicant reentered the United States in September 2000, without a lawful admission or parole and without permission to reapply for admission, in violation of section 276 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1326 (a felony). The applicant is the beneficiary of an approved Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker (Form I-140). He 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 remain in the United States to reside with his Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) spouse.

The Director determined that the unfavorable factors in the applicant's case outweighed the favorable factors. In addition, the Director determined that section 241(a)(5) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(5), applies in this matter and the applicant is not eligible for any relief or benefit from the Act. Finally, the Director determined that the applicant is inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(C)(i)(II) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(C)(i)(II), for having been unlawfully present in the United States after a previous immigration violation. The Director then denied the Form I-212 accordingly. *See Director's Decision* dated January 10, 2006.

On appeal, counsel states that the applicant has favorable factors in support of his application which the Director failed to consider. Counsel further states that the applicant is a person of good moral character because he has no criminal record, is not a terrorist nor a threat to the security of the United States, has prepared and filed tax returns for the years 2002 through 2004, owns a house with his spouse in the United States and pays all taxes. Finally, counsel states that the applicant prays that his Form I-212 be approved in the interest of justice.

Section 241(a) of the Act states in pertinent part:

(5) reinstatement of removal orders against aliens illegally reentering.- if the Attorney General finds that an alien has reentered the United States illegally after having been removed or having departed voluntarily, under an order of removal, the prior order of removal is reinstated from its original date and is not subject to being reopened or reviewed, the alien is not eligible and may not apply for any relief under this Act, and the alien shall be removed under the prior order at any time after the reentry.

As noted above, the applicant was placed in removal proceedings and was removed from the United States on June 27, 1998. By his own admission, he reentered the United States in September 2000. He has never been granted permission to reapply for admission. The applicant was never given a Notice of Intent/Decision to

Reinstate Prior Order (Form I-871) as required pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 241.8(b). Consequently, the applicant's prior removal order was not reinstated at the time he filed the Form I-212, and, therefore, the AAO will weigh the discretionary factors in this case.

To recapitulate, on June 24, 1998, an immigration judge ordered the applicant removed from the United States. Therefore, the applicant is clearly inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(A)(ii) of the Act and must receive permission to reapply for admission.

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, or

(II) departed the United States while an order of removal was outstanding, and 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 in others, (2) has added a bar 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 deterring aliens from overstaying their authorized period of stay and from being present in the United States without lawful admission or parole.

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 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 LPR spouse on February 23, 2005, over six and one half years after he was placed in removal proceedings and approximately four and one half years after he illegally reentered the United States. The applicant's spouse should reasonably have been aware at the time of their marriage of the applicant's immigration violations and the possibility of his being removed. He now seeks relief based on that after-acquired equity. Therefore, hardship to his spouse will not be accorded great weight.

The AAO finds that the favorable factors in this case are the applicant's family tie in the United States, his LPR spouse, an approved Form I-140, and the absence of a criminal record.

The AAO finds that the unfavorable factors in this case include the applicant's initial illegal entry into the United States, his illegal reentry subsequent to his removal, his periods of unauthorized employment, and his lengthy presence in the United States without a lawful admission or parole. 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 an LPR, gained after he was placed in removal proceedings and after illegal reentry subsequent to his removal, 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 eligibility 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.