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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

**PUBLIC COPY**

[REDACTED]

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FILE:

[REDACTED]

Office: FRESNO, CA

Date:

SEP 08 2010

IN RE:

[REDACTED]

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:

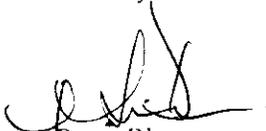
[REDACTED]

INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All of the documents related to this matter have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Please be advised that any further inquiry that you might have concerning your case must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied by us in reaching our decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. The specific requirements for filing such a request can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. 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. Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires that any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank you,

  
Perry Rhew,  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The Field Office Director, Fresno, California, denied the Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission into the United States after Deportation or Removal (Form I-212) and it 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 on October 1, 1998, attempted to elude inspection by concealing himself behind the seat of a vehicle at the Otay Mesa, California port of entry. The applicant was placed into secondary inspection. The applicant admitted that he did not have valid documentation to enter the United States. The applicant admitted that he knew it was illegal to attempt to elude inspection. The applicant failed to provide his true identity to immigration officers. The applicant was found to be inadmissible pursuant to section 212(a)(7)(A)(i)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(7)(A)(i)(I), for being an immigrant without valid documentation. On October 2, 1998, the applicant was expeditiously removed from the United States pursuant to section 235(b)(1) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(1) under the name " [REDACTED] "

On August 30, 2005, the applicant married his spouse in Gilroy, California. On March 5, 2007, the applicant filed an Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Form I-485) based on an approved Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker (Form I-140) filed on his behalf by [REDACTED]. The Form I-485 indicates that the applicant entered the United States without inspection in September 1998. During an interview in regard to the Form I-485 the applicant admitted that he had entered the United States without inspection in October 1998. On November 18, 2008, the applicant filed a Form I-212, indicating that he resided in the United States. On March 13, 2009, the Form I-485 was denied. The applicant is inadmissible pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A)(i). 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 reside in the United States with his U.S. citizen child.

The field office director determined that the applicant did not warrant a favorable exercise of discretion and denied the Form I-212 accordingly. *See Field Office Director's Decision*, dated March 13, 2009.

On appeal, counsel contends that the applicant warrants a favorable exercise of discretion. *See Attachment Form I-290B*, dated April 14, 2009. In support of his contentions, counsel submits only the referenced attachment. The entire record was reviewed in rendering a decision in this case.

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

(A) Certain aliens previously removed.-

- (i) Arriving aliens.- Any alien who has been ordered removed under section 235(b)(1) or at the end of proceedings under section 240 initiated upon the alien's arrival in the United States and who again seeks admission within five years of the date of such removal (or within 20 years 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.

- (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 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 Secretary has consented to the alien's reapplying for admission.

....

(C) Aliens unlawfully present after previous immigration violations.-

- (i) In general.-Any alien who-
  - (I) has been unlawfully present in the United States for an aggregate period of more than 1 year, or
  - (II) has been ordered removed under section 235(b)(1), section 240, or any other provision of law, and who enters or attempts to reenter the United States without being admitted is inadmissible.

(ii) Exception.

Clause (i) shall not apply to an alien seeking admission more than 10 years after the date of the alien's last departure from the United States if, prior to the alien's reembarkation at a place outside the United States or attempt to be readmitted from a foreign contiguous territory, the Secretary of Homeland Security has consented to the alien's reapplying for admission.

(iii) Waiver

The Secretary of Homeland Security may waive the application of clause (i) in the case of an alien who is a VAWA self-petitioner if there is a connection between—

- (I) the alien's battering or subjection to extreme cruelty; and
- (II) the alien's removal, departure from the United States, reentry or reentries into the United States; or attempted reentry into the United States.

On appeal, counsel contends that the field office director erred in finding that the applicant lacked good moral character because he filed tax returns under a fraudulent social security number and underreported his income. The AAO finds that the applicant's actions do not indicate a lack of good moral character; however, the positive factor of filing federal tax returns from 2002 through 2008, is to be tempered by the negative factor that the applicant underreported his income.

On appeal, counsel contends that, although the applicant's child is only two years old, the field office director completely ignored the child's family ties, and parents' employment and housing in the United States when compared to the lack of employment and housing prospects in Mexico, as well as the quality of education, and the numerous hardships that the child and the applicant would endure in Mexico after residing in the United States for fourteen years. The AAO notes that the record does not establish that the applicant or his child have any immediate family members who are lawful permanent residents or citizens of the United States. The record contains documentation to establish that the applicant's uncle, cousins, nieces and nephews legally reside in the United States. While these family ties relate to the general hardships that the applicant and his family will suffer if the applicant is not permitted to adjust his status, they are not individual positive factors to be considered in rendering a decision.

On appeal, counsel contends that the field office director incorrectly asserts that the position of specialty cook does not deserve the weight and consideration afforded by experts and knowledgeable Department of Labor (DOL) experts as indicated by the approval of the Form I-140 as a certified shortage occupation.

The record reflects that the applicant and his spouse have a three-year-old son who is a U.S. citizen by birth. The applicant is in his 30's.

The record reflects that the applicant admitted that he had entered the United States without inspection in 1995 and resided in the United States until March 1997. The record reflects that the applicant has been employed in the United States from October 1998 until present. The applicant was issued employment authorization from October 26, 2007 through September 14, 2010.

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 7<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals 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-Munoz 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 a discretionary determination. 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 AAO finds these legal decisions establish the general principle that "after-acquired equities" are accorded less weight for purposes of assessing favorable equities in the exercise of discretion.

As established by the record, the favorable factors in this matter are the applicant's U.S. citizen child, the general hardship to the applicant and his family if he were denied admission to the United States, the filing of federal tax returns, the absence of a criminal record and the approved immigrant visa petition filed on his behalf. The AAO notes that the birth of the applicant's child and the filing of the immigrant visa petition benefiting him occurred after the applicant was placed into immigration proceedings. They are, therefore, "after-acquired equities," to which the AAO accords diminished weight.

The AAO finds that the unfavorable factors in this case include the applicant's original unlawful entry into the United States in 1995; his attempt to unlawfully enter the United States in 1998; his unlawful reentry into the United States after having been removed; his inadmissibility under section 212(a)(9)(C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(C); his unauthorized and unlawful presence in the United States; and his unauthorized employment in the United States except for a period of authorized employment.

The applicant in the instant case has multiple immigration violations. The totality of the evidence demonstrates that the favorable factors in the present matter are outweighed by the unfavorable factors.

Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361, provides that the burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish he 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.

Beyond the decision of the field office director, the AAO finds that the applicant is inadmissible under the provisions of section 212(a)(9)(C)(i)(II) of the Act and does not qualify for a waiver or the exception under section 212(a)(9)(C)(ii) and (iii) of the Act. Therefore, no purpose would be served in the favorable exercise of discretion in adjudicating an application to reapply for admission into the United States.<sup>1</sup>

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.

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<sup>1</sup> An application or petition that fails to comply with the technical requirements of the law may be denied by the AAO even if the Service Center does not identify all of the grounds for denial in the initial decision. *See Spencer Enterprises, Inc. v. United States*, 229 F. Supp. 2d 1025, 1043 (E.D. Cal. 2001), *aff'd*, 345 F.3d 683 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003); *see also Soltane v. DOJ*, 381 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2004) (noting that the AAO conducts appellate review on a *de novo* basis).