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**U.S. Department of Homeland Security**
Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

*ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OFFICE*
*425 Eye Street N.W.*
*BCIS, AAO, 20 Mass, 3/F*
*Washington, D.C. 20536*

**identifying data deleted to prevent clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy**

[redacted]

FILE: [redacted] Office: Vermont Service Center Date: JUN 05 2003

IN RE: Applicant: [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]

PUBLIC COPY

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision 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 the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (Bureau) where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. *Id.*

Any motion must be filed with the office that originally decided your case along with a fee of $110 as required under 8 C.F.R. § 103.7.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The application 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 Bangladesh who was admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant visitor on May 17, 1996, with authorization to remain until November 7, 1996. The applicant remained longer than authorized without applying for or obtaining an extension of temporary stay. The Bureau issued a Notice to Appear to the applicant by mail on August 22, 1997. On January 20, 1998, an immigration judge ordered the applicant removed *in absentia*. Therefore he is inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(A)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A)(ii). The applicant failed to surrender for removal on October 19, 1998.

The applicant divorced on March 21, 2000, and married a native of Bangladesh, on April 24, 2000, while in removal proceedings. His wife became a naturalized U.S. citizen on November 16, 2001. The applicant is the beneficiary of an approved Petition for Alien Relative. The applicant 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).

The director determined that the unfavorable factors outweighed the favorable ones and denied the application accordingly.

On appeal, counsel states that the favorable factors outweigh the adverse factors in this matter. Counsel asserts that the applicant was ordered deported *in absentia* due to unfortunate circumstances. Counsel states that the applicant was living in Malden, Massachusetts with his former wife until November 1996 when he moved to Maryland due to marital difficulties. Counsel states that the applicant failed to report his change of address because his ex-wife was forwarding his mail and he believed they would work out their marital difficulties. Counsel states that the applicant's ex-wife did not forward any correspondence from the Bureau and that the applicant never received notice of the hearing.

On appeal, counsel further states that little weight was given to the applicant's favorable equities and the hardship his U.S. citizen wife and son would suffer if he were not permitted to reenter the United States. Counsel asserts that the applicant has no criminal record and is the only income earner in the family.

The record indicates that the applicant married in March 1996 in Bangladesh. He states in a letter dated August 21, 1996, that he already had his tourist visa prior to that marriage and that he and his wife traveled together to the United States following their marriage. In June 1996 the applicant became the beneficiary of a Petition for Alien Relative and he filed a Form I-485 application which reflected a Maryland residence. On July 31, 1996, he notified the Bureau that he and his wife had moved to

Boston so that his wife could do her medical residency and he could pursue an MBA degree from Northeastern University. Marital problems developed and the applicant moved back to Maryland in December 1996 (according to his Form G-325A) where he lived with his sister. Mahrukh withdrew the Petition for Alien Relative on April 18, 1997. On November 25, 1998, the applicant became the beneficiary of an immigrant Petition for Alien Worker based on employment with D.C. Express Auto Shop in Washington, DC. The record reflects that the applicant moved to Woodside, New York following his April 2000 marriage and he now lives in Forest Hills, New York.

The applicant failed to provide the Bureau or the office of the immigration judge his change of address as required by law. Therefore, the failure to receive the notice cannot be used as an excuse in this matter. The immigration judge's order states that the applicant was properly notified and the AAO is bound by that decision.

Section 212(a)(9)(A) of the Act provides, in part, that:

> (i) 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 5 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.
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> (ii) Any alien not described in clause (i) who-
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> > (I) has been ordered removed under section 240 of the Act or any other provision of law, or
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> > (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.
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> (iii) 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 the Secretary of Homeland Security] has consented to the alien's reapplying for admission.

Section 212(a)(6)(B) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(B), was amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA) and is now codified as section 212(a)(9)(A)(i) and (ii). In IIRIRA, Congress imposed restrictions on benefits for aliens, enhanced enforcement and penalties for

certain violations, eliminated judicial review of certain judgements or decisions under certain sections of the Act, created a new expedited removal proceeding, and established major new grounds of inadmissibility. Nothing could be clearer than Congress's desire in recent years to limit, rather than to extend, the relief available to aliens who have violated immigration law. Congress has almost unfettered power to decide which aliens may come to and remain in this country. This power has been recognized repeatedly by the Supreme Court. *See Fiallo v. Bell*, 430 U.S. 787 (1977); *Reno v. Flores*, 507 U.S. 292 (1993); *Kleindienst v. Mandel*, 408 U.S. 753, 766 (1972). *See also Matter of Yeung*, 21 I&N Dec. 610, 612 (BIA 1997).

Although guidelines for considering permission to reapply for admission applications were promulgated in *Matter of Tin*, 14 I&N Dec. 371 (Reg. Comm. 1973), and in *Matter of Lee*, 17 I&N Dec. 275 (Comm. 1978), these holdings were rendered long before Congress amended the Act from 1981 through the present 1996 IIRIRA amendments and beyond. It is specifically noted that the Commissioner in *Matter of Lee*, referred to the intent of Congress in enacting former sections 212(a)(16) and (17) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(16) and (17), in the conclusions and recommendations of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary in their report dated 1950. The Committee also reviewed section 3 of the 1917 Act in their study.

Even though the decisions in *Tin* and *Lee* have not been overruled, Congress and the courts following the 1981 amendments and onward have clearly shown in their intent, and in the legislation and in their decisions, that individuals who violate immigration law are viewed unfavorably. The later statutes and judicial decisions have effectively negated most precedent case law rendered prior to 1981. Such case law is still considered but less weight is given to favorable factors gained after the violation of immigration laws following statutory changes and judicial decisions.

Even the Regional Commissioner in *Tin* held that an alien's unlawful presence in the United States is evidence of disrespect for law. The Regional Commissioner noted also that the applicant gained an equity (job experience) while being unlawfully present subsequent to that return. The Regional Commissioner stated that the alien obtained an advantage over aliens seeking visa issuance abroad or who abide by the terms of their admission while in this country. The Regional Commissioner then concluded that approval of an application for permission to reapply for admission would appear to be a condonation of the alien's acts and could encourage others to enter without being admitted to work in the United States unlawfully.

Congress has increased the bar to admissibility from 5 to 10 years. Congress has also added a bar to admissibility for aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States. In addition, Congress 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. In IIRIRA, Congress

has added new and amended crimes, new grounds of inadmissibility, new grounds of deportability, and has enhanced enforcement authorities. 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.

It is appropriate to examine the basis of a removal as well as an applicant's general compliance with immigration and other laws. Evidence of serious disregard for law is viewed as an adverse factor. Family ties in the United States are an important consideration in deciding whether a favorable exercise of discretion is warranted.

The Bureau, following more recent judicial decisions and the Congressional amendments, has accorded less weight to an applicant's equities gained following the commencement of removal proceedings, if the equities were gained while the applicant was unlawfully present in the United States or after a violation of law. The statute provides in section 240 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1229, for the consideration of a certain amount of continuous physical presence in the United States for aliens seeking cancellation of removal. The present applicant is not seeking cancellation of removal.

The court held in *Garcia-Lopez v. INS*, 923 F.2d 72 (7th 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. *Ghassan v. INS*, 972 F.2d 631 (5th Cir. 1992), *cert. denied*, 507 U.S. 971 (1993). It is also noted that the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Carnalla-Muñoz v. INS*, 627 F.2d 1004 (9th Cir. 1980), held that after-acquired equities, referred to as "after-acquired family ties" 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.

The applicant in the present matter entered the United States in May 1996 as a nonimmigrant visitor and remained longer than authorized. He became the beneficiary of a Petition for Alien Relative in June 1996, which was withdrawn in April 1997. A Notice to Appear was issued in August 1997, and he was ordered removed in January 1998. He failed to surrender for removal in October 1998. The applicant remained unlawfully present in the United States and engaged in unauthorized employment from April 1997 to November 1998 when he became the beneficiary an Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker. The applicant divorced his first wife in March 2000 and married his second wife in April 2000. He now seeks relief based on that after-acquired equity.

The favorable factors in this matter are the applicant's family ties, the absence of a criminal record, the need for the applicant's presence to care for one minor child, an approved

Petition for Alien Relative, and the prospect of general hardship to the family.

The unfavorable factors in this matter include the applicant remaining longer than authorized, his failure to appear for the removal hearing, his failure to depart, his employment without Bureau authorization, 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) gained while being unlawfully present in the United States (and entered into while in removal proceedings) 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 Attorney General's discretion is warranted. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.