

## **9 FAM 42.43 NOTES**

*(CT:VISA-1894; 09-20-2012)  
(Office of Origin: CA/VO/L/R)*

### **9 FAM 42.43 N1 SUSPENDING ACTION IN PETITION CASES**

*(CT:VISA-1433; 05-27-2010)*

- a. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) possesses exclusive authority over the approval and denial of immigrant visa petitions (except for those filed for aliens classifiable under INA 203(c) (8 U.S.C. 1153(c)) or INA 101(a)(27)(D)) (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)(D)). You should bear in mind that the Department considers the approval of a visa petition prima facie evidence of the relationship between the petitioner and the beneficiary.
- b. Therefore, it is your responsibility to review, not to readjudicate petitions. However, in the course of that review, if you obtain sufficient facts so that you know or have reason to believe that the beneficiary is not entitled to the status approved in the petition you will return the petition to the U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services (USCIS) through the National Visa Center (NVC).

### **9 FAM 42.43 N2 WHEN TO RETURN PETITIONS**

*(CT:VISA-872; 03-23-2007)*

You will suspend action and return the petition to USCIS (see 9 FAM 42.43 N3) through NVC if:

- (1) The petitioner requests suspension of action;
- (2) You know, or have reason to believe the petition approval was obtained by fraud, misrepresentation, or other unlawful means; or
- (3) You know or have reason to believe that, despite the absence of fraud, due to changed circumstances or clear error in approving the petition the beneficiary is not entitled to the approved status.

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## **9 FAM 42.43 N2.1 "Reason to Believe"**

*(CT:VISA-872; 03-23-2007)*

In general, knowledge and reason to believe must be based upon evidence that USCIS did not have available at the time of adjudication and that such evidence, if available, would have resulted in the petition being denied. This evidence often arises as a result of or during the interview of the beneficiary. Reason to believe must be more than mere conjecture or speculation—there must exist the probability, supported by evidence, that the alien is not entitled to status.

## **9 FAM 42.43 N2.2 Cases of Sham Marriages**

*(CT:VISA-872; 03-23-2007)*

USCIS has minimum evidentiary standards that must be established before revocation proceedings in a case based upon a marital relationship may begin. These minimum evidentiary standards are:

- (1) A written statement from one or both of the parties to the marriage that the marriage was entered into primarily for immigration purposes;
- (2) Documentary evidence that money changed hands under circumstances such that a reasonable person would conclude the marriage was a paid arrangement for immigration purposes; or
- (3) Extensive factual evidence developed by the consular officer that would convince a reasonable person that the marriage was a sham marriage entered into to evade immigration laws.

## **9 FAM 42.43 N3 RETURNING PETITIONS**

*(CT:VISA-1433; 05-27-2010)*

When action is suspended you will:

- (1) Prepare a memorandum which constitutes a comprehensive report to USCIS explaining in detail the reasons why the beneficiary appears not to be entitled to status (see 9 FAM 42.43 PN1);
- (2) Send the petition along with Form DS-3096, IV Petition Revocation Request Cover Sheet-National Visa Center, directly to:  

National Visa Center  
31 Rochester Ave.  
Portsmouth, NH 03801  
Attn: Fraud Prevention Manager
- (3) If fraud is suspected, send a copy of the memorandum to the Department (CA/FPP);
- (4) Retain a copy of the petition, the supporting documents and the

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memorandum. All immigrant visa petitions being returned for revocation must contain the original petition along with the revocation request. If the original petition has been lost or misplaced, please indicate this in your revocation request memorandum; and

- (5) It is mandatory to scan all revocation requests into the Consular Consolidated Database (CCD), along with at least a minimal amount of supporting documentation.

## **9 FAM 42.43 N4 REAFFIRMATION OF VISA PETITIONS**

*(CT:VISA-872; 03-23-2007)*

If USCIS reaffirms a petition which has been returned, and you have no additional factual evidence to submit to support the belief that an alien is not entitled to status, except in the rare cases discussed in 9 FAM 42.43 N4.1 below, you will process the case to conclusion.

### **9 FAM 42.43 N4.1 When Consul Disagrees with Reaffirmation But Has No Evidence**

*(CT:VISA-872; 03-23-2007)*

- a. In the rare case where you may irreconcilably disagree with the USCIS decision to uphold the validity of the petition, if you have no new evidence to present which was not previously considered by USCIS, you will send the entire case to the Department (CA/VO/L/A) for review and discussion with USCIS/HQ. Such referrals should be rare, however, since the burden of proof still rests with USCIS and protracted delay without sufficient reason is unfair to the visa applicant.
- b. It should be remembered that USCIS bears a high burden of proof (good and sufficient cause) in revocation proceedings. Although you may believe that the evidence leads a reasonable person to believe that the alien is not entitled to status, the evidence of record may not be sufficient to meet the higher standard of proof required in these proceedings.

### **9 FAM 42.43 N4.2 Consul Disagrees with Reaffirmation and Has New Evidence to Present**

*(CT:VISA-872; 03-23-2007)*

Despite the fact that USCIS reaffirms the petition, if you discover substantial new evidence not considered by USCIS in its decision to reaffirm, you may return the petition to USCIS through NVC without referring the case to the Department (CA/VO/L/A).

## 9 FAM 42.43 N5 RECONSTRUCTING ERRONEOUSLY SUSPENDED EW3 PETITIONS

(CT:VISA-872; 03-23-2007)

- a. If upon review, you determine that a petition was erroneously suspended and returned to USCIS, posts should consider the petition to be readjudicated. In accordance with 9 FAM 42.43 N3, posts should retain a copy of a petition, along with the supporting documents, which is returned to USCIS. When applicants reapply for a visa based on these petitions, you will strike the cancellation mark for those labor certifications marked canceled. The labor certification should now be treated as valid and marked in the upper right hand corner:

"OVERCOME: LABOR CERTIFICATION CANCELLATION REVERSED"

**NOTE:** The date, post and consular officer's signature should appear over the post stamp.

- b. If the post has not maintained a copy of part, or all, of the petition including the labor certification, post is authorized to accept as valid a certified copy of the petition or part of the petition, if there is no reason to believe that such copy is materially different from the original. The post may also obtain documents from the USCIS service center to which they originally returned the petition, although USCIS may not have retained a copy.
- c. If the post issued a visa based on the reconstructed petition, post should package the petition under normal procedures with an additional official notation to USCIS at the port-of-entry indicating that the petition has been reconstructed by the consular officer, and has been cleared by USCIS/HQ and should be accepted as valid. The official notification to the USCIS port-of-entry should include the standard language - "Reconstructed Petition Approved" the date, post and consular officer's signature over the post stamp on the first page of the petition.

## 9 FAM 42.43 N6 EXTENDING PETITION FOLLOWING PETITIONER'S DEATH

(CT:VISA-1894; 09-20-2012)

A petition automatically revoked, due to the death of the petitioner, may be reinstated by USCIS if you believe that special humanitarian consideration warrants reinstatement. (See 9 FAM 42.42 N2.2 *for information on automatic conversion of a Petition for Alien Relative, Form I-130, to a Petition for Amerasian Widow(er), or Special Immigrant, Form I-360, upon the petitioner's death in the case of an immediate relative spouse (now widow(er) of a U.S. citizen).*)

## 9 FAM 42.43 N7 INVESTIGATION REQUESTS

*(CT:VISA-872; 03-23-2007)*

In some cases you may determine that there is sufficient evidence to justify requesting a USCIS investigation in order to combine USCIS' findings with the facts developed at post to make a case for revocation. You will submit such a case to USCIS as an investigation request. (See 9 FAM 42.43 PN4.)

## 9 FAM 42.43 N8 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS) REGULATIONS GOVERNING REVOCATION OF PETITIONS

*(CT:VISA-1433; 05-27-2010)*

DHS regulations governing the revocation of petitions are provided in 9 FAM 42.43, Related Statutory Provisions.

## 9 FAM 42.43 N9 TERMINATION OF ACTION

*(CT:VISA-1433; 05-27-2010)*

You will terminate action on a visa petition:

- (1) Upon receipt of notification from USCIS that the petition has been revoked under 8 CFR 205.1;
- (2) If the petition is automatically revoked under 8 CFR 205.1; or
- (3) If the petition is automatically revoked under INA 203(g) (8 U.S.C. 1153(g)). (See 9 FAM 42.43 PN2.)

## 9 FAM 42.43 N10 RETENTION / NONRETENTION OF PRIORITY DATE WHEN PETITION REVOKED

### 9 FAM 42.43 N10.1 Petition Filed by Same Petitioner for Same Beneficiary under Same Preference

*(CT:VISA-1894; 09-20-2012)*

When a visa petition has been approved, and subsequently a new petition by the same petitioner is approved for the same preference classification on behalf of the same beneficiary, *regard* the latter approval as a reaffirmation or reinstatement of the validity of the original petition. This is not the case, however, when the original petition has been terminated pursuant to section 203(g) of the Act, or

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revoked pursuant to 8 CFR 205 or when an immigrant visa has been issued to the beneficiary as a result of the petition approval. (See 9 FAM 42.83 Related Statutory Provisions.)

## **9 FAM 42.43 N10.2 Family Preference Petition Filed by Different Petitioner or According Different Preference**

### **9 FAM 42.43 N10.2-1 Abandonment of LPR Status to Confer More Beneficial Status**

*(CT:VISA-833; 08-16-2006)*

There is no legal restriction preventing a lawful permanent resident (LPR) from obtaining another immigrant visa in a different preference status in order to confer derivative status on a spouse or child. There is also no requirement that the alien resident abandon his LPR status.

### **9 FAM 42.43 N10.2-2 Priority Date Not Retained**

*(CT:VISA-1433; 05-27-2010)*

The beneficiary of a new family preference petition may not retain the priority date of a revoked petition if:

- (1) The new petition accords a different preference status;
- (2) The new petition is filed by a different petitioner; or
- (3) The old petition was revoked under INA 203(g) (8 U.S.C. 1153(g)).

The preference priority date in such a case is the filing date of the new petition.

## **9 FAM 42.43 N10.3 Employment Preference Petition Filed by Different Petitioner or According Different Preference**

*(CT:VISA-1433; 05-27-2010)*

A petition approved for an alien under INA 203(b)(1), (2) or (3) (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(1), (2) or (3)) accords the alien the priority date of the approved petition for any subsequently filed petition under INA 203(b)(1), (2) or (3) (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(1), (2) or (3)). This priority date is maintained even if the petitioner is different from the original petitioner. A petition revoked under INA 203(g), 204(e) or 205 (8 U.S.C. 1153(g), 204(e) or 205) will not confer a priority date.