

Immigration Judge in any case under his/her jurisdiction in which the alien or other party affected is able to substantiate that he or she is unable to pay the prescribed fee. The person seeking a fee waiver must file his or her affidavit, or unsworn declaration made pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1746, asking for permission to prosecute without payment of fee of the application, petition, appeal, motion, or request, and stating his or her belief that he or she is entitled to or deserving of the benefit requested and the reasons for his or her inability to pay. The officer of the Service having jurisdiction to render a decision on the application, petition, appeal, motion, or request may, in his discretion, grant the waiver of fee. Fees for “Passenger Travel Reports via Sea and Air” and for special statistical tabulations may not be waived. The payment of the additional sum prescribed by section 245(i) of the Act when applying for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act may not be waived. The payment of the additional \$500 fee prescribed by section 214(c)(9) of the Act when applying for petition for nonimmigrant worker under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Act may not be waived. The fee for Form I-907, Request for Premium Processing Services, may not be waived.

(2) Fees under the Freedom of Information Act, as amended, may be waived or reduced where the Service determines such action would be in the public interest because furnishing the information can be considered as primarily benefiting the general public.

(3) When the prescribed fee is for services to be performed by the clerk of court under section 344(a) of the Act, the affidavit for waiver of the fee shall be filed with the district director or officer in charge of the Service having administrative jurisdiction over the place in which the court is located at least 7 days prior to the date the fee is required to be paid. If the waiver is granted, there shall be delivered to the clerk of court by a Service representative on or before the date the fee is required to be paid, a notice prepared on Service letterhead and signed by the officer granting the waiver, that the

fee has been waived pursuant to this paragraph.

(4) Fees for applications for Temporary Protected Status may be waived pursuant to 8 CFR 1240.20.

(d) *Authority to certify records.* Whenever authorized under 5 U.S.C. 552 or any other law to furnish information from records to persons entitled thereto, the following officials, or their designees authorized in writing as specified below, have authority to make certification, as follows:

(1) The Associate Commissioner, Information Systems, the Assistant Commissioner, Records Systems Division, the Director, Records Management Branch, or their designee, authorized in writing to make certification in their absence—copies of files, documents, and records in the custody of the Central Office.

(2) A regional commissioner, or district director, or the designee of either, authorized in writing to make certification in his absence—copies of files, documents, and records in the custody of his office.

(3) The Immigration and Naturalization Service Program Coordinator, El Paso Intelligence Center, or the designee, authorized in writing to make certification in event of the Program Coordinator's absence—copies of files, documents, and records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the custody of that office.

(4) The Assistant Commissioner, Records Systems Division, the Director, Records Management Branch, or the Chief, Records Operations Section, Central Office, or their designee, authorized in writing to make certification in their absence—the non-existence of an official Service records.

[38 FR 35296, Dec. 27, 1973]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §1103.7, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

PART 1204—IMMIGRANT PETITIONS

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1151, 1153, 1154, 1182, 1186a, 1255, 1641; 8 CFR part 2.

§ 1204.1 Single level of appellate review.

The decision of the Board of Immigration Appeals concerning the denial of a relative visa petition under 8 CFR chapter I, part 204 because the petitioner failed to establish eligibility for the bona fide marriage exemption contained in that part will constitute the single level of appellate review established by statute.

[68 FR 9833, Feb. 28, 2003]

PART 1205—REVOCATION OF APPROVAL OF PETITIONS

Sec.

1205.1 Automatic revocation.

1205.2 Revocation on notice.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1151, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1182, and 1186a.

SOURCE: Duplicated from part 205 at 68 FR 9833, Feb. 28, 2003.

EDITORIAL NOTE: Nomenclature changes to part 1205 appear at 68 FR 9846, Feb. 28, 2003.

§ 1205.1 Automatic revocation.

(a) *Reasons for automatic revocation.* The approval of a petition or self-petition made under section 204 of the Act and in accordance with part 204 of 8 CFR chapter I is revoked as of the date of approval:

(1) If the Secretary of State shall terminate the registration of the beneficiary pursuant to the provisions of section 203(e) of the Act before October 1, 1991, or section 203(g) of the Act on or after October 1, 1994;

(2) If the filing fee and associated service charge are not paid within 14 days of the notification to the remitter that his or her check or other financial instrument used to pay the filing fee has been returned as not payable; or

(3) If any of the following circumstances occur before the beneficiary's or self-petitioner's journey to the United States commences or, if the beneficiary or self-petitioner is an applicant for adjustment of status to that of a permanent resident, before the decision on his or her adjustment application becomes final:

(i) *Immediate relative and family-sponsored petitions, other than Amerasian petitions.* (A) Upon written notice of withdrawal filed by the petitioner or self-

petitioner with any officer of the Service who is authorized to grant or deny petitions.

(B) Upon the death of the beneficiary or the self-petitioner.

(C) Upon the death of the petitioner, unless the Attorney General in his or her discretion determines that for humanitarian reasons revocation would be inappropriate.

(D) Upon the legal termination of the marriage when a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States has petitioned to accord his or her spouse immediate relative or family-sponsored preference immigrant classification under section 201(b) or section 203(a)(2) of the Act. The approval of a spousal self-petition based on the relationship to an abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States filed under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) or 204(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act, however, will not be revoked solely because of the termination of the marriage to the abuser.

(E) Upon the remarriage of the spouse of an abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States when the spouse has self-petitioned under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) or 204(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act for immediate relative classification under section 201(b) of the Act or for preference classification under section 203(a)(2) of the Act.

(F) Upon a child reaching the age of 21, when he or she has been accorded immediate relative status under section 201(b) of the Act. A petition filed on behalf of a child under section 204(a)(1)(A)(i) of the Act or a self-petition filed by a child of an abusive United States citizen under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iv) of the Act, however, will remain valid for the duration of the relationship to accord preference status under section 203(a)(1) of the Act if the beneficiary remains unmarried, or to accord preference status under section 203(a)(3) of the Act if he or she marries.

(G) Upon the marriage of a child, when he or she has been accorded immediate relative status under section 201(b) of the Act. A petition filed on behalf of the child under section 204(a)(1)(A)(i) of the Act or a self-petition filed by a child of an abusive United States citizen under section