

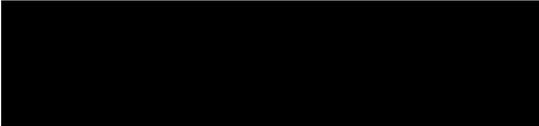
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services



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FILE:



Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date: AUG 10 2005

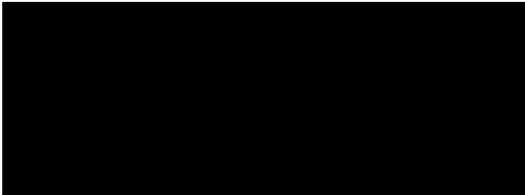
IN RE:

Applicant:



APPLICATION: Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission after Removal into the United States after Deportation 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, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application for permission to reapply for admission after removal was denied by the Director, California 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 on January 11, 1998, at the San Ysidro, California Port of Entry presented a U.S. birth certificate that did not belong to her in an attempt to gain admission into the United States. The applicant was found to be inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C)(ii), as an alien who falsely represents herself to be a citizen of the United States for any purpose or benefit under this Act and section 212(a)(7)(A)(i)(I) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182 (a)(7)(A)(i)(I) for being an immigrant not in possession of a valid immigrant visa or other valid entry document. Consequently, on January 15, 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). The record reflects that the applicant reentered the United States on an unknown date after her removal without a lawful admission or parole and without permission to reapply for admission in violation of section 276 the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1326 (a felony). The applicant is the beneficiary of an approved Petition for Alien Relative (Form I-130) filed by her Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) father. She is inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(A)(i) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A)(i) and 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 and reside with her LPR father and U.S. citizen child.

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 her Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission After Deportation or Removal (Form I-212). The Director denied the Form I-212 accordingly. *See Director's Decision* dated September 29, 2004.

Section 241(a) detention, release, and removal or aliens ordered removed.-

(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.

The AAO finds that the Director erred in finding that section 241(a)(5) of the Act applies in this case. In its August 14, 2004, decision, *Perez-Gonzalez v. Ashcroft*, 379 F.3d 783 (9th Cir. 2004), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that a Mexican national who returned to the United States following a deportation and had his deportation order reinstated might nonetheless obtain adjustment of status if his Form I-212 was granted. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals stated in *Perez-Gonzalez* that: "Given the fact that Perez-Gonzalez applied for the waiver *before* his deportation order was reinstated, he was not yet subject to its terms and, therefore, was not barred from applying for relief." The Court further stated: "Prior administrative decisions of the Bureau of Immigration Appeals confirm the fact that permission to reapply is available on a *nunc pro tunc* basis, in which the petitioner receives permission to reapply for admission after he or she has already reentered the country."

The record of proceedings does not reveal that the applicant's prior removal order was reinstated at the time she filed the Form I-212. Since this case arises in the Ninth Circuit, *Perez-Gonzalez* is controlling. The applicant is eligible to file a Form I-212 and the applicant is not subject to section 241(a)(5) of the Act.

This office finds that although the applicant is not subject to section 241(a)(5) of the Act, she is clearly inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(A) of the Act and therefore must received permission to reapply for admission.

Section 212(a)(9)(A) 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.

.....

(iii) Exception.- Clauses (i) and (ii) shall not apply to an alien seeking admission within a period if, prior to the date of the aliens' reembarkation at a place outside the United States or attempt to be admitted from foreign continuous territory, the Attorney General has consented to the aliens' reapplying for admission.

On appeal the applicant states that she is appealing the denial of her request for a waiver under section 212(a)(9)(A)(v) of the Act. The applicant does not dispute the fact that she presented her cousin's birth certificate in an attempt to gain entry into the United States but states that if her waiver application is not granted her LPR father and U.S. citizen child would suffer great hardship. In addition the applicant states that all the members of her family, parents, siblings and daughter, are either LPR's or U.S. citizens and reside in the United States. Furthermore the applicant states that if she is not permitted to reside in the United States her daughter will have to relocate with her in Mexico where she would face an uncertain fate because single unmarried mothers face discrimination. Finally the applicant requests that her waiver application be granted because it was a mistake to use her cousin's birth certificate and she was not trying to hurt anybody or steal anyone's identity.

The AAO notes that the applicant is applying for a waiver under section 212(a)(9)(A)(iii) of the Act and not 212(a)(9)(A)(v) as mentioned by the applicant. There is no section 212(a)(9)(A)(v) of the Act.

As noted above the record reflects that on January 11, 1998, the applicant presented a U.S. birth certificate that did not belong to her to an Immigration Inspector in an attempt to gain admission into the United States. By submitting a U.S. birth certificate to an Immigration Inspector when applying for admission to the United States, the applicant falsely represented herself as a U.S. citizen. A false representation of U.S. citizenship may be either an oral representation or one supported by an authentic or fraudulent document. In the present case the applicant attempted to use a U.S. birth certificate in order to gain admission into the United States as a U.S. citizen. The applicant is clearly inadmissible under section 212(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act.

Section 212(a)(6)(C) of the Act provides, in pertinent part, that:

(ii) Falsely claiming citizenship -

(I) In general- Any alien who falsely represents, or has falsely represented, himself or herself to be a citizen of the United States for any purpose or benefit under this Act (including section 274A) or any other Federal or State law is inadmissible.

(II) Exception- In the case of an alien making a representation described in subclause (I), if each natural parent of the alien (or, in the case of an adopted alien, each adoptive parent of the alien) is or was a citizen (whether by birth or naturalization), the alien permanently resided in the United States prior to attaining the age of 16, and the alien reasonably believed at the time of making such representation that he or she was a citizen, the alien shall not be considered to be inadmissible under any provision of this subsection based on such representation.

The applicant in the instant case does not qualify for the exception under section 212(a)(6)(C)(ii)(II) of the Act, and there is no waiver available under section 212(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act.

Matter of Martinez-Torres, 10 I&N Dec. 776 (reg. Comm. 1964) held that an application for permission to reapply for admission is denied, in the exercise of discretion, to an alien who is mandatorily inadmissible to the United States under another section of the Act, and no purpose would be served in granting the application.

Notwithstanding the arguments on appeal, the applicant is subject to the provision of section 212(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act, which is very specific and applicable. No waiver of the ground of inadmissibility under section 212(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act is available to an alien who made a false claim to United States citizenship. Therefore, no purpose would be served in the favorable exercise of discretion in adjudicating the application to reapply for admission into the United States under section 212(a)(9)(A)(iii) of the Act. The applicant is not eligible for any relief under the Act and the appeal will be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.