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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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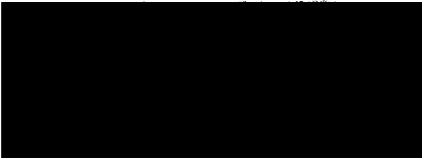


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FILE:  Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: **JUN 17 2005**
IN RE: Applicant: 

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:



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 November 6, 2000, at the San Ysidro, California Port of Entry 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 himself 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 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 without a lawful admission or parole and without permission to reapply for admission in violation of section 276 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1326. The applicant is the beneficiary of a Petition for Alien Relative (Form I-130) filed by his U.S. citizen spouse. The applicant is inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(A)(i) the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A)(i). He now 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 his U.S. citizen spouse

The Director determined that the applicant is not eligible for any exception or waiver under section 212(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act and denied the Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission After Removal (Form I-212) accordingly. *See Director's Decision* dated October 7, 2004.

On appeal counsel submits a brief in which she states that the applicant is not inadmissible pursuant to section 212(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act because he never represented himself to be a U.S. citizen. Counsel asserts that when the applicant was asked if he was a United States citizen he stated that he was not a citizen but that he was being "Naturalized". According to counsel the applicant believed that the term "Naturalized" meant that he was being processed to become a legal immigrant in the United States and the applicant had a pending Form I-130 filed on his behalf.

This office does not find counsel's assertion persuasive. The record of proceeding shows the applicant to have stated he was "naturalized", therefore claiming U.S. citizenship. Whatever he may have understood "naturalization" to mean, the record reflects that when questioned he indicated he was a naturalized citizen.

Section 101(a)(23) of the Act states:

(23) The term "naturalization" means the conferring of nationality of a state upon a person after birth, by any means whatsoever.

Based on the above this office finds that 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.

There is no waiver available under this section 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 provisions 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. As the applicant is not admissible to the United States, the appeal will be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.