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U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

H4

[redacted]

JAN 31 2005

FILE: [redacted] Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA Date:

IN RE: [redacted]

APPLICATION: Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility under § 212(a)(9)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

[redacted]

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 waiver application was denied by the District Director, Miami, Florida and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed, the previous decision of the interim district director will be withdrawn and the application declared moot.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Honduras who was found to be inadmissible to the United States pursuant to § 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(i)(I), for having been unlawfully present in the United States for more than 180 days. The applicant is married to a U.S. citizen and seeks a waiver of inadmissibility in order to reside in the United States with her husband.

The interim district director found that based on the evidence in the record, the applicant had failed to establish extreme hardship to her U.S. citizen spouse. The application was denied accordingly. On appeal, counsel submits a statement by the applicant's husband and a letter from his physician, both regarding his weak heart and health conditions.

Section 212(a)(9)(B) of the Act provides, in pertinent part:

> (B) Aliens Unlawfully Present.-
>
> > (i) In general. - Any alien (other than an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence) who-
> >
> > > (I) was unlawfully present in the United States for a period of more than 180 days but less than 1 year, voluntarily departed the United States . . . prior to the commencement of proceedings under section 235(b)(1) or section 240, and again seeks admission within 3 years of the date of such alien's departure or removal, . . . is inadmissible.
> >
> > . . . .
> >
> > (v) Waiver. – The Attorney General [Secretary] has sole discretion to waive clause (i) in the case of an immigrant who is the spouse or son or daughter of a United States citizen or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, if it is established to the satisfaction of the Attorney General [Secretary] that the refusal of admission to such immigrant alien would result in extreme hardship to the citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent of such alien.

In the present application, the record indicates that the applicant entered the United States and was admitted as a visitor with authorization to remain until November 16, 1998. On June 18, 1999, the applicant applied for temporary protected status. The applicant failed to depart the United States until December 23, 2001, when she returned to Honduras, having obtained advance parole. The applicant re-entered the United States pursuant to the advance parole document on January 22, 2002, and subsequently filed an Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Form I-485).

The applicant was unlawfully present in the United States from November 17, 1998 until June 18, 1999. She is, therefore, inadmissible to the United States under § 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(I) of the Act for being unlawfully present in the United States for a period of more than 180 days but less than one year. Pursuant to § 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(I), the applicant was barred from again seeking admission within three years of the date of her departure.

An application for admission or adjustment is a "continuing" application adjudicated based on the law and facts in effect on the date of the decision. *Matter of Alarcon*, 20 I&N Dec. 557 (BIA 1992). There has been no final decision made on the applicant's I-485 application, so the applicant, as of today, is still seeking admission by virtue of adjustment from her parole status. The applicant's departure occurred on December 23, 2001. It has now been more than three years since the departure that made the inadmissibility issue arise in her application. A clear reading of the law reveals that the applicant is no longer inadmissible. She, therefore, does not require a waiver of inadmissibility, so the appeal will be dismissed, the decision of the interim district director will be withdrawn and the waiver application will be declared moot.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed, the prior decision of the interim district director is withdrawn and the application for waiver of inadmissibility is declared moot.