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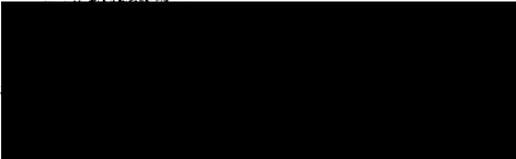
Applicant:



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 Acting Director, Vermont 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 the Dominican Republic who on July 2, 2001, at J.F.K. International Airport, applied for admission into the United States. The applicant presented a photo-substituted Dominican passport that also contained a photo-substituted nonimmigrant visa. The applicant was found inadmissible pursuant to section 212(a)(6)(C)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182 (a)(6)(C)(i) for having attempted to procure admission into the United States by fraud 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 July 22, 2001, 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 August 24, 2001, 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 on his behalf by his U.S. citizen spouse. The applicant is inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(A)(i) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A)(i). He 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 and child.

The Acting Director determined that the unfavorable factors in the applicant's case outweighed the favorable factors, and denied the applicant's Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission After Deportation or Removal (Form I-212) accordingly. See *Acting Director's Decision* dated May 26, 2004.

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, counsel asserts that the Acting Director failed to correctly weigh the favorable and unfavorable factors in the case. Counsel states that the Acting Director erred in listing as unfavorable factors the applicant's marriage and the birth of his child. In addition counsel states that the applicant's favorable factors outweigh his unfavorable factors. Counsel states that the applicant has a Form I-130 filed and approved on his behalf, he is a loving husband, good father, a supporter of his community, does not have a criminal record

and has maintained a good moral character while in the United States. Furthermore counsel states that the applicant's spouse suffers from depression and back pains and relies on the applicant for support. Finally counsel states that if the application is not granted and the family is forced to relocate the applicant's child would be denied its birthright to live in the United States where the standard of living is significantly superior to the Dominican Republic.

Before the AAO can weigh the favorable and unfavorable factors in this case it must first determine if the applicant is eligible to apply for any relief under the Act.

As noted above the applicant was expeditiously removed from the United States on July 22, 2001. By his own admission he reentered the United States on August 24, 2001. He has never been granted permission to reapply for admission; therefore he is subject to the provisions of section 241(a) (5) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(5) which states:

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.

Notwithstanding the arguments on appeal, section 241(a)(5) of the Act is very specific and applicable. 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. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.