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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Office of Administrative Appeals, MS 2090  
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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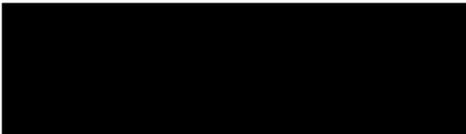
FILE: [REDACTED] Office: NEW YORK, NY

Date:  
**NOV 15 2010**

IN RE: [REDACTED]

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:

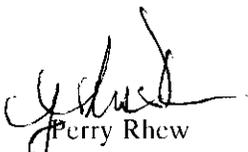


INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All of the documents related to this matter have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Please be advised that any further inquiry that you might have concerning your case must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied by us in reaching our decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. The specific requirements for filing such a request can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. All motions must be submitted to the office that originally decided your case by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion. The fee for a Form I-290B is currently \$585, but will increase to \$630 on November 23, 2010. Any appeal or motion filed on or after November 23, 2010 must be filed with the \$630 fee. Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires that any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank you,

  
Perry Rhew  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The District Director, New York, New York, denied the Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission into the United States after Deportation or Removal (Form I-212) and it is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Ecuador who, on August 20, 1992, was placed into immigration proceedings for entering the United States without inspection on August 18, 1992. On October 15, 1992, the immigration judge ordered the applicant removed from the United States *in absentia*. The applicant failed to depart the United States. On July 18, 2001, [REDACTED] of [REDACTED], filed an Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker (Form I-140) on behalf of the applicant's spouse, which was approved on September 25, 2007.

On November 9, 2009, the applicant filed the Form I-212, indicating that he resided in Ecuador. The applicant is inadmissible pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(A)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A)(ii). 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 reside in the United States with his lawful permanent resident adult son and his spouse and two children, who are all natives and citizens of Ecuador, and who have been issued immigrant visas based on the approved Form I-140.

On March 26, 2010, the district director determined that the applicant did not warrant a favorable exercise of discretion and denied the Form I-212 accordingly. *See District Director's Decision*, dated March 26, 2010.

On appeal, counsel contends that the applicant warrants a favorable exercise of discretion. *See Attachment to Form I-290B*, undated. In support of his contentions, counsel submits the referenced attachment and copies of identity documentation for the applicant's family members.<sup>1</sup> The entire record was reviewed in rendering a decision in this case.

Section 212(a)(9) 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.

(ii) Other aliens.- Any alien not described in clause (i) who-

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<sup>1</sup> The AAO notes that the applicant has failed to submit copies of birth certificates for his daughters and a marriage certificate to establish his relationship to his wife.

- (I) has been ordered removed under section 240 or any other provision of law, or
  - (II) departed the United States while an order of removal was outstanding, and who seeks admission within 10 years of the date of such alien's departure or removal (or within 20 years of such date 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 alien's reembarkation at a place outside the United States or attempt to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory, the [Secretary of Homeland Security] has consented to the alien's reapplying for admission.

....

(C) Aliens unlawfully present after previous immigration violations.-

(i) In general.-Any alien who-

(I) has been unlawfully present in the United States for an aggregate period of more than 1 year, or

(II) has been ordered removed under section 235(b)(1), section 240, or any other provision of law, and who enters or attempts to reenter the United States without being admitted is inadmissible.

(ii) Exception.

Clause (i) shall not apply to an alien seeking admission more than 10 years after the date of the alien's last departure from the United States if, prior to the alien's reembarkation at a place outside the United States or attempt to be readmitted from a foreign contiguous territory, the [Secretary] has consented to the alien's reapplying for admission.

(iii) Waiver

The [Secretary], in the [Secretary's] discretion, may waive the application of clause (i) in the case of an alien who is a VAWA self-petitioner if there is a connection between—

- (1) the alien's battering or subjection to extreme cruelty; and

(2) the alien's removal, departure from the United States, reentry or reentries into the United States; or attempted reentry into the United States.

The record reflects that the applicant claims that he has remained outside the United States and lived in Ecuador since September 16, 2005.<sup>2</sup>

The AAO notes that the applicant is inadmissible pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(i)(II), for accruing more than one year of unlawful presence in the United States, from April 1, 1997, the date on which unlawful presence provisions were enacted, until September 16, 2005, the date on which he departed the United States, and is seeking admission within ten years of his last departure. To seek a waiver of this ground of inadmissibility under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(v), an applicant must file an Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility (Form I-601).

As required by 8 C.F.R. § 212.2(d), an immigrant visa applicant who is outside the United States and requires both a waiver and permission to reapply for admission must simultaneously file the Form I-601 and the Form I-212 with the U.S. Consulate having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence. As the applicant has not complied with the regulatory requirements for filing the Form I-212, the application in this matter was improperly filed. Accordingly, the appeal is dismissed.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.

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<sup>2</sup> The AAO notes that, if it is later found that the applicant illegally reentered the United States *at any time* after April 1, 1997, he is inadmissible pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(C)(i) of the Act and is ineligible for permission to reapply for admission until he has remained outside the United States for a period of ten years. See *Matter of Torres-Garcia*, 23 I&N Dec. 866 (BIA 2006); *Matter of Briones*, 24 I&N Dec. 355 (BIA 2007); and *Matter of Diaz and Lopez*, 25 I&N Dec. 188 (BIA 2010). The AAO notes that the applicant's spouse did not appear to have been in the United States; however, the applicant's third child was born in Ecuador in 1997. As such, the evidence reflects that either the applicant's spouse has failed to reveal her prior residence in the United States prior to giving birth to her third child, or the applicant departed the United States after having been ordered removed and subsequently returned to the United States prior to his 2005 departure.