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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)  
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090  
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

Date: **MAY 28 2013** Office: PORTLAND, OR

FILE: [REDACTED]

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:  
[REDACTED]

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 AAO inappropriately applied the law in reaching its decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen in accordance with the instructions on Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$630. The specific requirements for filing such a motion can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. **Do not file any motion directly with the AAO.** Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires any motion to be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ron Rosenberg".

Ron Rosenberg  
Acting Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The Field Office Director, Portland, Oregon, 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 record reflects that the applicant is a native and citizen of Mexico who entered the United States without inspection two days after an order of expedited removal in February 1999. The applicant is inadmissible pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (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 reside in the United States with his U.S. Citizen parent.

The Field Office Director determined that the applicant was also inadmissible pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(C) of the Act and denied the Form I-212 accordingly. *See Field Office Director's I-212 Decision*, dated January 8, 2013. In a separate decision, the Field Office Director also found the applicant to be inadmissible to the United States under 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 to the United States through fraud or misrepresentation. *See Field Office Director's I-601 decision*, dated January 9, 2013.

On appeal counsel contends there is no case law which bars the applicant from refiling an adjustment application when it has been more than 10 years since his last departure. Counsel moreover asserts that the applicant is eligible for cancellation of removal, and should be placed in removal proceedings.

Section 212(a)(9) of the Act states in pertinent part:

....  
(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. The Secretary, in the Secretary's discretion, may waive the provisions of section 212(a)(9)(C)(i) in the case of an alien to whom the Secretary has granted classification under clause (ii), (iv), or (v) of section 204(a)(1)(A), or classification under clause (ii), (iii), or (iv) of section 204(a)(1)(B), in any case in which there is a connection between—

- (1) the alien's having been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty; and
- (2) the alien's--
  - (A) removal;
  - (B) departure from the United States;
  - (C) reentry or reentries into the United States; or
  - (D) attempted reentry into the United States.

The record reflects that on February 12, 1999 the applicant attempted to procure admission to the United States by presenting counterfeit I-94 and I-551 cards. He was placed in expedited removal proceedings, and he was ordered removed under section 235(b)(1) of the Act the same day. *See Form I-860, Notice and Order of Expedited Removal*, February 12, 1999. He subsequently entered the United States without inspection on or about February 14, 1999, and has remained in the country ever since. The applicant is therefore inadmissible pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(C)(i)(II) of the Act.

Counsel asserts that there is no law or regulation which specifically bars the applicant from filing a new application for admission under section 245(i) of the Act from within the United States when more than 10 years have elapsed since his last departure, despite the fact that he spent those years in the United States. This assertion is without merit. While the applicant may not be barred from filing a new Form I-485 Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, current law indicates that the applicant is not admissible, and is therefore not eligible to become a lawful permanent resident, until he has remained outside the United States for ten years after his last departure.

An alien who is inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(C) of the Act may not apply for consent to reapply unless the alien has been outside the United States for more than 10 years since the date of the alien's last departure from the United States. *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). Thus, to avoid inadmissibility under section 212(a)(9)(C) of the Act, it must be the case that the applicant's last departure was at least ten years ago, the applicant has remained outside the United States *and* USCIS has consented to the applicant's reapplying for admission. In the present matter, the applicant is currently residing in the United States and

therefore, has not remained outside the United States for 10 years since his last departure. As such, the applicant is currently ineligible for permission to reapply for admission after deportation or removal.

Counsel additionally asserts that the applicant is eligible for cancellation of removal and should be placed in removal proceedings so he can apply for that benefit. However, the AAO does not have jurisdiction over a decision to place an applicant in removal proceedings, or on eligibility for cancellation of removal.

The authority to adjudicate appeals is delegated to the AAO by the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) pursuant to the authority vested in her through the Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296. *See* DHS Delegation Number 0150.1 (effective March 1, 2003); *see also* 8 C.F.R. § 2.1 (2003). The AAO exercises appellate jurisdiction over the matters described at 8 C.F.R. § 103.1(f)(3)(iii) (as in effect on February 28, 2003).

The AAO cannot exercise appellate jurisdiction over additional matters on its own volition, or at the request of an applicant or petitioner. As a "statement of general . . . applicability and future effect designed to implement, interpret, or prescribe law or policy," the creation of appeal rights for adjustment application denials meets the definition of an agency "rule" under section 551 of the Administrative Procedure Act. The granting of appeal rights has a "substantive legal effect" because it is creating a new administrative "right," and it involves an economic interest (the fee). "If a rule creates rights, assigns duties, or imposes obligations, the basic tenor of which is not already outlined in the law itself, then it is substantive." *La Casa Del Convaleciente*, 965 F.2d at 1178. All substantive or legislative rule making requires notice and comment in the Federal Register.

Without proper jurisdiction, the AAO cannot grant counsel's request to place the applicant in removal proceedings.

Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361, provides that the burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish he is eligible for the benefit sought. After a careful review of the record, it is concluded that the applicant is currently ineligible for permission to reapply for admission into the United States after deportation or removal. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.