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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

115

FILE:

Office: LOS ANGELES, CA

Date:

FEB 15 2011

IN RE:

Applicant:

APPLICATION:

Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility pursuant to section 212(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(i)

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, with a fee of \$630. 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 waiver application was denied by the Field Office Director, Los Angeles, California. The matter 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 was found to be inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(6)(C)(i) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C)(i), for fraud or willful misrepresentation of a material fact in order to procure an immigration benefit. The applicant is married to a U.S. citizen and seeks a waiver of inadmissibility pursuant to section 212(i) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(i), in order to reside with her husband and children in the United States.

The field office director found that the applicant failed to establish extreme hardship to a qualifying relative and denied the waiver application accordingly. *Decision of the Field Office Director*, dated June 15, 2007. On appeal, counsel contends the applicant established the requisite hardship.

An application or petition that fails to comply with the technical requirements of the law may be denied by the AAO even if the Service Center does not identify all of the grounds for denial in the initial decision. *See Spencer Enterprises, Inc. v. United States*, 229 F. Supp. 2d 1025, 1043 (E.D. Cal. 2001), *aff'd*, 345 F.3d 683 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003); *see also Soltane v. DOJ*, 381 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2004) (noting that the AAO conducts appellate review on a *de novo* basis).

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 of Homeland Security has consented to the alien's reapplying for admission.

(iii) Waiver. - The Secretary of Homeland Security 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--

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

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

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. *Matter of Torres-Garcia*, 23 I&N Dec. 866 (BIA 2006); *Gonzales v. Dept. of Homeland Security*, 508 F.3d 1227, 1242 (9th Cir. 2007). 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 the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has consented to the applicant's reapplying for admission.

In this case, the record shows that the applicant has lived in the United States since at least 1988. See *Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility* (Form I-601), dated March 14, 2007. The record contains a copy of a Form I-130 that was approved on June 13, 1995; however, there is no evidence the applicant had a pending Form I-485 at that time. Rather, the only Form I-485 in the record was filed on April 9, 2006. The record further shows, and the applicant's waiver application states, that in 2000, she departed the United States and tried to re-enter the United States using a "residency card" that belonged to another person. The applicant contends she was stopped at the border and sent back to Tijuana. She states she tried to re-enter again "through the hills but was again caught and sent back." She states she "tried again two weeks later and entered walking through the Arizona desert." *Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility* (Form I-601).

The applicant accrued unlawful presence from April 1, 1997, the date of enactment of unlawful presence provisions under the Act, until her departure from the United States in 2000. Therefore, the applicant has been unlawfully present in the United States for an aggregate period of more than one year. In addition, she re-entered the United States without being admitted. Therefore, the applicant is inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(C)(i)(I) of the Act. The applicant's last departure from the United States occurred in 2000. She reentered the United States in 2000 and is currently residing in the United States. Therefore, she has not remained outside the United States for ten years since her last departure. Accordingly, she is currently statutorily ineligible to apply for permission to reapply for admission. As such, no purpose would be served in adjudicating her waiver under section 212(i) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(i), and the appeal must be dismissed as moot.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.