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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

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DATE: **MAY 27 2011** Office: PORTLAND, OREGON FILE:

IN RE: Applicant:

APPLICATION: Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission into the United States after Deportation or Removal under Section 212(a)(9)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A).

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 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 application for permission to reapply for admission after removal was denied by the Field Office Director, Portland, Oregon, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Mexico who attempted to enter the United States with the border crossing card of another person in December 1999 and was removed under the provisions of § 235(b) of the Act. He re-entered the United States without inspection several days later and has remained since that date. He is, therefore, inadmissible to the United States 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), for having been ordered removed and seeking admission to the United States within five-years of his departure. The applicant in filing the Form I-212 seeks an exception to his inadmissibility under section 212(a)(9)(A)(iii).

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.

The AAO has, in a separate decision, dismissed the applicant's appeal of the denial of the Form I-601, which the applicant filed in relation to his inadmissibility for misrepresentation under section 212(a)(6)(C)(i) of the Act. When an inadmissible alien files both the Form I-601 and the Form I-212, the *Adjudicator's Field Manual* provides the following guidance:

Chapter 43 Consent to Reapply After Deportation or Removal

43.2 Adjudication Processes

(c) Of course, an alien might be applying for both consent to reapply and a waiver of inadmissibility, provided the particular ground(s) of inadmissibility applying to the alien are waivable. If the alien has filed both applications (Forms I-212 and I-601), adjudicate the waiver application first. If the Form I-601 waiver is approved, then consider the Form I-212 on its merits; if the Form I-601 is denied (and the decision is final), deny the Form I-212 since its approval would serve no purpose.

The applicant's Form I-601 was denied due to the fact that he is inadmissible to apply for re-entry 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. *See Matter of Torres-Garcia*, 23 I&N Dec. 866 (BIA 2006). 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* United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has consented to the applicant's reapplying for admission. In the present matter, the applicant's last departure from the United States occurred in December 1999, and he re-entered in the same month and has remained in the United States since that time. Thus, he has not remained outside the United States for the requisite 10 year period. He is currently inadmissible, and is statutorily ineligible to apply for permission to reapply for admission. *See In Re Briones*, 24 I&N Dec. 355 (BIA 2007); *see also Memorandum, Adjudicating Forms I-212 for Aliens inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(c) or Subject to Reinstatement Under Section 240(a)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in light of Gonzalez v. DHS*, 508 F.3d 1227 (9th Cir. 2007), Michael Aytes, Acting Deputy Director, May 19, 2009. As such, no purpose would be served in adjudicating his waiver application.

The applicant is ineligible to apply for re-admission to the United States and this appeal will be denied on the same basis as his Form I-601. Accordingly, the appeal is dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.