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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



H4

Date: Office: LOS ANGELES, CA FILE: [REDACTED] consolidated therein

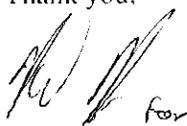
NOV 02 2011
IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

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

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 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 application for permission to reapply for admission after removal was denied by the Field Office Director, Los Angeles, California, 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 was found inadmissible to the United States under section 212(a)(9)(A)(ii)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A)(ii)(I), for having been expeditiously removed from the United States; section 212(a)(9)(C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(C), for being removed from the United States under section 235(b)(1) of the Act and reentering the United States without being admitted; and section 212(a)(6)(C)(i) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C)(i), for attempting to procure admission to the United States through fraud or the willful misrepresentation of a material fact. The applicant now 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 her spouse and children.

On July 21, 2009, the Field Office Director denied the applicant's Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission After Deportation or Removal (Form I-212). *Decision of the Field Office Director*, dated July 21, 2009.

On appeal, the applicant, through counsel, asserts that United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) "erred in denying the Form I-212 because [the applicant] had not been outside the U.S. for ten years after her 1999 expedited removal order." *Form I-290B*, filed August 19, 2009. Counsel contends that the applicant's "Form I-212 waiver should be approved because it was filed in reliance on the Ninth Circuit's decision in *Perez-Gonzalez*. Furthermore, the Form I-212 should be approved nunc pro tunc because more than ten years have elapsed since [the applicant's] 1999 removal order." *Id.*

The AAO finds counsel's argument to be unpersuasive. The AAO notes that 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 ten 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). In *Duran Gonzalez v. DHS*, 508 F.3d 1227 (9th Cir. 2007), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (Ninth Circuit) overturned its previous decision, *Perez Gonzalez v. Ashcroft*, 379 F.3d 783 (9th Cir. 2004), and deferred to the Board of Immigration Appeals' (BIA) holding that section 212(a)(9)(C)(i) of the Act bars aliens subject to its provisions from receiving discretionary waivers of inadmissibility prior to the expiration of the ten-year bar. The Ninth Circuit clarified that its holding in *Duran Gonzalez* applies retroactively, even to those aliens who had Form I-212 applications pending before *Perez Gonzalez* was overturned. *Morales-Izquierdo v. DHS*, 600 F.3d. 1076 (9th Cir. 2010); *see also Nunez-Reyes v. Holder*, 646 F.3d 684 (9th Cir. 2011) (stating that the general default principle is that a court's decisions apply retroactively to all cases still pending before the courts).

The record includes, but is not limited to, counsel's appeal brief, a statement from the applicant's husband, tax documents, and documents pertaining to the applicant's removal proceeding. The entire record was reviewed and considered in arriving at a decision on the appeal.

In the present case, the record indicates that on August 1, 1999, the applicant attempted to enter the United States by presenting a Mexican passport with a counterfeit temporary I-551 ADIT stamp. On August 2, 1999, the applicant was expeditiously removed from the United States pursuant to section 235(b)(1) of the Act. On or about August 8, 1999, the applicant entered the United States without inspection. Based on this misrepresentation, the AAO finds that the applicant is inadmissible under section 212(a)(6)(C)(i) of the Act. The AAO notes that counsel does not dispute this finding. Additionally, based on her reentry on or about August 8, 1999 without inspection, the applicant is also inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(C)(i)(II) of the Act for having been ordered removed under section 235(b)(1) of the Act and reentering the United States without being admitted.

Section 212(a)(9)(C)(i) 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 . . . the Attorney General [now the Secretary of Homeland Security] has consented to the alien's reapplying for admission....

To seek an exception from a finding of inadmissibility under section 212(a)(9)(C)(i)(II) of the Act, an applicant must file for permission to reapply for admission (Form I-212). However, as discussed above, only those individuals who have remained outside the United States for at least ten years since their last departure are eligible for consideration. *See Matter of Torres-Garcia, supra*. The record does not reflect that the applicant in the present matter has resided outside of the United States for the required ten years since her last departure on August 2, 1999. Accordingly, the applicant is statutorily ineligible to seek an exception from her inadmissibility under section 212(a)(9)(C)(i)(II) of the Act and the AAO finds no purpose would be served in considering the merits of her Form I-212 permission to reapply for admission. The appeal will be dismissed.

Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361, provides that the burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that she is eligible for the benefit sought. The applicant in the instant case does not qualify for a the exception under section 212(a)(9)(C)(ii) of the Act. Thus, as a matter of law, the applicant is not eligible for approval of a Form I-212. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.