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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: OCT 0 1 2014 Office: PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI FILE:

IN RE: Applicant:

APPLICATION: Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility under sections 212(i) and 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1182(i) and 1182(a)(9)(B)(v), and 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 (AAO) in your case.

This is a non-precedent decision. The AAO does not announce new constructions of law nor establish agency policy through non-precedent decisions. If you believe the AAO incorrectly applied current law or policy to your case or if you seek to present new facts for consideration, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen, respectively. Any motion must be filed on a Notice of Appeal or Motion (Form I-290B) within 33 days of the date of this decision. **Please review the Form I-290B instructions at http://www.uscis.gov/forms for the latest information on fee, filing location, and other requirements.** *See also* 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. **Do not file a motion directly with the AAO.**

Thank you,

Ron Rosenberg
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The Form I-601, Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility (Form I-601), and the Form I-212, Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission Into the United States After Deportation or Removal (Form I-212), were concurrently denied by the Field Office Director, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and are 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 Haiti who was found to be inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C)(ii), for having attempted to procure entry into the United States by falsely representing himself as a U.S. citizen, and section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(i)(II), for having been unlawfully present in the United States for more than one year. In addition, the applicant was found to be inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(A) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A), as an alien previously removed. The applicant seeks waivers of inadmissibility under section 212(i) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(i), and under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(v), to reside in the United States with his U.S. citizen spouse. In addition, the applicant 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).

The Field Office Director determined that there was no waiver available for the applicant's inadmissibility under section 212(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act. The field office director further found that the applicant had failed to establish extreme hardship to a qualifying relative. Accordingly, the Form I-601 and Form I-212 were denied concurrently. *Decision of the Field Office Director,* dated May 13, 2011.

In support of the instant appeal, filed by the applicant in June 2011 and received by this office in June 2014, the applicant submits the Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, and copies of documents previously submitted. The entire record was reviewed and considered in rendering a decision on the appeal.

Section 212(a)(6)(C) of the Act provides, in pertinent part:

> (i) Any alien who, by fraud or willfully misrepresenting a material fact, seeks to procure (or has sought to procure or has procured) a visa, other documentation, or admission into the United States or other benefit provided under this Act is inadmissible.
>
> (ii) An alien who falsely represents, or has falsely represented, himself or herself to be a citizen of the United States for any purpose or benefit under this Act (including section 274A) or any other Federal or State law is inadmissible.

. . . .

(iii) Waiver authorized. – For provision authorizing waiver of clause (i), see subsection (i).

Section 212(i) of the Act provides:

(1) The Attorney General [now the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary)] may, in the discretion of the Attorney General [Secretary], waive the application of clause (i) of subsection (a)(6)(C) in the case of an alien who is the spouse, son or daughter of a United States citizen or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, if it is established to the satisfaction of the Attorney General [Secretary] that the refusal of admission to the United States of such immigrant alien would result in extreme hardship to the citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent of such an alien.

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

(A) Certain alien 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 5 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-

(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 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 aliens 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 aliens' reembarkation at a place outside the United States or attempt to be admitted from foreign continuous territory, the Attorney General [now,

> Secretary, Department of Homeland Security] has consented to the aliens' reapplying for admission.
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> (B) Aliens Unlawfully Present.-
>
> (i) In general. - Any alien (other than an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence) who-
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> . . . .
>
> (II) has been unlawfully present in the United States for one year or more, and who again seeks admission within 10 years of the date of such alien's departure or removal from the United States, is inadmissible.
>
> . . . .
>
> (v) Waiver. – The Attorney General [now the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary)] has sole discretion to waive clause (i) in the case of an immigrant who is the spouse or son or daughter of a United States citizen or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, if it is established to the satisfaction of the Attorney General [Secretary] that the refusal of admission to such immigrant alien would result in extreme hardship to the citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent of such alien…

With respect to the field office director's findings of inadmissibility, the record establishes that the applicant attempted to procure entry to the United States in June 2000 by presenting a photo-substituted and altered U.S. passport. He was consequently arrested and detained. In November 2001, the applicant was ordered removed. The applicant was removed from the United States in March 2007. We thus concur with the field office director that the applicant is inadmissible to the United States pursuant to sections 212(a)(6)(C)(ii) of the Act, for having made a false claim of U.S. citizenship when attempting to gain entry into the United States in June 2000; 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) of the Act, for having been unlawfully present in the United States for more than one year; and 212(a)(9)(A)(ii) of the Act, as an alien previously removed.

Because the applicant attempted to enter the United States using a fraudulent U.S. passport, he is inadmissible to the United States for making a false claim to U.S. citizenship. There is no waiver of this permanent ground of inadmissibility. Accordingly, no purpose would be served in examining the applicant's eligibility for a waiver of inadmissibility and the appeal will be dismissed.

As noted above, the field office director concurrently denied the applicant's Form I-212 and Form I-601. *Matter of Martinez-Torres,* 10 I&N Dec. 776 (reg. Comm. 1964) held that an application for permission to reapply for admission is denied, in the exercise of discretion, to an alien who is

mandatorily inadmissible to the United States under another section of the Act, and no purpose would be served in granting the application. As the applicant is inadmissible under sections 212(a)(6)(C)(ii) and 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) of the Act and is permanently ineligible for a waiver as discussed above, no purpose would be served in examining the applicant's Form I-212.

In application proceedings, it is the applicant's burden to establish eligibility for the immigration benefit sought. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. Here, that burden has not been met.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.