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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

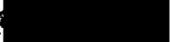
Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OFFICE
425 Eye Street N.W.
BCIS, AAO, 20 Mass, 3/F
Washington, D.C. 20536

PUBLIC COPY



MAY 16 2003

FILE:  Office: Harlingen Date:

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)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A)(iii)

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT: Self-represented

identifying data deleted to prevent clearly unwarranted

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (Bureau) where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. *Id.*

Any motion must be filed with the office that originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. § 103.7.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the District Director, Harlingen, Texas, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Mexico who was lawfully admitted for permanent residence on April 11, 1973. He was convicted of the offense of Unlawfully, Intentionally, and Knowingly Possess a Controlled Substance (Cocaine) on October 19, 1995, for an offense that was committed on March 22, 1991. Pursuant to a plea bargain on March 22, 1991, the judge granted the applicant a five-year deferred adjudication. On October 3, 1996, he was served with an Order to Show Cause charging him with being deportable under former section 241(a)(2)(B)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1231(a)(2)(B)(i), for having been convicted of a law relating to a controlled substance. The conviction rendered him inadmissible under section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(A)(i)(II). On October 17, 1996, an immigration judge ordered the applicant deported to Mexico. He was removed to Mexico on October 21, 1996. Therefore, he is inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(A)(ii) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A)(ii)

The applicant has a U.S. citizen father and two legal permanent resident brothers and seeks permission to reapply for admission under section 212(a)(9)(A)(iii), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A)(iii).

The district director determined that the applicant would still be statutorily inadmissible to the United States even if the application were approved and denied the application accordingly.

On appeal, the applicant cites family ties and an offer of employment as reasons for requesting permission to reapply for admission.

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

- (ii) 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 who 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 alien convicted of an aggravated felony) is inadmissible.

- (iii) Clauses (i) and (ii) shall not apply to an alien seeking admission within a period if, prior to the date of the alien's reembarkation at a place outside the

United States or attempt to be admitted from foreign continuous territory, the Secretary has consented to the alien's reapplying for admission.

Section 212(a)(2)(A) of the Act provides, in pertinent part, that:

(i) Except as provided in clause (ii), any alien convicted of, or who admits having committed, or who admits committing acts which constitute the essential elements of-

(II) a violation of (or a conspiracy or attempt to violate) any law or regulation of a State, the United States, or a foreign country relating to a controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. § 802)), is inadmissible.

Section 212(h) of the Act provides that the Attorney General [now Secretary of Homeland Security] may, in his discretion, waive application of subparagraph (A)(i)(I), (B), (D), and (E) or subsection (a)(2) and subparagraph (A)(i)(II) of such subsection insofar as it relates to a single offense of simple possession of 30 grams or less of marijuana if-....

The record reflects that the applicant was convicted of violating a law relating to a controlled substance (cocaine).

In *Matter of Martinez-Torres*, 10 I&N Dec. 776 (Reg. Comm. 1964), it was held that an application for permission to reapply for admission could be denied, in the exercise of discretion, since the alien was mandatorily inadmissible to the United States and no purpose would be served in granting the application.

The record reflects that the applicant is inadmissible to the United States under section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Act. No waiver of such ground of inadmissibility is available, except for a single offense of simple possession of 30 grams or less of marijuana. The applicant in the present case was convicted of possession of cocaine. Therefore, the favorable exercise of discretion in this matter is not warranted.

Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361, provides that the burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that he is eligible for the benefit sought. After a careful review of the record, it is concluded that the applicant has failed to establish the warranting of a favorable exercise of the Attorney General's discretion. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.