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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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Washington, DC 20529

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

[redacted]

H4

FILE: [redacted] Office: HARLINGEN, TEXAS Date: JUN 10 2004

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

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT: SELF-REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office 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.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application for permission to reapply for admission after removal was denied by the District Director, Harlingen, Texas, 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 on March 26, 1992, was convicted in the Superior Court of Gwinnett County, Atlanta, Georgia for the offense of "Possession with the Intent to Distribute Marijuana" in violation of Georgia Controlled Substances Act, Section 16-13-31 and was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. Consequently, on June 5, 1999, the applicant was removed from the United States pursuant to section 237(a)(2)(A)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(A)(iii), for having been convicted of an aggravated felony at any time after admission. The applicant is inadmissible to the United States because he falls within the purview of sections 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) and 212(a)(9)(A)(ii) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) and 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A)(ii). 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) in order to travel to the United States and reside with his U.S. citizen children.

On November 14, 2000, the District Director determined that the applicant is not eligible for any relief or benefit from this application and denied the application accordingly. In his decision the District Director erroneously stated that the applicant was convicted for "Possession with the Intent to Distribute Cocaine". On April 26, 2002, the District Director issued an amended decision stating the correct conviction and denied the Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission After Removal (Form I-212) accordingly.

Section 212(a)(9)(A) of the Act states in pertinent part:

> (A) Certain aliens previously removed.-
>
> . . . .
>
> (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 . . . [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) Exception.-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 contiguous territory, the Attorney General [now Secretary, Homeland Security, "Secretary"] has consented to the alien's reapplying for admission.

A review of the 1996 IIRIRA amendments to the Act and prior statutes and case law regarding permission to reapply for admission, reflects that Congress has (1) increased the bar to admissibility and the waiting period from 5 to 10 years in most instances and to 20 years for others, (2) has added a bar to admissibility for aliens who are unlawfully present in the United States, and (3) has imposed a permanent bar to admission for aliens who have been ordered removed and who subsequently enter or attempt to enter the United States without being lawfully admitted. It is concluded that Congress has placed a high priority on reducing and/or stopping

aliens from overstaying their authorized period of stay and/or from being present in the United States without a lawful admission or parole.

On appeal, which was filed before the amended decision, the applicant submits photocopies of conviction documents that shows that he was convicted for the offense of "Possession with the Intent to Distribute Marijuana" and not Cocaine. In addition the applicant states that he must be allowed to return to the United States in order to take care of his U.S. citizen children

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

> (A)(i) [A]ny 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 regulations 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.

The record reflects that the applicant's conviction was based on trafficking 60 lbs of marijuana.

Based on the circumstances surrounding the applicant's conviction and the quantity of the controlled substance the AAO finds that the applicant was involved in the trafficking of a controlled substance and he is inadmissible under Section 212(a)(2)(C) of the Act.

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

> (C) Controlled substance traffickers.-
>
> any aliens who the consular officer of the Attorney General knows or has reasons to believe-
>
> > (i) is or has been an illicit trafficker in any controlled substance or in any listed chemical (ad defined is section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)), or is or has been a knowing aider, abettor, assister, conspirator, or colluder with other in the illicit trafficking in any such controlled or listed substance or chemical, or endeavored to do so.....is inadmissible.

In the instant case the applicant's inadmissibility is an aggravated felony for immigration purposes.

Section 101(a)(43) of the Act defines the term "aggravated felony":

> (B) illicit trafficking in controlled substance (as described in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act), including a drug trafficking crime (as defined in section 924(c) of title 18, United States Code)

Section 212(h) of the Act provides, in pertinent part, that:

> No waiver shall be granted under this subsection in the case of an alien who has previously been admitted to the United States as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if either since the date of such admission the alien has been convicted of an aggravated felony or the alien has not lawfully resided continuously in the United States for a period of not less than 7 years immediately preceding the date of initiation of proceedings to remove the alien from the United States.

The record reflects that the applicant was granted lawful permanent resident status on May 24, 1984. Since the applicant was previously admitted for lawful permanent residence and he has been convicted of an aggravated felony no waiver is available to him under section 212(h) of the Act.

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.

No purpose would be served in the favorable exercise of discretion in adjudicating the application to reapply for admission into the United States under section 212(a)(9)(A)(iii) of the Act. The applicant is not eligible for any relief under the Act and the appeal will be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.