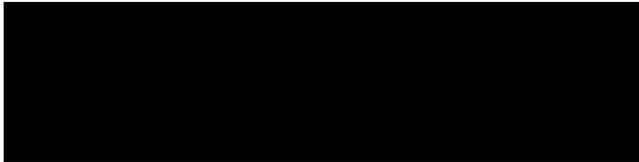


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**U.S. Citizenship
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FILE: [REDACTED] Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: **APR 11 2008**

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

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.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert P. Wiemann".

Robert P. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application for permission to reapply for admission after removal was denied by the Director, California Service Center, 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 lawfully admitted to the United States on November 13, 1968. On November 28, 2000, a judge in the Superior Court of California, County of Riverside, convicted the applicant of Possession of a Controlled Substance, in violation of California Health and Safety Code § 11377(a), and Possession of a Controlled Substance for Sale, in violation of California Health and Safety Code § 11378. The applicant received an enhancement of his sentence based on being in possession of over 1 kilogram Amphetamine, Methamphetamine, PCP, in violation of California Health and Safety Code § 11370.4(b)(1), and was sentenced to nine (9) years, eight (8) months imprisonment. The applicant filed an appeal with the Fourth Appellate District in the Court of Appeal of the State of California (Court of Appeal). On September 12, 2002, the Court of Appeal affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court of California, County of Riverside. On May 27, 2005, a Notice to Appear (NTA) was issued for the applicant. On August 3, 2005, an immigration judge ordered the applicant removed from the United States, and a Warrant of Removal (Form I-205) was issued. On the same day, the applicant was removed from the United States. On August 17, 2005, the applicant's son, a United States citizen, filed a Petition for Alien Relative (Form I-130) on behalf of the applicant. The applicant is inadmissible to the United States under sections 212(a)(9)(A)(ii)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(A)(ii)(I); 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(A)(i)(II); and 212(a)(2)(C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(C). He 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 with his wife and three children.

The director determined that the applicant is inadmissible pursuant to section 212(a)(2)(C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(C), for being convicted of a controlled substance trafficking offense, and section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(A)(i)(II), for violating any law or regulation relating to a controlled substance.

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

(i) [A]ny alien convicted of, or who admits having committed, or who admits committing acts which constitute the essential elements of-

(I) a crime involving moral turpitude...or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such a crime, or

(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(a)(2). Criminal and related grounds.-

(C) Controlled substance traffickers.-

Any alien who the consular officer or the Attorney General [now, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security] knows or has reason to believe-

(i) is or has been an illicit trafficker in any controlled substance..

is inadmissible.

Section 212(a)(9). Aliens previously removed.-

(A) Certain alien 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, 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 [Secretary, Department of Homeland Security] has consented to the aliens' reapplying for admission.

On appeal, the applicant claims that he has "evidence showing how officers lied so they can get [him] convicted. First of all [he] was not allowed a defense to prove [his] innocence.... This whole thing turned out to be one big misunderstanding for [him] and [his] wife and family. [His] constitutional rights were violated because [he] was not allowed a defense for a fair trial to prove [his] innocence, to keep [him] with [his] family." *Statement from the applicant*, dated February 13, 2007. The AAO notes that the applicant is asserting that he was improperly convicted of possession of a controlled substance; however, his argument is unpersuasive. "Collateral attacks upon an [applicant's] conviction do not operate to negate the finality of his conviction unless and until the conviction is overturned." *Matter of Max*

Alejandro Madrigal-Calvo, 21 I&N Dec. 323, 327 (BIA 1996) (citations omitted). Moreover, this office cannot go behind the judicial record to determine the guilt or innocence of an alien. *See id*; *see also Matter of Khalik*, 17 I&N Dec. 518 (BIA 1980) (the Service cannot go behind the judicial record to determine the guilt or innocence of an alien for a criminal offense). It appears the applicant exhausted all of his appeal rights by appealing to the Court of Appeal, which dismissed his appeal, and there is no evidence that the applicant appealed the decision of the Court of Appeal. The AAO notes that the applicant has been convicted of being in possession of a controlled substance, which is an aggravated felony, and he is statutorily ineligible for any waivers of inadmissibility.

The AAO finds that the applicant is inadmissible under section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(A)(i)(II), for being in possession of a controlled substance with intent to distribute. In order for the applicant to qualify for a waiver pursuant to section 212(h) of the Act, he must have been convicted of only a single offense of simple possession of 30 grams or less of marijuana. Since the applicant was not convicted of a single offense of simple possession of 30 grams or less of marijuana, there is no waiver of the applicant's ground of inadmissibility. The applicant is inadmissible under sections 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(II) and 212(a)(2)(C) of the Act, and; therefore, he is statutorily ineligible for a waiver of inadmissibility.

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

The Attorney General [Secretary of Homeland Security] may, in his discretion, waive the 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...*(emphasis added.)

Additionally, eligibility for a waiver under section 212(h) is limited, in 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...

The AAO notes that under section 101(a)(43)(B) of the Act, illicit trafficking in a controlled substance is an aggravated felony. Since the applicant was convicted of an aggravated felony after he was lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States, he is ineligible for a waiver under section 212(h) of the Act. Additionally, the applicant is statutorily ineligible for relief under section 212(h) based on his controlled substance conviction.

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.

The applicant is subject to the provisions of section 212(h) of the Act. No waiver is available to an alien who has been convicted of drug related crimes or who has previously been admitted to the United States as an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if since the date of such admission the alien has been convicted of an aggravated felony, therefore, 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. As the applicant is statutorily inadmissible to the United States, the Form I-212 was properly denied by the director.

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 that a favorable exercise of the Secretary's discretion is warranted. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.