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U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

<p>JUVENTINO CHAVEZ-MONDRAGON,</p> <p>Petitioner,</p> <p>v.</p> <p>ERIC H. HOLDER, Jr., Attorney General,</p> <p>Respondent.</p>
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No. 12-70889

Agency No. A077-067-580

MEMORANDUM\*

On Petition for Review of an Order of the  
Board of Immigration Appeals

Submitted February 11, 2013\*\*

Before: FERNANDEZ, TASHIMA, and WARDLAW, Circuit Judges.

Juventino Chavez-Mondragon, a native and citizen of Mexico, petitions pro se for review of the Board of Immigration Appeals’ order dismissing his appeal from an immigration judge’s decision pretermining Chavez-Mondragon’s application for cancellation of removal. We have jurisdiction under 8 U.S.C.

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\* This disposition is not appropriate for publication and is not precedent except as provided by 9th Cir. R. 36-3.

\*\* The panel unanimously concludes this case is suitable for decision without oral argument. See Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2).

§ 1252. We review for substantial evidence continuous-residence determinations, *see Lopez-Alvarado v. Ashcroft*, 381 F.3d 847, 851 (9th Cir. 2004), and review de novo questions of law, *Castillo-Cruz v. Holder*, 581 F.3d 1154, 1159-60 (9th Cir. 2009). We deny the petition for review.

Substantial evidence supports the agency's determination that Chavez-Mondragon lacks the seven years of continuous residence after admission required for cancellation of removal because his second conviction for petty theft under California law constitutes a second crime involving moral turpitude that terminated his accrual of continuous residence before the seven years had elapsed. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1229b(a)(2), (d)(1)(B); *see also Castillo-Cruz*, 581 F.3d at 1160 (recognizing petty theft under California law as a categorical crime involving moral turpitude). The petty-offense exception to inadmissibility is unavailable to excuse Chavez-Mondragon's multiple convictions for petty theft. *See Castillo-Cruz*, 581 F.3d at 1162 (observing that the petty-offense exception at 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(A)(ii) is available only if the alien "has committed only one" crime involving moral turpitude).

Because Chavez-Mondragon's convictions rendered him statutorily ineligible for cancellation of removal, the agency did not need to consider whether his removal would cause exceptional and extremely unusual hardship to his

qualifying relatives. *See INS v. Bagamasbad*, 429 U.S. 24, 25 (1976) (“[C]ourts and agencies are not required to make findings on issues the decision of which is unnecessary to the results they reach.”).

**PETITION FOR REVIEW DENIED.**