

FILED

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U.S. COURT OF APPEALS

NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

**AMARJIT SINGH NIJJAR,**

Petitioner,

v.

**LORETTA E. LYNCH, Attorney  
General,**

Respondent.

No. 11-73467

Agency No. A072-136-816

**MEMORANDUM\***

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

Submitted January 17, 2017\*\*  
San Francisco, California

Before: **KOZINSKI, PAEZ and CLIFTON**, Circuit Judges.

1. We deny Nijjar's petition for review of the agency's denial of his applications for asylum and withholding of removal because the agency's adverse credibility finding was supported by substantial evidence. See Farah v. Ashcroft,

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\* This disposition is not appropriate for publication and is not precedent except as provided by Ninth Circuit Rule 36-3.

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

348 F.3d 1153, 1156 (9th Cir. 2003). He submitted three asylum applications under an admittedly false alias and one subsequent asylum application with a different date and location of entry into the United States. See id. (upholding immigration judge’s adverse credibility finding when it “went to key elements of the asylum application, including identity . . . and date of entry in the United States”).

Nor were the inconsistencies limited to Nijjar’s conduct while he was in the United States. His testimony contained a material omission about his involvement with a political organization. And his written applications were inconsistent as to the number of times the Punjab police arrested him and the duration of each detention. These discrepancies all went to the heart of the alleged claim, which is required in this pre-REAL ID Act case. See Chebchoub v. I.N.S., 257 F.3d 1038, 1043 (9th Cir. 2001) (finding in a pre-REAL ID Act case that inconsistencies “about the events leading up to his departure and the number of times he was arrested” were not minor), superseded by statute as stated in Shrestha v. Holder, 590 F.3d 1034, 1046 (9th Cir. 2010).

**2.** In light of the well-supported adverse credibility determination, Nijjar’s Convention Against Torture (CAT) claim also fails because it is based on the same

set of factual circumstances as his asylum and withholding of removal claims. See Farah, 348 F.3d at 1157 (affirming denial of asylum and CAT claims based on adverse credibility determination where applicant pointed to no additional evidence relevant to the CAT claim).

3. The agency properly denied Nijjar's application for adjustment of status because Nijjar failed to show that he was "inspected and admitted or paroled" into the country. 8 U.S.C. § 1255(a). Nijjar's asylum applications, as well as his wife's visa petition on his behalf, indicated that he entered "without inspection." He blames the allegedly erroneous designation on the individuals who prepared his petition and applications and argues that the government database printout he obtained via a Freedom of Information Act request provides contrary evidence. But the printout lists his manner of entry as "EWI," meaning entry without inspection.

4. Substantial evidence supports the agency's determination that Nijjar gave false testimony and, therefore, lacked the requisite good moral character to be eligible for voluntary departure. See 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f)(6) (stating that "one who has given false testimony" is per se deemed to lack good moral character).

5. We lack jurisdiction to review Nijjar's challenge to his deportability because he failed to raise this issue to the Board of Immigration Appeals. See 8 U.S.C. § 1252(d)(1); Barron v. Ashcroft, 358 F.3d 674, 677 (9th Cir. 2004).

**DENIED.**