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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

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ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OFFICE

425 Eye Street N.W.

BCIS, AAO, 20 Mass, 3/F

Washington, D.C. 20536

[REDACTED]

**AUG 06 2003**

FILE# [REDACTED]

Office: VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Date:

IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

APPLICATION: Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility under section 212(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(h)

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

SELF-REPRESENTED

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*

Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The waiver application was denied by the Officer in Charge (OIC), Vienna, Austria, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Poland. The applicant is a derivative beneficiary of a petition for alien relative filed by his naturalized U.S. citizen grandfather. The applicant seeks a waiver of inadmissibility pursuant to section 212(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(h), in order to reside in the United States near his father.

The OIC concluded that the applicant was inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(A)(i)(I), and that he failed to establish extreme hardship to his lawful permanent resident father. The application was denied accordingly.

On appeal, the applicant asserts that he had hoped that he would be able to live with his father and that the "present situation is endangering [his] family."<sup>1</sup> The applicant also provided two medical certificates indicating that the applicant is receiving medical treatment for anxiety and depressive disorders.

The OIC decision found the applicant to be inadmissible pursuant to section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the Act based on the fact that the applicant admitted committing acts which constitute the essential elements of a crime involving moral turpitude in May 2001.

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

(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 (other than a purely political offense) or an attempt or conspiracy to commit such a crime . . . is inadmissible.

According to the evidence on the record, the applicant was involved in a physical altercation on May 20, 2001 in Moderowka, Poland in that he and three accomplices were accused of assaulting two other young men, causing minor injuries<sup>2</sup> to the victims. According to the evidence, the court discontinued legal proceedings against the applicant, placed him under supervised probation for two years and fined him.

The applicant in the present case was over 18 years of age when he committed the crime. He thus does not meet the requirements

<sup>1</sup> The applicant did not explain how the present situation endangered his family.

<sup>2</sup> Injuries included a broken nose.

for an exception as set forth in section 212(a)(2)(A)(ii) of the Act.

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

The Attorney General [now the Secretary of Homeland Security, "Secretary"] may, in his discretion, waive the application of subparagraph (A)(i)(I) . . . if-

(1)(A) in the case of any immigrant it is established to the satisfaction of the Attorney General [Secretary] that-

(i) [T]he activities for which the alien is inadmissible occurred more than 15 years before the date of the alien's application for a visa, admission, or adjustment of status, or

(ii) the admission to the United States of such alien would not be contrary to the national welfare, safety, or security of the United States, and

(iii) the alien has been rehabilitated; or

(B) in the case of an immigrant who is the spouse, parent, son, or daughter of a citizen of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if it is established to the satisfaction of the Attorney General [Secretary] that the alien's denial of admission would result in extreme hardship to the United States citizen or lawfully resident spouse, parent, son, or daughter of such alien . . . . and

(2) the Attorney General [Secretary], in his discretion, and pursuant to such terms, conditions and procedures as he may by regulations prescribe, has consented to the alien's applying or reapplying for a visa, for admission to the United States, or adjustment of status.

Although the applicant asserts on appeal that he will also suffer hardship if a waiver of inadmissibility is not granted, section 212(h) of the Act clearly provides that extreme hardship relates only to the applicant's U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident spouse or parents. In the present case, the record indicates that the applicant's only qualifying relative is his lawful permanent resident father. Hardship to the applicant himself or to his siblings will thus not be taken into account.

*Matter of Cervantes-Gonzalez*, 22 I&N Dec. 560 (BIA 1999) provided a list of factors the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) deemed relevant in determining whether an alien has established extreme hardship pursuant to section 212(i) of the Act. These factors included the presence of a lawful permanent resident or United

States citizen spouse or parent in this country; the qualifying relative's family ties outside the United States; the conditions in the country or countries to which the qualifying relative would relocate and the extent of the qualifying relative's ties in such countries; the financial impact of departure from this country; and significant conditions of health, particularly when tied to an unavailability of suitable medical care in the country to which the qualifying relative would relocate.

*Matter of Pilch*, 21 I&N Dec. 627 (BIA 1996), held that emotional hardship caused by severing family ties is a common result of deportation and does not constitute extreme hardship. *Perez v. INS*, 96 F.3d 390 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996), additionally held that the common results of deportation are insufficient to prove extreme hardship and defined "extreme hardship" as hardship that was unusual or beyond that which would normally be expected upon deportation. Moreover, the U.S. Supreme Court held in *INS v. Jong Ha Wang*, 450 U.S. 139 (1981), that the mere showing of economic detriment to qualifying family members is insufficient to warrant a finding of extreme hardship.

A review of the documentation in the record, when considered in its totality reflects that the applicant has failed to show that his lawful permanent resident father would suffer extreme hardship if he were excluded from the United States. Having found the applicant statutorily ineligible for relief, no purpose would be served in discussing whether the applicant merits a waiver as a matter of discretion.

In proceedings for application for waiver of grounds of inadmissibility under section 212(h) of the Act, the burden of proving eligibility remains entirely with the applicant. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. Here, the applicant has not met that burden. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.