

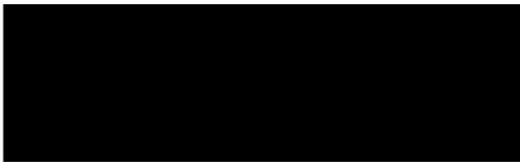


U.S. Citizenship
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FILE: [REDACTED] Office: MEXICO CITY (CIUDAD JUAREZ) Date:
(CDJ 2005 627 263 relates)

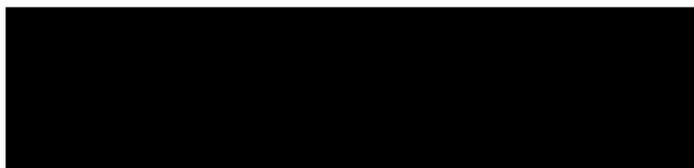
IN RE: Applicant:



NOV 19 2009

APPLICATION: Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(v), and under section 212(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(i)

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:



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.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. Please refer to 8 C.F.R. § 103.5 for the specific requirements. All motions must be submitted to the office that originally decided your case by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$585. Any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen, as required by 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i).

Perry Rhew
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The waiver application was denied by the District Director, Mexico City, Mexico, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be summarily dismissed.

The applicant, a native and citizen of Mexico, was found inadmissible to the United States under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(i)(II), for having been unlawfully present in the United States for more than one year. The applicant, therefore, seeks a waiver of inadmissibility pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(v). In addition, the applicant was found inadmissible under section 212(a)(6)(C)(i) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C)(i), for having attempted to procure an immigration benefit by fraud and/or willful misrepresentation. The applicant, therefore, also seeks a waiver of inadmissibility pursuant to section 212(i) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(i).¹

The district director concluded that the applicant had failed to establish that extreme hardship would be imposed on a qualifying relative and denied the Application for Waiver of Ground of Excludability (Form I-601) accordingly. *Decision of the District Director*, dated May 29, 2007.

On the Form I-290B, counsel indicates that a separate brief and/or evidence would be submitted within 30 days and noted that the “refusal of the applicant’s admission would result in extreme hardship to his citizen wife.... [A]pplicant did not willfully misrepresent or conceal material facts....” *Form I-290B*, dated June 29, 2007. Counsel did not specifically identify any erroneous conclusion of law or statement of fact and/or provide documentation in support of extreme hardship to a qualifying relative. To date, no additional documentation has been sent by counsel and/or the applicant and thus, the record is considered complete.

An officer to whom an appeal is taken shall summarily dismiss any appeal when the party concerned fails to identify specifically any erroneous conclusion of law or statement of fact for the appeal. 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(1)(v).

Counsel and/or the applicant have failed to specifically identify any erroneous conclusion of law or statement of fact for the appeal. As no additional evidence is presented on appeal to overcome the decision of the district director, the appeal will be summarily dismissed in accordance with 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(1)(v).

¹ The AAO notes that the applicant may also be inadmissible under section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(A)(i)(I), for having been convicted of crimes involving moral turpitude. The record indicates that the applicant was convicted of petty theft based on a December 1995 offense. In addition, the applicant was arrested in December 2003 for Burglary. As it has already been established that the applicant is inadmissible under sections 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) and 212(a)(6)(C)(i) of the Act, as discussed above, it is not necessary to analyze whether the applicant is also inadmissible under 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the Act.

In proceedings for application for waiver of grounds of inadmissibility, 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.

ORDER: The appeal is summarily dismissed.