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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Office of Administrative Appeals  
Washington, DC 20529-2090



**U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services**

H<sub>2</sub>

FILE: [REDACTED] Office: MIAMI, FL Date: JUN 03 2010

IN RE: [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:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All of the documents related to this matter have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Please be advised that any further inquiry that you might have concerning your case must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied by us in reaching our decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. The specific requirements for filing such a request can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. 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. Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires that any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Michael Shumway".

Perry Rhew  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

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

The applicant is a native and citizen of Brazil who was found to be inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(A)(i)(I), for having committed a crime involving a controlled substance. The applicant seeks a waiver of inadmissibility pursuant to section 212(h) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(h), in order to remain in the United States with his U.S. citizen spouse and lawful permanent resident mother.

In a decision dated January 10, 2008, the district director found the applicant inadmissible for having been convicted of Possession of Cannabis 20 Grams or Less on May 12, 2006. The district director found that the applicant submitted no supporting documentation to show that his spouse would suffer extreme hardship as a result of his inadmissibility. The waiver application was denied accordingly.

In a Notice of Appeal to the AAO (Form I-290B) dated February 4, 2008 the applicant's spouse states that she has been with the applicant for ten years and that throughout that time they have been through many difficult hurdles, including the untimely death of her younger brother. She also states that she and the applicant are expecting their first child in September 2008 and that it would be financially impossible for her to support herself and their baby without the applicant. Finally, she states that Brazil is a poor and dangerous country and she does not want her child to be raised in that kind of environment.

In support of the waiver application, the applicant has submitted a statement from his spouse and a statement from his mother-in-law. The entire record has been reviewed in rendering a decision on the appeal.

The record shows that on May 12, 2006 the applicant was convicted in the Broward County, Florida, of possession of cannabis 20 grams or less and driving with a suspended license. The events which led to the applicant's arrest occurred on July 14, 2005.

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

(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.
- (II) a violation of (or 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.

(h) The Attorney General 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.

...

(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 . . . .

The AAO notes that section 212(h) of the Act provides that a waiver of inadmissibility is dependent first upon a showing that the bar to admission imposes an extreme hardship on a qualifying family member. In this case, the relative that qualifies is the applicant's spouse and mother. Hardship to the applicant is not considered under the statute unless it is shown that hardship to the applicant will result in hardship to a qualifying relative. If extreme hardship is established, the Secretary then assesses whether an exercise of discretion is warranted.

In *Matter of Cervantes-Gonzalez*, 22 I&N Dec. 560, 565-66 (BIA 1999), the BIA provided a list of factors it deemed relevant in determining whether an alien has established extreme hardship to a qualifying relative. The factors include 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. The BIA added that not all of the foregoing factors need be analyzed in any given case and emphasized that the list of factors was not an exclusive list. *See id.*

Relevant factors, though not extreme in themselves, must be considered in the aggregate in determining whether extreme hardship exists. In each case, the trier of fact must consider the entire range of factors concerning hardship in their totality and determine whether the combination of hardships takes the case beyond those hardships ordinarily associated with deportation. *Matter of O-J-O-*, 21 I&N Dec. 381, 383 (BIA 1996). (Citations omitted).

The AAO notes that in *Salcido-Salcido v. INS*, 138 F.3d 1292, 1293 (9th Cir. 1998), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals held that, "the most important single hardship factor may be the

separation of the alien from family living in the United States”, and that, “[w]hen the BIA fails to give considerable, if not predominant, weight to the hardship that will result from family separation, it has abused its discretion.” (Citations omitted). Although the present case did not arise in the Ninth Circuit, separation of family will be given appropriate weight in the assessment of hardship factors.

The AAO notes further, however, that U.S. court decisions have repeatedly held that the common results of deportation or exclusion are insufficient to prove extreme hardship. See *Hassan v. INS*, 927 F.2d 465, 468 (9th Cir. 1991). For example, in *Matter of Pilch*, 21 I&N Dec. 627 (BIA 1996), the BIA held that emotional hardship caused by severing family and community ties is a common result of deportation and does not constitute extreme hardship. In *Perez v. INS*, 96 F.3d 390 (9th Cir. 1996), the Court defined “extreme hardship” as hardship that was unusual or beyond that which would normally be expected upon deportation. The Court emphasized that the common results of deportation are insufficient to prove extreme hardship. 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.

An analysis under *Matter of [REDACTED]* is appropriate. The AAO notes that extreme hardship to a qualifying relative must be established in the event that he or she accompanies the applicant or in the event that he or she remains in the United States, as a qualifying relative is not required to reside outside of the United States based on the denial of the applicant’s waiver request.

In her statement dated February 2, 2008, the applicant’s spouse states that the applicant was her best and only friend who was there for her when her younger brother died. She states that she and the applicant are inseparable and that in September 2008 they are expecting their first child. The applicant’s spouse states that the applicant’s inadmissibility would affect her emotionally and financially as the applicant is the main provider for the household paying for rent, utilities, and entertainment expenses. She states that raising her child without the applicant would be depressing, unimaginable, and almost impossible financially. She states further that relocating to Brazil would also be unimaginable because she does not know the language, she would not be able to work, the country is very poor, and crime is very bad. The record includes an ultrasound showing that the applicant’s spouse is pregnant. The applicant’s spouse’s parents submitted a joint statement dated February 2, 2008. The applicant’s parents state that the applicant’s support, both monetary and emotional, are essential to the health and well being of their daughter and her child.

The AAO notes that the record contains a letter from the applicant’s spouse’s employer which states that the applicant’s spouse is employed fulltime as a project secretary and earns \$28,600 per year.

The AAO also notes that the record does not contain any statements or documentation regarding hardship to the applicant’s lawful permanent resident mother as a result of his inadmissibility.

The record, reviewed in its entirety and in light of the *Cervantes-Gonzalez* factors, cited above, does not support a finding that the applicant's spouse faces extreme hardship if the applicant is not granted a waiver of inadmissibility. The applicant's spouse has asserted that she depends on the applicant's financial and emotional support, but there is insufficient evidence in the record to substantiate this claim. The record does contain documentation showing that the applicant's spouse is employed fulltime, but no evidence was submitted to show the inadequacy of her earnings as related to the family's expenses. The record also does not show that the applicant would be unable continue his financial support from outside the United States. In addition to lacking sufficient supporting documentation to make a finding of financial hardship, the record does not include any supporting documentation regarding the applicant's spouse's statements about Brazil. The record contains no documentation to establish the specific conditions the applicant and his spouse would face in Brazil. Going on record without supporting documentary evidence is not sufficient for purposes of meeting the burden of proof in these proceedings. *Matter of Soffici*, 22 I&N Dec. 158, 165 (Comm. 1998) (citing *Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N Dec. 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972)).

The AAO acknowledges that the applicant's spouse will experience hardship as a result of the applicant's inadmissibility, but she has failed to demonstrate that this hardship, when combined with other hardship factors, will be extreme. The AAO recognizes the significance of family separation as a hardship factor, but concludes that the hardship described by the applicant's spouse, is the common result of removal or inadmissibility and does not rise to the level of extreme hardship. U.S. court decisions have repeatedly held that the common results of removal or inadmissibility are insufficient to prove extreme hardship. *See Hassan v. INS*, 927 F.2d 465, 468 (9th Cir. 1991). In addition, *Perez v. INS*, 96 F.3d 390 (9th Cir. 1996), 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.

Thus, the record does not contain sufficient evidence to show that the hardships faced by the applicant's spouse, considered in the aggregate, rise beyond the common results of removal or inadmissibility to the level of extreme hardship. The AAO therefore finds that the applicant has failed to establish eligibility for a waiver of inadmissibility under section 212(h) of the Act. Having found the applicant statutorily ineligible for relief, no purpose would be served in discussing whether he 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 establishing that the application merits approval remains entirely with the applicant. *See* 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.