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



U.S. Citizenship  
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FILE:



Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date: **OCT 12 2010**

IN RE:



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:



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.

Thank you,

Perry Rhew  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The waiver application was denied by the Director, California Service Center and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be sustained.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Cuba 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 moral turpitude. 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 her lawful permanent resident daughter.

In an undated decision the director acknowledged that the applicant had a U.S. citizen child and a lawful permanent resident child, but found that the applicant failed to establish that her children would suffer extreme hardship as a result of her inadmissibility.

In a Notice of Appeal to the AAO (Form I-290B), dated June 20, 2008, counsel states that the director erred in finding that the applicant's children would not suffer extreme hardship as a result of her inadmissibility. In a brief dated July 23, 2008, counsel states that the applicant's youngest child had tragically drowned in the family's backyard pool on June 22, 2008 and thus, the applicant's waiver application would focus solely on hardship to the applicant's daughter.

In support of the waiver application, the record contains, but is not limited to: counsel's brief, a letter from counsel, the death certificate for the applicant's son, a tax return for the applicant, country condition information for Cuba, and photographs of the applicant's family. The entire record has been reviewed in rendering a decision on the appeal.

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) Exception.—Clause (i)(I) shall not apply to an alien who committed only one crime if-

(I) the crime was committed when the alien was under 18 years of age, and the crime was committed (and the alien was released from any confinement to a prison or correctional institution imposed for the crime) more than 5 years before the date of the application for a visa or other documentation and the date of application for admission to the United States, or

(II) the maximum penalty possible for the crime of which the alien was convicted (or which the alien admits having committed or of which the acts that the alien admits having committed constituted the essential elements) did not exceed imprisonment for one year and, if the alien was convicted of such crime,

the alien was not sentenced to a term of imprisonment in excess of 6 months (regardless of the extent to which the sentence was ultimately executed).

The Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) held in *Matter of Perez-Contreras*, 20 I&N Dec. 615, 617-18 (BIA 1992), that:

[M]oral turpitude is a nebulous concept, which refers generally to conduct that shocks the public conscience as being inherently base, vile, or depraved, contrary to the rules of morality and the duties owed between man and man, either one's fellow man or society in general....

In determining whether a crime involves moral turpitude, we consider whether the act is accompanied by a vicious motive or corrupt mind. Where knowing or intentional conduct is an element of an offense, we have found moral turpitude to be present. However, where the required mens rea may not be determined from the statute, moral turpitude does not inhere.

(Citations omitted.)

The record shows that the applicant was arrested in Miami-Dade County, Florida on April 25, 2003 and charged with grand theft in the 3<sup>rd</sup> degree. The applicant, who was born on [REDACTED] was 23 years old at the time she committed the crime that resulted in her arrest.

The record shows that the applicant was convicted in the Eleventh Judicial Circuit Court, Miami-Dade County, Florida, on May 16, 2003 of grand theft of the third degree in violation of section 812.014(2)(c) of the Florida Statutes. Grand theft of the third degree is a third degree felony punishable by a maximum of five years imprisonment. Fl. Stat. § 775.082(3)(d). The applicant was placed on probation for a period of one year.

At the time of the applicant's conviction, Fl. Stat. § 812.014(2)(c)(1) provided, in pertinent parts:

(1) A person commits theft if he or she knowingly obtains or uses, or endeavors to obtain or to use, the property of another with intent to, either temporarily or permanently:

(a) Deprive the other person of a right to the property or a benefit from the property.

(b) Appropriate the property to his or her own use or to the use of any person not entitled to the use of the property.

(2) . . .

(c) It is grand theft of the third degree and a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the property stolen is:

(1) Valued at \$300 or more, but less than \$5,000. . . .

On appeal, counsel does not contest that the applicant's crime involved moral turpitude.

In *Matter of Silva-Trevino* the Attorney General adopted the "realistic probability" standard articulated by the Supreme Court in *Gonzalez v. Duenas-Alvarez*, 549 U.S. 183 (2007), as an approach for determining inadmissibility under section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the Act. See 24 I&N Dec. 687, 698 (2008).

The methodology articulated by the Attorney General for determining whether a conviction is a crime involving moral turpitude requires an adjudicator to review the criminal statute at issue to determine if there is a "realistic probability, not a theoretical possibility," that the statute would be applied to reach conduct that does not involve moral turpitude. *Id.* at 698 (citing *Gonzalez v. Duenas-Alvarez*, 549 U.S. at 193). A realistic probability exists where, at the time of the proceeding, an "actual (as opposed to hypothetical) case exists in which the relevant criminal statute was applied to conduct that did not involve moral turpitude. . . ." *Id.* at 697, 708 (citing *Duenas-Alvarez*, 549 U.S. at 193).

Several U.S. Courts have distinguished the realistic probability test articulated in *Duneas-Alvarez* in cases where "a state statute explicitly defines a crime more broadly than the generic definition" and "no 'legal imagination,' is required to hold that a realistic probability exists that the state will apply its statute to conduct that falls outside the generic definition of the crime." *United States v. Grisel*, 488 F.3d 844, 850 (9th Cir. 2007)(citing *Duenas-Alvarez*, 127 S.Ct. at 822). In *United States v. Vidal*, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals determined that a "realistic probability" that the theft statute under which the alien was convicted would be applied to conduct that falls outside the generic definition of theft could be found in the plain text of the statute. 504 F.3d 1072, 1082 (9th Cir. 2007). The Ninth Circuit noted that "when '[t]he state statute's greater breadth is evident from its text,' a defendant may rely on the statutory language to establish the statute as overly inclusive." *Id.* (citing to *United States v. Grisel*, 488 F.3d at 850.).

In the instant case, the statute under which the applicant was convicted, Fl. Stat. § 812.014, involves both temporary and permanent takings. A plain reading of Fl. Stat. § 812.014 shows that it can be violated by knowingly obtaining or using the property of another with intent to, either temporarily or permanently, deprive an individual of his or her property or appropriate the property to his or her own use. The BIA has determined that to constitute a crime involving moral turpitude, a theft offense must require the intent to permanently take another person's property. See *Matter of Grazley*, 14 I&N Dec. 330 (BIA 1973) ("Ordinarily, a conviction for theft is considered to involve moral turpitude only when a permanent taking is intended."). Therefore, the AAO cannot find that a violation of Fl. Stat. § 812.014 is categorically a crime involving moral turpitude.

Since the full range of conduct proscribed by the statute at hand does not constitute a crime involving moral turpitude, we will apply the modified categorical approach and engage in a second-stage inquiry by reviewing the record of conviction to determine if the conviction was based on conduct involving moral turpitude. *Silva-Trevino* 24 I&N Dec. at 698-699, 703-704, 708. The record of conviction consists of documents such as the indictment, the judgment of conviction, jury instructions, a signed guilty plea, and the plea transcript. *Id.* at 698, 704, 708. The record of conviction in this case includes the Complaint/Arrest Affidavit, which states that the applicant was observed placing merchandise in a shopping cart at a Burberry store and left the store without making an attempt to pay for the merchandise.

In *In re Jurado-Delgado*, 24 I&N Dec. 29, 33-34 (BIA 2006), the Board of Immigration Appeals found that violation of a Pennsylvania retail theft statute involved moral turpitude because the nature of retail theft is such that it is reasonable to assume such an offense would be committed with the intention of retaining merchandise permanently. The reasoning in *Jurado-Delgado* is applicable to the present case. Based on the evidence in the record, the AAO finds that the applicant's crime was retail theft. She was thus convicted of knowingly taking the property of another with intent to permanently deprive that person of the property, a crime involving moral turpitude, and is inadmissible under section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the Act.

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

(h) The Attorney General [Secretary of Homeland Security] may, in his discretion, waive the application of subparagraph (A)(i)(I), (B), . . . of subsection (a)(2) . . . if –

....

(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 . . . .

A waiver of inadmissibility under section 212(h) of the Act is dependent on a showing that the bar to admission imposes extreme hardship on a qualifying relative, which includes the U.S. citizen or lawfully resident spouse, parent, son or daughter of the applicant. Hardship to the applicant can be considered only insofar as it results in hardship to a qualifying relative. The applicant's daughter is the only qualifying relative in this case. If extreme hardship to a qualifying relative is established, the applicant is statutorily eligible for a waiver, and USCIS then assesses whether a favorable exercise of discretion is warranted. See *Matter of Mendez-Morales*, 21 I&N Dec. 296, 301 (BIA 1996).

As a qualifying relative is not required to depart the United States as a consequence of an applicant's inadmissibility, two distinct factual scenarios exist should a waiver application be denied: either the qualifying relative will join the applicant to reside abroad or the qualifying relative will remain in the United States. Ascertaining the actual course of action that will be taken is complicated by the fact that an applicant may easily assert a plan for the qualifying relative to relocate abroad or to remain in the United States depending on which scenario presents the greatest prospective hardship, even though no intention exists to carry out the alleged plan in reality. Cf. *Matter of Ige*, 20 I&N Dec. 880, 885 (BIA 1994) (addressing separation of minor child from both parents applying for suspension of deportation). Thus, we interpret the statutory language of the various waiver provisions in section 212 of the Act to require an applicant to establish extreme hardship to his or her qualifying relative(s) under both possible scenarios. To endure the hardship of separation when extreme hardship could be avoided by joining the applicant abroad, or to endure the hardship of relocation when extreme hardship could be avoided by remaining in the United States, is a matter of choice and not the result of removal or inadmissibility. As the Board of Immigration Appeals stated in *Matter of Ige*:

[W]e consider the critical issue . . . to be whether a child would suffer extreme hardship if he accompanied his parent abroad. If, as in this case, no hardship would ensue, then the fact that the child might face hardship if left in the United States would be the result of parental choice, not the parent's deportation.

*Id.* See also *Matter of Pilch*, 21 I&N Dec. 627, 632-33 (BIA 1996).

Extreme hardship is "not a definable term of fixed and inflexible content or meaning," but "necessarily depends upon the facts and circumstances peculiar to each case." *Matter of Hwang*, 10 I&N Dec. 448, 451 (BIA 1964). In *Matter of Cervantes-Gonzalez*, the Board provided a list of factors it deemed relevant in determining whether an alien has established extreme hardship to a qualifying relative. 22 I&N Dec. 560, 565 (BIA 1999). 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. *Id.* The Board added that not all of the foregoing factors need be analyzed in any given case and emphasized that the list of factors was not exclusive. *Id.* at 566.

The Board has also held that the common or typical results of deportation, removal and inadmissibility do not constitute extreme hardship, and has listed certain individual hardship factors considered common rather than extreme. These factors include: economic disadvantage, loss of current employment, inability to maintain one's present standard of living, inability to pursue a chosen profession, separation from family members, severing community ties, cultural readjustment after living in the United States for many years, cultural adjustment of qualifying relatives who have never lived outside the United States, inferior economic and educational opportunities in the foreign country, or inferior medical facilities in the foreign country. See generally *Matter of Cervantes-Gonzalez*, 22 I&N Dec. at 568; *Matter of Pilch*, 21 I&N Dec. at 631-32; *Matter of Ige*, 20 I&N Dec. at 883; *Matter of Ngai*, 19 I&N Dec. 245, 246-47 (Comm'r 1984); *Matter of Kim*, 15 I&N Dec. 88, 89-90 (BIA 1974); *Matter of Shaughnessy*, 12 I&N Dec. 810, 813 (BIA 1968).

However, though hardships may not be extreme when considered abstractly or individually, the Board has made it clear that "[r]elevant factors, though not extreme in themselves, must be considered in the aggregate in determining whether extreme hardship exists." *Matter of O-J-O-*, 21 I&N Dec. 381, 383 (BIA 1996) (quoting *Matter of Ige*, 20 I&N Dec. at 882). The adjudicator "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." *Id.*

We observe that the actual hardship associated with an abstract hardship factor such as family separation, economic disadvantage, cultural readjustment, et cetera, differs in nature and severity depending on the unique circumstances of each case, as does the cumulative hardship a qualifying relative experiences as a result of aggregated individual hardships. See, e.g., *In re Bing Chih Kao and Mei Tsui Lin*, 23 I&N Dec. 45, 51 (BIA 2001) (distinguishing *Matter of Pilch* regarding hardship faced by qualifying relatives on the basis of variations in the length of residence in the United States and the ability to speak the language of the country to which they would relocate).

Family separation, for instance, has been found to be a common result of inadmissibility or removal in some cases. *See Matter of Shaughnessy*, 12 I&N Dec. at 813. Nevertheless, family ties are to be considered in analyzing hardship. *See Matter of Cervantes-Gonzalez*, 22 I&N Dec. at 565-66. The question of whether family separation is the ordinary result of inadmissibility or removal may depend on the nature of family relationship considered. For example, in *Matter of Shaughnessy*, the Board considered the scenario of parents being separated from their soon-to-be adult son, finding that this separation would not result in extreme hardship to the parents. *Id.* at 811-12; *see also U.S. v. Arrieta*, 224 F.3d 1076, 1082 (9th Cir. 2000) (“Mr. Arrieta was not a spouse, but a son and brother. It was evident from the record that the effect of the deportation order would be separation rather than relocation.”). In *Matter of Cervantes-Gonzalez*, the Board considered the scenario of the respondent’s spouse accompanying him to Mexico, finding that she would not experience extreme hardship from losing “physical proximity to her family” in the United States. 22 I&N Dec. at 566-67.

The decision in *Cervantes-Gonzalez* reflects the norm that spouses reside with one another and establish a life together such that separating from one another is likely to result in substantial hardship. It is common for both spouses to relocate abroad if one of them is not allowed to stay in the United States, which typically results in separation from other family members living in the United States. Other decisions reflect the expectation that minor children will remain with their parents, upon whom they usually depend for financial and emotional support. *See, e.g., Matter of Ige*, 20 I&N Dec. at 886 (“[I]t is generally preferable for children to be brought up by their parents.”). Therefore, the most important single hardship factor may be separation, particularly where spouses and minor children are concerned. *Salcido-Salcido*, 138 F.3d at 1293 (quoting *Contreras-Buenfil v. INS*, 712 F.2d 401, 403 (9th Cir. 1983)); *Cerrillo-Perez*, 809 F.2d at 1422.

Regardless of the type of family relationship involved, the hardship resulting from family separation is determined based on the actual impact of separation on an applicant, and all hardships must be considered in determining whether the combination of hardships takes the case beyond the consequences ordinarily associated with removal or inadmissibility. *Matter of O-J-O-*, 21 I&N Dec. at 383. Nevertheless, though we require an applicant to show that a qualifying relative would experience extreme hardship both in the event of relocation and in the event of separation, in analyzing the latter scenario, we give considerable, if not predominant, weight to the hardship of separation itself, particularly in cases involving the separation of spouses from one another and/or minor children from a parent. *Salcido-Salcido*, 138 F.3d at 1293.

In a brief dated July 23, 2008, counsel states that relocating to Cuba without her daughter is not a choice for the applicant because the applicant’s daughter’s father is unwilling to have primary custody of her and the applicant’s daughter would face many hardships upon her return to Cuba because of the conditions there. Furthermore, counsel states that because of the current U.S. government travel restrictions, if the applicant were to relocate without her daughter, she would only be able to see her every three years. The AAO notes that according to the U.S. Department of State Country Information Sheet on Cuba this three year travel restriction has been lifted and there is no limit on U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents traveling to see close relatives in Cuba. Counsel states that separating the applicant’s daughter from her primary caregiver would cause untold psychological trauma. Counsel also states that the applicant’s daughter is suffering greatly from the loss of her younger brother and is attending weekly psychotherapy sessions.

In a letter dated February 27, 2008, counsel states that if the applicant's daughter relocated to Cuba she would face living under a totalitarian Communist state that exercises social controls over its people with a rationing system and without full freedom of the press or speech or without the same opportunity for education. Counsel submits the 2006 U.S. Department of State Human Rights Report for Cuba and quotes the report in stating that ninth grade is the level of education achieved by most children in Cuba and that any other advancement is linked to participation in political activities in support of the government.

The AAO finds that the country reports submitted in regards to the conditions in Cuba establish that the applicant's daughter would suffer extreme hardship upon relocation. The applicant's daughter, born on [REDACTED], is almost thirteen years old and has been living in the United States since she was four years old. If the applicant's daughter were to relocate to Cuba she would be removed from her school and current support system. U.S. courts have held that "imposing on grade school age citizen children, who have lived their entire lives in the United States, the alternatives of either . . . separation from both parents or removal to a country of a vastly different culture" must be considered in a determination of whether extreme hardship has been shown (*Ramos v. INS*, 695 F.2d 181, 186 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983) (emphasis added), noting that "there is, of course, a great difference between the adjustment required of . . . infants and that of grade school age children." *Id.* at 187, fn 16; *see also Matter of Kao & Lin*, 23 I & N Dec. 45 (BIA 2001) (finding extreme hardship for a 15 year old, who had lived her entire life in the United States and was completely integrated into her American lifestyle, if she were uprooted upon her parent's deportation). The *Ramos* court, in remanding a suspension of deportation case to the BIA, referred to separation from both parents, unlike the situation in the instant case; however, the court stressed the significance of the child's age and enrollment in school as having a bearing on the difficulties the child would have in adjusting to the hardships of relocation. The AAO also notes that although the applicant's daughter has not lived her entire life in the United States, she arrived here at the age of four, so it can not be said that she would remember much of her life in Cuba.

Courts have also recognized the general proposition that "psychological trauma may be a relevant factor in determining whether a United States citizen child will suffer 'extreme hardship.'" *Id.* at 1425, *citing Ravancho v. INS*, 658 F.2d 169, 175 (3<sup>rd</sup> Cir. 1981). The difficulty a school-aged child has in adjusting to change, in this case, the loss of a parent is one of the factors to be considered in determining the hardship a child would suffer if separated from a parent. Hardship to a citizen child remaining in the United States must be considered on a case by case basis, and a decision maker "must consider the specific circumstances of citizen children and reach an express and considered conclusion as to the effect of those circumstances upon those children" both in regards to the hardships of relocation and the alternative hardship of separation. *See Cerrillo-Perez, supra* at 1426. Although the fact of separation from a qualifying relative is clearly not the sole basis for a finding of extreme hardship, "existing case law uniformly emphasizes the importance of the question of the separation of family members from each other for purposes of a [section] 244(a)(1) extreme hardship determination." *Bastidas v. INS, supra* at 105.

In the applicant's daughter's case she would be separated from her mother. Exacerbating her situation, in the case of relocation and in the case of separation, is that the applicant's daughter is currently dealing with the psychological affects of the loss of her brother.

Therefore, the AAO finds that the applicant's daughter would suffer extreme emotional and psychological hardship if she relocated to Cuba and if she were separated from her mother.

The AAO additionally finds that the applicant merits a waiver of inadmissibility as a matter of discretion. In discretionary matters, the applicant bears the burden of proving eligibility in terms of equities in the United States which are not outweighed by adverse factors. *See Matter of T-S-Y-*, 7 I&N Dec. 582 (BIA 1957).

In evaluating whether section 212(h)(1)(B) relief is warranted in the exercise of discretion, the factors adverse to the alien include the nature and underlying circumstances of the exclusion ground at issue, the presence of additional significant violations of this country's immigration laws, the existence of a criminal record, and if so, its nature and seriousness, and the presence of other evidence indicative of the alien's bad character or undesirability as a permanent resident of this country. The favorable considerations include family ties in the United States, residence of long duration in this country (particularly where alien began residency at a young age), evidence of hardship to the alien and his family if he is excluded and deported, service in this country's Armed Forces, a history of stable employment, the existence of property or business ties, evidence of value or service in the community, evidence of genuine rehabilitation if a criminal record exists, and other evidence attesting to the alien's good character (e.g., affidavits from family, friends and responsible community representatives).

*See Matter of Mendez-Morales*, 21 I&N Dec. 296, 301 (BIA 1996). The AAO must then, "[B]alance the adverse factors evidencing an alien's undesirability as a permanent resident with the social and humane considerations presented on the alien's behalf to determine whether the grant of relief in the exercise of discretion appears to be in the best interests of the country." *Id.* at 300. (Citations omitted).

The adverse factor in the present case is the applicant's criminal conviction, which occurred in 2003.

The favorable factors in the present case are the extreme hardship to the applicant's lawful permanent resident child if she were to be denied a waiver of inadmissibility; the applicant's lack of a criminal record or offense since May 2003; and, as indicated by photographs, counsel's statements, and records of achievement for the applicant's daughter, the applicant's attributes as a good mother.

The AAO finds that the crime committed by the applicant is serious in nature and cannot be condoned. Nevertheless, the AAO finds that taken together, the favorable factors in the present case outweigh the adverse factors, such that a favorable exercise of discretion is warranted. Accordingly, the appeal will be sustained.

**ORDER:** The appeal is sustained.