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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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Date: Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

FILE [REDACTED]

IN RE **MAR 13 2012** 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:

[REDACTED]

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 \$630. 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,

f, 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 dismissed.

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 been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude. He seeks a waiver of inadmissibility in order to reside in the United States with his U.S. citizen wife and daughter.

The director denied the Form I-601 application for a waiver, finding that the applicant failed to establish extreme hardship to a qualifying relative. *Decision of the Director*, dated August 20, 2009.

On appeal, counsel for the applicant asserts that the applicant has shown that his wife and daughter will suffer extreme hardship should the present waiver application be denied. *Brief from Counsel*, dated September 21, 2009.

The record contains, but is not limited to: a brief from counsel; statements from the applicant and his wife; medical documentation for the applicant's wife and daughter; a copy of a deed for the applicant's wife; documentation relating to the applicant's employment; and documentation regarding the applicant's criminal conviction. The entire record was reviewed and considered in rendering this decision.

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 applicant's case arises within the jurisdiction of the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals, which has recently reaffirmed the traditional categorical approach for determining whether a crime involves moral turpitude. *See Fajardo v. Attorney General*, 659 F.3d 1303, 1310 (11th Cir. 2011) (finding that the Congress intended the traditional categorical or modified categorical approach to be used to determine whether convictions were convictions for crimes involving moral turpitude and declining to follow the "realistic probability approach" put forth by the Attorney General in *Matter of Silva-Trevino*, 24 I&N Dec. 687 (A.G. 2008)). In its decision, the Eleventh Circuit defined the categorical approach as "'looking only to the statutory definitions of the prior offenses, and not to the particular facts underlying those convictions.'" 659 F.3d at 1305 (quoting *Taylor v. United States*, 495 U.S. 575, 600 (1990)). The court indicated, however, that where the statutory definition of a crime includes "conduct that would categorically be grounds for removal as well as conduct that would not, then the record of conviction – i.e., the charging document, plea, verdict, and sentence – may also be considered." 659 F.3d at 1305 (citing *Jaggernaut v. U.S. Att'y Gen.*, 432 F.3d 1346, 1354-55 (11th Cir. 2005)).

The record shows that the applicant pled guilty to aggravated battery causing great bodily harm under Florida Statutes § 784.045(1)(a)1 for his conduct on or about September 1, 2001 to December 20, 2001. He violated the terms of his probation and was sentenced to 364 days of incarceration on or about December 15, 2003. The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals has held that aggravated battery, which includes the use of a deadly weapon or results in serious bodily injury, is a crime involving moral turpitude. *See Sosa-Martinez v. U.S. Atty. Gen.*, 420 F.3d 1338, 1342 (11th Cir. 2005). He does not contest his inadmissibility on appeal.

The applicant's conviction for aggravated battery constitutes a conviction for a violent or dangerous crime as contemplated by the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 212.7(d). The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 212.7(d) provides:

The Attorney General [Secretary, Department of Homeland Security], in general, will not favorably exercise discretion under section 212(h)(2) of the Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(h)(2)) to consent to an application or reapplication for a visa, or admission to the United States, or adjustment of status, with respect to immigrant aliens who are inadmissible under section 212(a)(2) of the Act in cases involving violent or dangerous crimes, except in extraordinary circumstances, such as those involving national security or foreign policy considerations, or cases in which an alien clearly demonstrates that the denial of the application for adjustment of status or an immigrant visa or admission as an immigrant would result in exceptional and extremely unusual hardship. Moreover, depending on the gravity of the alien's underlying criminal offense, a showing of extraordinary circumstances might still be insufficient to warrant a favorable exercise of discretion under section 212(h)(2) of the Act.

The AAO notes that the words "violent" and "dangerous" and the phrase "violent or dangerous crimes" are not further defined in the regulation, and the AAO is aware of no precedent decision or other authority containing a definition of these terms as used in 8 C.F.R. § 212.7(d). A similar phrase, "crime of violence," is found in section 101(a)(43)(F) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(43)(F). It provides that a "crime of violence," as defined under 18 U.S.C. § 16, for which the term of imprisonment is at least one year, is an aggravated felony. As such, "crime of violence" is limited to those crimes specifically listed in 18 U.S.C. § 16. It is not a generic term with application to any crime involving violence, as that term may be commonly defined. That the DOJ chose not to use the language of section 101(a)(43)(F) of the Act or 18 U.S.C. § 16 in promulgating 8 C.F.R. § 212.7(d) indicates that "violent or dangerous crimes" and "crime of violence" are not synonymous. The Department of Justice clarified the relationship between these distinct terms in the interim final rule codifying 8 C.F.R. § 212.7(d):

[I]n general, individuals convicted of aggravated felonies would not warrant the Attorney General's use of this discretion. In fact, the proposed regulations stated that even if the applicant can meet the "exceptional and extremely unusual hardship" standard for the exercise of discretion, depending upon the severity of the offense, this might "still be insufficient" to obtain the waiver. See 67 FR at 45407. That language would substantially limit the circumstances under which an individual convicted of an aggravated felony would be granted a waiver as a matter of discretion. Therefore, the Department believes that this language achieves the goal of the commenter while not unduly constraining the Attorney General's discretion to render waiver decisions on a case-by-case basis.

Therefore, the fact that a conviction constitutes an aggravated felony under the Act may be indicative that an alien has also been convicted of a violent or dangerous crime, but it is not dispositive. Decisions to deny waiver applications on the basis of discretion under 8 C.F.R. § 212.7(d) are made on a factual “case-by-case basis.” The AAO interprets the phrase “violent or dangerous crimes” in accordance with the plain or common meaning of its terms, consistent with any published precedent decisions addressing discretionary denials under 8 C.F.R. § 212.7(d) or the standard originally set forth in *Matter of Jean*.

As the record shows that the applicant has been convicted of a violent or dangerous crime, we will assess whether “extraordinary circumstances” warrant approval of the waiver. 8 C.F.R. § 212.7(d). Extraordinary circumstances may exist in cases involving national security or foreign policy considerations, or if the denial of the applicant’s admission would result in exceptional and extremely unusual hardship. 8 C.F.R. § 212.7(d).

In *Matter of Monreal-Aguinaga*, 23 I& N Dec. 56, 62 (BIA 2001), the BIA determined that exceptional and extremely unusual hardship in cancellation of removal cases under section 240A(b) of the Act is hardship that “must be ‘substantially’ beyond the ordinary hardship that would be expected when a close family member leaves this country.” However, the applicant need not show that hardship would be unconscionable. *Id.* at 61. The AAO notes that the exceptional and extremely unusual hardship standard in cancellation of removal cases is identical to the standard put forth by the Attorney General in *Matter of Jean*, *supra*, and codified at 8 C.F.R. § 212.7(d).

The BIA stated that in assessing exceptional and extremely unusual hardship, it would be useful to view the factors considered in determining extreme hardship. *Id.* at 63. 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 the lower standard of extreme hardship. 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. *Id.*

In *Monreal*, the BIA provided additional examples of the hardship factors it deemed relevant for establishing exceptional and extremely unusual hardship:

[T]he ages, health, and circumstances of qualifying lawful permanent resident and United States citizen relatives. For example, an applicant who has elderly parents in this country who are solely dependent upon him for support might well have a strong case. Another strong applicant might have a qualifying child with very serious health issues, or compelling special needs in school. A lower standard of living or adverse country conditions in the country of return are factors to consider only insofar as they may affect a qualifying relative, but generally will be insufficient in themselves to

support a finding of exceptional and extremely unusual hardship. As with extreme hardship, all hardship factors should be considered in the aggregate when assessing exceptional and extremely unusual hardship.

23 I&N Dec. at 63-4.

In the precedent decision issued the following year, *Matter of Andazola-Rivas*, the BIA noted that, “the relative level of hardship a person might suffer cannot be considered entirely in a vacuum. It must necessarily be assessed, at least in part, by comparing it to the hardship others might face.” 23 I&N Dec. 319, 323 (BIA 2002). The issue presented in *Andazola-Rivas* was whether the Immigration Judge correctly applied the exceptional and extremely unusual hardship standard in a cancellation of removal case when he concluded that such hardship to the respondent’s minor children was demonstrated by evidence that they “would suffer hardship of an emotional, academic and financial nature,” and would “face complete upheaval in their lives and hardship that could conceivably ruin their lives.” *Id.* at 321 (internal quotations omitted). The BIA viewed the evidence of hardship in the respondent’s case and determined that the hardship presented by the respondent did not rise to the level of exceptional and extremely unusual. The BIA noted:

While almost every case will present some particular hardship, the fact pattern presented here is, in fact, a common one, and the hardships the respondent has outlined are simply not substantially different from those that would normally be expected upon removal to a less developed country. Although the hardships presented here might have been adequate to meet the former “extreme hardship” standard for suspension of deportation, we find that they are not the types of hardship envisioned by Congress when it enacted the significantly higher “exceptional and extremely unusual hardship” standard.

23 I&N Dec. at 324.

However, the BIA in *Matter of Gonzalez Recinas*, a precedent decision issued the same year as *Andazola-Rivas*, clarified that “the hardship standard is not so restrictive that only a handful of applicants, such as those who have a qualifying relative with a serious medical condition, will qualify for relief.” 23 I&N Dec. 467, 470 (BIA 2002). The BIA found that the hardship factors presented by the respondent cumulatively amounted to exceptional and extremely unusual hardship to her qualifying relatives. The BIA noted that these factors included her heavy financial and familial burden, lack of support from her children’s father, her U.S. citizen children’s unfamiliarity with the Spanish language, lawful residence of her immediate family, and the concomitant lack of family in Mexico. 23 I&N Dec. at 472. The BIA stated, “We consider this case to be on the outer limit of the narrow spectrum of cases in which the exceptional and extremely unusual hardship standard will be met.” *Id.* at 470.

An analysis under *Monreal-Aguinaga* and *Andazola-Rivas* is appropriate. See *Gonzalez Recinas*, 23 I&N Dec. at 469 (“While any hardship case ultimately succeeds or fails on its own merits and on the

particular facts presented, *Matter of Andazola* and *Matter of Monreal* are the starting points for any analysis of exceptional and extremely unusual hardship.”).

The applicant has established that his wife will suffer exceptional and extremely unusual hardship should the present waiver application be denied. The AAO has carefully examined the numerous medical and psychiatric records for her, and it is evident that she has suffered from a long history of mental health challenges, including an attempted suicide approximately 13 years ago and a nonvoluntary commitment to a mental health facility on or about July 22, 2009. She has been diagnosed with anxiety and panic attacks, and she has received ongoing mental health treatment including multiple medications. The record also shows that on January 11, 2009 the applicant’s wife suffered a blow to her forehead that required hospital care when she fell due to an adverse reaction to medication. She asserts that she is currently unemployed, as she was terminated from her position due to absences that resulted from her health problems. The applicant claims that his wife relies on him for financial support. The applicant and his wife have a five-year-old U.S. citizen daughter who has experienced some health challenges including gastroesophageal reflux, and it is understood that the applicant’s wife would face exacerbated emotional and financial difficulty should she care for their daughter alone. The applicant’s wife is a native of Colombia, and the record does not support that she has experience with or ties to Cuba, or that she could receive required physical and mental health care should she relocate there with the applicant. The AAO finds that the applicant’s wife will suffer exceptional and extremely unusual hardship whether she remains in the United States without the applicant or resides in Cuba to maintain family unity. 8 C.F.R. § 212.7(d).

It is noted that the record indicates that the applicant’s mother is a lawful permanent resident, yet he has not asserted that his absence from the United States will create hardship for her. The applicant has made assertions regarding his daughter’s health and hardship she would experience in his absence. While he has not shown that her challenges rise to an exceptional and extremely unusual level, the AAO considers her difficulty as part of the sum of hardship that would be created due to denial of the present waiver application.

As provided in the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 212.7(d), “depending on the gravity of the alien’s underlying criminal offense, a showing of extraordinary circumstances might still be insufficient to warrant a favorable exercise of discretion under section 212(h)(2) of the Act.” In the present matter, the gravity of the applicant’s criminal conduct is severe. The applicant was charged with lewd lascivious battery on a child 12-16 years of age under Florida Statutes § 800.04(4). As part of a plea agreement, he pled guilty to a charge of aggravated battery causing great bodily harm under Florida Statutes § 784.045(1)(a)1, as follows:

[The applicant] on or about SEPTEMBER 1, 2001 TO DECEMBER 20, 2001 . . . did unlawfully and feloniously commit an aggravated battery upon Y.R. (A MINOR) by actually and intentionally touching or striking the person of Y.R. (A MINOR), against said person’s will, by HAVING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, and did thereby knowingly or intentionally cause great bodily harm, to wit: IMPREGNATING THE VICTIM

Information, filed November 18, 2002 (emphasis in original).

This charge reflects that the applicant pled guilty to having intercourse with a minor against her will, a grievous crime. This act raises serious concerns regarding the applicant's character and the risk he poses to others in the United States. The applicant has not personally addressed his criminal conviction or his underlying conduct. He has not expressed remorse for his wrong doing. He has not explained the circumstances surrounding the offense, yet a police report indicates that the victim was his 15-year-old relative who resided in the household in which he lived. On appeal, counsel states that the applicant's criminal conduct resulted from "his ignorance." However, such characterization does little to alter the gravity of forcible intercourse with a minor.

Counsel contends that the applicant has "been able to reorganize his life, provide a home for his family, and be an example for his daughter." Counsel asserts that the applicant's employment serves as an example that he has overcome his mistake. However, the tax records provided begin prior to the period of time during which he committed his criminal act, and his engagement in employment is not necessarily indicative of a change of character as concerning the type of criminal act he committed. The applicant submitted a copy of a deed for property issued solely in his wife's name which contradicts that he provided a home for his family, and there is no evidence in the record that he assumes responsibility for the property. The applicant resides with his wife and it is assumed that he assists her and they have a life together. However, the applicant has not provided sufficient evidence or explanation to establish that he has taken responsibility for his past wrong doing, or that he has been rehabilitated.

The AAO conducts appellate review on a *de novo* basis. *See Soltane v. DOJ*, 381 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2004). Based on the foregoing, the AAO is unable to conclude that the exceptional and extremely unusual hardship resulting from denial of the applicant's waiver application outweighs the gravity of his criminal offense. Accordingly, the applicant has not shown that he warrants a favorable exercise of discretion under the standard of the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 212.7(d).

In proceedings for application for waiver of grounds of inadmissibility under section 212(h) of the Act, the burden of proving eligibility rests with the applicant. *See* section 291 of the Act. Here, the applicant has not met that burden. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.