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



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

**PUBLIC COPY**

[Redacted]

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Date: **MAY 29 2012** Office: SAN JOSE, CA [Redacted]

IN RE: [Redacted]

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

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 AAO inappropriately applied the law in reaching its decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen with the field office or service center that originally decided your case by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$630. The specific requirements for filing such a motion can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. **Do not file any motion directly with the AAO.** Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires any motion to be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank you,

for Perry Rhew  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

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

The applicant is a native and citizen of Mexico who was found to be inadmissible under 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 committing crimes involving moral turpitude. In her decision, dated September 29, 2009, the field office director indicated that the applicant sought a waiver of inadmissibility pursuant to section 212(h) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(h). The field office director concluded that the applicant had failed to establish that his bar to admission would impose extreme hardship on a qualifying relative, and denied the Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility (Form I-601) accordingly.

In a Notice of Appeal to the AAO (Form I-290B), dated October 30, 2009, counsel states that the applicant's waiver application was denied because he failed to submit supporting evidence for his, his mother's, and the mother of his child's testimony. Counsel asserts that these testimonies were erroneously discounted for lack of support rather than an evaluation of the applicant's and witnesses' credibility. Counsel cites to *Matter of J-Y-C* for the proposition that lack of corroboration does not indicate lack of credibility.

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.

The record indicates that on May 21, 2003 the applicant pled guilty to theft under Cal. Penal Code § 484(a) and was placed on probation for three years. The record also indicates that on February 22, 2006, the applicant was convicted of Infliction of Corporal Injury to a Spouse/Cohabitant under Cal. Penal Code § 273.5(a). As the applicant has not contested inadmissibility on appeal, and the record does not show the finding of inadmissibility to be erroneous, the AAO will not disturb it.

The waiver for inadmissibility under section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the Act is found under section 212(h) of the Act. That section provides, in pertinent part:

(h) The Attorney General [Secretary of Homeland Security] may, in his discretion, waive the application of subparagraph (A)(i)(I) . . . 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 section 212(h) waiver of the bar to admission resulting from violation of section 212(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the Act is dependent first upon a showing that the bar imposes an extreme hardship to the citizen or lawfully resident spouse, parent, son, or daughter of the applicant. Hardship to the applicant is not a consideration under the statute and will be considered only to the extent that it results in hardship to a qualifying relative. The qualifying relative in this case is the applicant's U.S. citizen daughter and mother. If extreme hardship to the qualifying relative is established, the Secretary then assesses whether an exercise of discretion is warranted. See *Matter of Mendez-Morales*, 21 I&N Dec. 296 (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 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. 627, 632-33 (BIA 1996); *Matter of Ige*, 20 I&N Dec. 880, 883 (BIA 1994); *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.*

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., Matter of 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). For example, though family separation has been found to be a common result of inadmissibility or removal, separation from family living in the United States can also be the most important single hardship factor in considering hardship in the aggregate. *See Salcido-Salcido*, 138 F.3d at 1293 (quoting *Contreras-Buenfil v. INS*, 712 F.2d 401, 403 (9th Cir. 1983)); *but see Matter of Ngai*, 19 I&N Dec. at 247 (separation of spouse and children from applicant not extreme hardship due to conflicting evidence in the record and because applicant and spouse had been voluntarily separated from one another for 28 years). Therefore, we consider the totality of the circumstances in determining whether denial of admission would result in extreme hardship to a qualifying relative.

The record of hardship includes: a statement from the applicant's mother, a statement from the applicant's daughter's mother, and medical information.

The applicant's mother asserts that she would suffer emotionally and economically if she were separated from the applicant. She asserts that she has a medical condition called Lupus, which is causing her joint and bone pain throughout her body and that she requires the applicant to help her with everyday tasks. The applicant's mother asserts that she needs her son's help economically as well and that her financial situation is not stable. She states that she has a husband, who is employed, that she receives health insurance through his employer, that she also works, and the applicant works. She states that the applicant contributes significantly to the rent and other expenses in the house.

The applicant's mother does not address the hardship she would experience if she were to relocate to Mexico. However, she does relate her fears for her son if he were to return to Mexico. She states that in Michoacan, Mexico, the region where her family is from, there is violence and she has lost many family members to this violence, including her brother who was found shot in the head "execution style". She states further that her first husband and the applicant's father was beaten to death there and she would be hysterical with anxiety if her son were living in this region. The applicant's mother also asserts that Michoacan is the likely region where the applicant would relocate because her sister, their only family member in Mexico, lives in this area.

The statement from the applicant's daughter's mother establishes that the applicant contributes equally to the care and upbringing of his daughter, spending three to four days a week with her at his house. The applicant's daughter's mother expresses concern over the applicant's inadmissibility and the emotional and financial toll it would take on her daughter and the applicant's ability to help in contributing to her expenses.

The AAO does not find specifically that the statements submitted by the applicant's mother and the applicant's daughter's mother lack credibility, but going on record without supporting documentary evidence is not sufficient for the 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 burden of proof is on the applicant, and the applicant must submit sufficient evidence to substantiate claims of hardship to meet that burden.

The record fails to include independent documentation to show the applicant's mother's diagnosis of Lupus or the financial situation of his mother, father, and daughter's mother. The record fails to show the applicant's consistent financial contribution to these two households or a court document showing that the applicant shares custody of his daughter. The record also fails to include documentation to support the assertions regarding violence in Michoacan, Mexico and the murders of the applicant's family members. It doesn't demonstrate that the applicant would live there, or, with his experience as a manager in a restaurant, could not find work and reside in another part of Mexico not experiencing similar levels of narco-related violence.

A review of the documentation in the record fails to establish the existence of extreme hardship to the applicant's mother and/or daughter caused by the applicant's inadmissibility to the United States. 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 proving eligibility 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.