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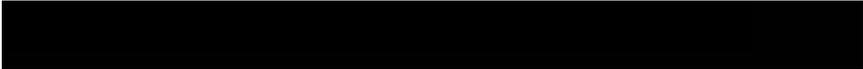


FILE: [REDACTED] Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date:

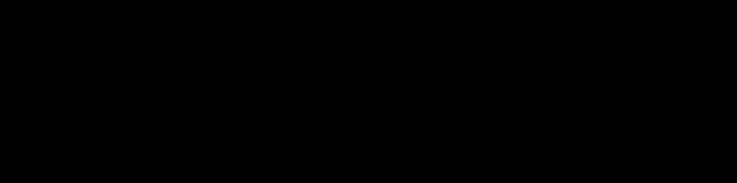
DEC 24 2008

IN RE: Applicant:



APPLICATION: Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility 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).

Michael Shrum
for

John F. Grissom, Acting Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

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

The record reflects that the applicant is a native and citizen of the Dominican Republic who was found to be inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(6)(C)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C)(i), for entering the United States by presenting a passport in someone else's name. The record indicates that the applicant is married to a lawful permanent resident of the United States and is the beneficiary of an approved Petition for Alien Relative (Form I-130). The applicant seeks a waiver of inadmissibility pursuant to section 212(i) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(i), in order to reside in the United States with her lawful permanent resident husband and United States citizen children.

The Director found that the applicant failed to establish that extreme hardship would be imposed on her qualifying relative and denied the Application for Waiver of Grounds of Excludability (Form I-601) accordingly. *Director's Decision*, dated August 24, 2006.

On appeal, the applicant, through counsel, asserts that the Director's decision is "arbitrary and capricious...[,] an abuse of discretion...[,] against the weight of the evidence and...does not take into account the hardship experienced by the [applicant's children]." *Form I-290B*, filed September 12, 2006.

The record includes, but is not limited to, affidavits from the applicant and her husband, bank statements, a settlement statement for the applicant's husband's home, and the applicant's marriage certificate. The entire record was reviewed and considered in arriving at a decision on the appeal.

Section 212(a)(6)(C) of the Act provides, in pertinent part, that:

- (i) In general.-Any alien who, by fraud or willfully misrepresenting a material fact, seeks to procure (or has sought to procure or has procured) a visa, other documentation, or admission into the United States or other benefit provided under this Act is inadmissible.

....

- (iii) Waiver authorized.-For provision authorizing waiver of clause (i), see subsection (i).

Section 212 of the Act provides, in pertinent part, that:

- (i) (1) The Attorney General [now the Secretary of Homeland Security, "Secretary"] may, in the discretion of the Attorney General [Secretary], waive the application of clause (i) of subsection (a)(6)(C) in the case of an immigrant who is the spouse, son, or daughter of a United States citizen or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, if it is established to

the satisfaction of the Attorney General [Secretary] that the refusal of admission to the United States of such immigrant alien would result in extreme hardship to the citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent of such an alien....

The AAO notes that the record contains several references to the hardship that the applicant's United States citizen children would suffer if the applicant were denied admission into the United States. Section 212(a)(6)(C) of the Act provides that a waiver, under section 212(i) of the Act, is applicable solely where the applicant establishes extreme hardship to her citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent. Unlike a waiver under section 212(h) of the Act, Congress does not mention extreme hardship to United States citizen or lawful permanent resident children. In the present case, the applicant's husband is the only qualifying relative, and hardship to the applicant's children will not be considered, except as it may cause hardship to the applicant's husband.

The record indicates that on January 30, 1998, the applicant's lawful permanent resident husband filed a Form I-130 on behalf of the applicant. On June 1, 1998, the applicant's Form I-130 was approved. On July 18, 2000, the applicant initially entered the United States by using someone else's passport. On February 23, 2004, the applicant filed an Application to Register Permanent Resident or Adjust Status (Form I-485). On August 15, 2005, the applicant filed a Form I-601. On August 24, 2006, the Director denied the applicant's Form I-485 and Form I-601, finding that the applicant failed to demonstrate extreme hardship to her qualifying relative.

The applicant is seeking a section 212(i) waiver of the bar to admission resulting from a violation of section 212(a)(6)(C)(i) of the Act. A waiver under section 212(i) of the Act is dependent first upon a showing that the bar imposes an extreme hardship to the citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent of the applicant. Hardship the alien herself experiences upon removal is irrelevant to section 212(i) waiver proceedings; the only relevant hardship in the present case is hardship suffered by the applicant's lawful permanent resident husband. Once extreme hardship is established, it is but one favorable factor to be considered in the determination of whether the Secretary should exercise discretion. *See Matter of Mendez*, 21 I&N Dec. 296 (BIA 1996).

In *Matter of Cervantes-Gonzalez*, 22 I&N Dec. 560, 565-66 (BIA 1999), the Board of Immigration Appeals (Board) 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.

Counsel asserts that the applicant's lawful permanent resident husband will suffer extreme hardship if the applicant is removed to the Dominican Republic. The applicant states that her "removal would result in hardship to [her] family since the family would be separated and [her] children need to be with [her] as

well as with their father.” *Affidavit from the applicant*, dated July 2006. The AAO notes that it has not been established that the applicant’s children, who are 3 and 6 years old, would have difficulties rising to the level of extreme hardship in adjusting to the culture of the Dominican Republic. The AAO notes that the applicant’s husband did not provide a statement regarding what, if any, hardship he would suffer if he joined the applicant in the Dominican Republic. Additionally, the AAO notes that the applicant has not established her husband has no transferable skills that would aid him in obtaining a job in the Dominican Republic. Furthermore, the AAO notes that the applicant’s husband is a native of the Dominican Republic, who spent his formative years in the Dominican Republic, he speaks Spanish, and it has not been established that he has no family ties in the Dominican Republic. The AAO finds that the applicant failed to establish that her husband would suffer extreme hardship if he accompanies her to the Dominican Republic.

In addition, the record does not establish extreme hardship to the applicant’s husband if he remains in the United States, maintaining his employment. As a lawful permanent resident of the United States, the applicant’s husband is not required to reside outside of the United States as a result of denial of the applicant’s waiver request. The applicant’s husband states the applicant “takes care of [their] children while [he] work[s].” *Affidavit from* [REDACTED], dated October 17, 2006. The AAO recognizes that the applicant’s husband will experience some hardship as a single parent, but it has not been established that the applicant’s spouse will be unable to provide or obtain adequate care for his children in the applicant’s absence or that this particular hardship is atypical of individuals separated as a consequence of removal or inadmissibility. The AAO notes that the record fails to demonstrate that the applicant will be unable to contribute to her family’s financial wellbeing from a location outside of the United States. Moreover, the United States Supreme Court has held that the mere showing of economic detriment to qualifying family members is insufficient to warrant a finding of extreme hardship. *INS v. Jong Ha Wang*, 450 U.S. 139 (1981).

United States 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 Board held that emotional hardship caused by severing family and community ties is a common result of deportation and does not constitute extreme hardship. 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. In *Hassan, supra*, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals held further that the uprooting of family and separation from friends does not necessarily amount to extreme hardship but rather represents the type of inconvenience and hardship experienced by the families of most aliens being deported. The AAO recognizes that the applicant’s lawful permanent resident husband will endure hardship as a result of separation from the applicant. However, his situation if he remains in the United States is typical to individuals separated as a result of removal and does not rise to the level of extreme hardship.

A review of the documentation in the record fails to establish the existence of extreme hardship to the applicant’s husband 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 she merits a waiver as a matter of discretion.

In proceedings for application for waiver of grounds of inadmissibility under section 212(a)(6)(C)(i) 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.