



U.S. Citizenship
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FILE:

CDJ 2004 732 616

Office: MEXICO CITY (CIUDAD JUAREZ) Date:

IN RE: Applicant:

APPLICATION:

Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v),
8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(v), of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

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).

Perry Rhew
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

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

The applicant, [REDACTED] is a native and citizen of Mexico who was found to be inadmissible to the United States under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II), of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(i)(II), for having been unlawfully present in the United States for more than one year. The applicant's spouse, [REDACTED], is a U.S. citizen. The applicant sought a waiver of inadmissibility pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(B)(v), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(v), of the Act so as to immigrate to the United States. The director concluded that the applicant had failed to establish that her 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. *Decision of the District Director*, dated September 22, 2006. The applicant filed a timely appeal.

On appeal, counsel states that [REDACTED] would experience severe hardship if he is unable to care for his father while maintaining two households. Counsel states that [REDACTED] wife would be able to take care of her father-in-law if she were in the United States. Counsel indicates that Mr. [REDACTED] had to terminate classes on account of maintaining two households. Counsel asserts that the totality of the evidence indicates the denial of the waiver application was an abuse of discretion in that hardship was not fully considered.

The AAO will first address the finding of inadmissibility

Inadmissibility for unlawful presence is found under section 212(a)(9)(B) of the Act. That section states, in part, that:

(B) Aliens Unlawfully Present

(i) In general. - Any alien (other than an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence) who-

(I) was unlawfully present in the United States for a period of more than 180 days but less than 1 year, voluntarily departed the United States . . . and again seeks admission within 3 years of the date of such alien's departure or removal, or

(II) has been unlawfully present in the United States for one year or more, and who again seeks admission within 10 years of the date of such alien's departure or removal from the United States, is inadmissible.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) records reflect that the applicant entered the United States without inspection in August 1997 and remained in the country until November 2005. She therefore accrued more than one year of unlawful presence and triggered the ten-year-bar when she left the country, rendering her inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(9)(B)(i)(II).

The waiver for unlawful presence is found under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(v). That section provides that:

- (v) Waiver. – The Attorney General [now Secretary, Homeland Security, “Secretary”] has sole discretion to waive clause (i) in the case of an immigrant who is the spouse or 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 such immigrant alien would result in extreme hardship to the citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent of such alien.

The waiver under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act is dependent upon a showing that the bar to admission imposes an extreme hardship on a qualifying relative, *i.e.*, the U.S. citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent of the applicant. Hardship to an 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, who in this case is the applicant’s U.S. citizen spouse. Once extreme hardship is established, it is but one favorable factor to be considered in determining whether the Secretary should exercise discretion. *See Matter of Mendez-Morales*, 21 I&N Dec. 296, 301 (BIA 1996).

“Extreme hardship” is not a definable term of “fixed and inflexible meaning”; establishing extreme hardship is “dependent upon the facts and circumstances of each case.” *Matter of Cervantes-Gonzalez*, 22 I&N Dec. 560, 565 (BIA 1999). *Matter of Cervantes-Gonzalez* lists the factors considered relevant in determining whether an applicant has established extreme hardship pursuant to section 212(i) of the Act. The factors relate to an applicant’s qualifying relative and 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.* at 565-566.

The factors to consider in determining whether extreme hardship exists “provide a framework for analysis,” and the “[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). The trier of fact considers the entire range of hardship factors in their totality and then determines “whether the combination of hardships takes the case beyond those hardships ordinarily associated with deportation.” (citing *Matter of Ige*, 20 I&N Dec. 880, 882 (BIA 1994).

The evidence in the record consists of birth certificates, a marriage certificate, letters, a bank statement, and other documentation.

In rendering this decision, the AAO has carefully considered all of the evidence in the record.

Applying the *Cervantes-Gonzalez* factors here, extreme hardship to the applicant's spouse must be established in the event that he remains in the United States without the applicant, and alternatively, if he joins the applicant to live in Mexico. A qualifying relative is not required to reside outside of the United States based on the denial of the applicant's waiver request.

In the undated letter submitted with the waiver application, [REDACTED] states that he must figure out how to send money to his wife while paying his own bills. He conveys that his trip to Mexico cost \$1,200, which he charged to his credit card. The record contains a bank statement showing credit charge charges. The record, however, contains no documentation of [REDACTED] income or his monthly financial obligations. In the absence of such documentation, the applicant fails to demonstrate that her husband's income is insufficient to support two households. Although counsel claims that [REDACTED] is unable to adequately take care of his gravely ill father because of financially supporting his wife in Mexico, there is no documentation in the record establishing that [REDACTED] father has a serious health problem and that [REDACTED] has been financially supporting his father. Nor is there documentation showing that [REDACTED] stopped attending school in order to financially support his wife. Furthermore, no documentation has been furnished to show that the applicant is unable to support herself in Mexico. 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)).

With regard to remaining in the United States without his wife, [REDACTED] states in the undated letter that his job performance has slowed, he has stomach pain and began smoking, and has felt alone and depressed since the denial of the waiver application. [REDACTED] states that he was prescribed medication to overcome depression and help him to stop smoking. The letter by [REDACTED] dated November 22, 2005, conveys that he has been treating [REDACTED] for several years for problems "including peptic ulcer disease, anxiety and depression." He indicates that [REDACTED] has a nicotine addiction and turns to smoking when stressed. [REDACTED] states that since [REDACTED] wife was deported to Mexico, his symptoms have become exasperated. He states that [REDACTED] has abdominal pain, and anxiety and depression and is smoking again. He indicates that he increased the dosage of [REDACTED] medication and that [REDACTED] wife should return to the United States.

The AAO finds that although [REDACTED] was treated for anxiety and depression shortly after his wife left the United States in November 2005, the record fails to establish that [REDACTED] has been treated for ongoing depression and anxiety as a result of separation from his spouse.

[REDACTED] is very concerned about separation from his wife. Family separation must be considered in determining hardship. *See, e.g., Salcido-Salcido v. INS*, 138 F.3d 1292, 1293 (9th Cir.

1998) (“the most important single hardship factor may be the separation of the alien from family living in the United States”).

However, courts have found that family separation does not conclusively establish extreme hardship. In *Hassan v. INS*, 927 F.2d 465, 468 (9th Cir. 1991), the Ninth Circuit upheld the finding that deporting the applicant and separating him from his wife and child was not conclusive of extreme hardship as it “was not of such a nature which is unusual or beyond that which would normally be expected from the respondent's bar to admission.” (citing *Patel v. INS*, 638 F.2d 1199, 1206 (9th Cir.1980) (severance of ties does not constitute extreme hardship). *Perez v. INS*, 96 F.3d 390, 392 (9th Cir. 1996), states that “[e]xtreme hardship” is hardship that is “unusual or beyond that which would normally be expected” upon deportation and “[t]he common results of deportation or exclusion are insufficient to prove extreme hardship.” (citing *Hassan v. INS*, 927 F.2d 465, 468 (9th Cir.1991).

The record conveys that [REDACTED] is concerned about separation from his wife. The AAO is mindful of and sympathetic to the emotional hardship that is endured as a result of family separation. The record before the AAO, however, fails to establish that the situation of [REDACTED] if he remains in the United States without his spouse, rises to the level of extreme hardship. The record is insufficient to show that the emotional hardship to be endured by [REDACTED] is unusual or beyond that which is normally to be expected from an applicant's bar to admission. *See Hassan and Perez, supra*.

There is claim of extreme hardship to [REDACTED] if he were to join his wife to live in Mexico.

Having carefully considered the hardship factors raised, both individually and collectively, the AAO finds that in this case those factors are not sufficient to establish extreme hardship to [REDACTED] for purposes of relief under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(v).

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)(9)(B)(v), 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. The applicant has not met that burden. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed. The waiver application is denied.