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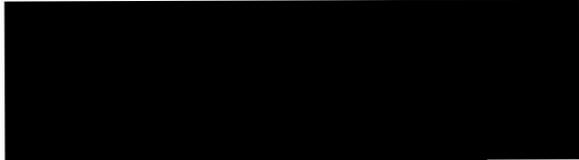
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090



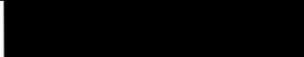
U.S. Citizenship
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FILE:



Office: CIUDAD JUAREZ, MEXICO

Date: OCT 29 2009

(CDJ 2004 730 920)

IN RE:



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

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

SELF-REPRESENTED

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 Officer-in-Charge, Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, 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 resided in the United States from April 2001, when he entered without inspection, until April 2005, when he returned to Mexico. He was found to be inadmissible to the United States under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(i)(II), for having been unlawfully present in the United States for one year or more. The applicant is the son of a U.S. Citizen father and Lawful Permanent Resident mother and the beneficiary of an approved Petition for Alien Relative. He seeks a waiver of inadmissibility pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(v), in order to return to the United States and reside with his parents.

The officer-in-charge concluded that the applicant failed to establish that extreme hardship would be imposed on a qualifying relative and denied the application accordingly. *See Decision of the Officer-in-Charge* dated November 14, 2006.

On appeal, the applicant asserts that U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) erred in denying the waiver application because his parents have medical problems and are unable to work and rely on the applicant for financial support. *See Notice of Appeal to the AAO*. The applicant's father states that he lost his home because he could not make the payments and he and his wife are in poor health and are experiencing depression over the prospect of continued separation from the applicant. In support of the appeal the applicant submitted copies of documents related to the home purchased by his father and a letter from his father. The entire record was reviewed and considered in arriving at a decision on the appeal.

Section 212(a)(9)(B) of the Act provides, in pertinent part:

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

....

(iii) Exceptions.-

- (I) Minors.-No period of time in which an alien is under 18 years of age shall be taken into account in determining the period of unlawful presence in the United States under clause (I).

- (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.

A waiver of the bar to admission resulting from violation of section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) 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 himself experiences upon deportation is irrelevant to section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) waiver proceedings; the only relevant hardship in the present case is hardship suffered by the applicant’s parents. 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 (BIA 1999), the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) provided a list of factors it deemed relevant in determining whether an alien has established extreme hardship. These factors included 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.

U.S. court decisions have additionally 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 BIA 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, in *Perez v. INS*, 96 F.3d 390 (9th Cir. 1996), the court 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 *Matter of Shaughnessy*, 12 I&N Dec. 810 (BIA 1968), the BIA held that separation of family members and financial difficulties alone do not establish extreme hardship. Moreover, the U.S. Supreme Court held in *INS v. Jong Ha Wang*, 450 U.S. 139 (1981), that the mere showing of economic detriment to qualifying family members is insufficient to warrant a finding of extreme hardship.

In the present case, the record reflects that the applicant is a twenty-five year-old native and citizen of Mexico who resided in the United States from April 2001, when he entered the country without inspection, to April 2005, when he returned to Mexico. The applicant was unlawfully present in the United States from January 16, 2002, when he turned eighteen, until his April 2005 departure, and is therefore inadmissible under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) of the Act. The applicant’s father is a seventy-four year-old native of Mexico and citizen of the United States and his mother is a sixty-

eight year-old Lawful Permanent Resident. The applicant currently resides in Mexico and his parents reside in Elgin, Illinois.

The applicant's father asserts that he and the applicant's mother are suffering extreme emotional, physical, and financial hardship due to separation from the applicant, and in support of these asserts submitted letters with the waiver application and appeal. The two letters are in Spanish, and are not translated. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(a)(3), which states:

(3) Translations. Any document containing foreign language submitted to the Service [now U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services] shall be accompanied by a full English language translation which the translator has certified as complete and accurate, and by the translator's certification that he or she is competent to translate from the foreign language into English.

In the Notice of Appeal the applicant's father states that he and the applicant's mother need medications not covered by Medicare and are suffering from depression out of fear that they will die before they see the applicant again. No medical evidence was submitted to explain what illnesses the applicant's parents are suffering from or what medications have been prescribed. 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)). The applicant's father further states that he has lost his house because he could not make the payments, but no evidence was submitted to establish that he lost the home he purchased in 2003 or to support the assertion that the applicant was providing them with financial support. Further, no information or documentation was provided to explain why the applicant's brother and sister are unable to provide financial support to their parents.

The applicant's father states that he and the applicant's mother are suffering emotional hardship due to separation from the applicant, but there is no evidence provided concerning their mental health or the potential emotional or psychological effects of the separation. The evidence on the record does not establish that the emotional effects of separation from the applicant would be more serious than the type of hardship a family member would normally suffer when faced with the prospect of a family member's removal or exclusion. Although the depth of their distress over being separated from their son is not in question, a waiver of inadmissibility is available only where the resulting hardship would be unusual or beyond that which would normally be expected upon removal or exclusion. The prospect of separation or involuntary relocation nearly always results in considerable hardship to individuals and families. But in specifically limiting the availability of a waiver of inadmissibility to cases of "extreme hardship," Congress did not intend that a waiver be granted in every case where a qualifying relationship exists.

Based on the evidence on the record, it appears that any emotional or financial hardship the applicant's parents are experiencing appears to be the type of hardship that a family member would normally suffer as a result of deportation or exclusion. U.S. court decisions have repeatedly held that the common results of deportation or exclusion are insufficient to prove extreme hardship. *See Perez v. INS*, 96 F.3d 390 (9th Cir. 1996) (defining "extreme hardship" as hardship that was unusual

or beyond that which would normally be expected upon deportation); *Hassan v. INS*, 927 F.2d 465, 468 (9th Cir. 1991); *Matter of Pilch*, 21 I&N Dec. 627 (BIA 1996) (holding that emotional hardship caused by severing family and community ties is a common result of deportation and does not constitute extreme hardship). No claim was made that the applicant's parents would suffer extreme hardship if they relocated to Mexico with the applicant. Therefore, the AAO cannot make a determination of whether the applicant's parents would suffer extreme hardship if they moved to Mexico.

In this case, the record does not contain sufficient evidence to show that the hardships faced by the qualifying relatives, considered in the aggregate, rise beyond the common results of removal or inadmissibility to the level of extreme hardship. The AAO therefore finds that the applicant has failed to establish extreme hardship to either of his parents as required under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act.

In proceedings for application for waiver of grounds of inadmissibility under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act, the burden of proving eligibility remains entirely with the applicant. 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.