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U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
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U.S. Citizenship  
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HR2

FILE:

Office: MEXICO CITY (CIUDAD JUAREZ)

Date: **SEP 02 2009**

(CDJ 2005 730 728 relates)

IN RE:

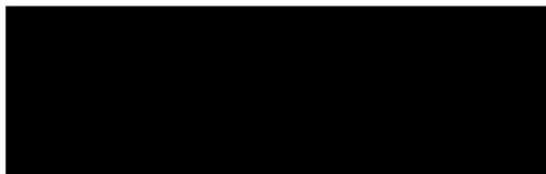
Applicant:



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:



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).

John F. Grissom

Acting 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 record reflects that the applicant is a native and citizen of Mexico who was found to be inadmissible to the United States pursuant to 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 and seeking readmission within 10 years of her last departure from the United States. The record indicates that the applicant is married to a United States citizen and she is the beneficiary of an approved Petition for Alien Fiancé(e) (Form I-129F). The applicant 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 reside in the United States with her United States citizen husband and daughters.

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

On appeal, the applicant, through counsel, asserts that the District Director “erred in denying Appellant’s [waiver application].” *Form I-290B*, filed September 22, 2006. Additionally, counsel claims that the applicant’s husband would suffer extreme hardship if the applicant is “not granted a waiver of her inadmissibility.” *Id.*

The record includes, but is not limited to, counsel’s brief, letters from the applicant and her husband, and the applicant’s marriage certificate. 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:

(B) Aliens Unlawfully Present.-

(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.

....

(v) Waiver.-The Attorney General [now the Secretary of 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 [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 AAO notes that the record contains references to the hardship that the applicant's daughters would suffer if the applicant were denied admission into the United States. Section 212(a)(9)(B)(i) of the Act provides that a waiver, under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) 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 daughters will not be considered, except as it may cause hardship to the applicant's spouse.

In the present application, the record indicates that the applicant initially entered the United States in January 1994 without inspection. On July 14, 2005, the applicant's United States citizen husband filed a Form I-129F on behalf of the applicant. On August 4, 2005, the applicant's Form I-129F was approved. In November 2005, the applicant departed the United States. On November 17, 2005, the applicant filed a Form I-601. On August 24, 2006, the District Director denied the Form I-601, finding the applicant accrued more than a year of unlawful presence and she failed to demonstrate extreme hardship to her United States citizen spouse.

The applicant accrued unlawful presence from April 1, 1997, the date of enactment of unlawful presence provisions under IIRIRA, until November 2005, the date the applicant departed the United States. The applicant is attempting to seek admission into the United States within 10 years of her November 2005 departure from the United States. The applicant is, therefore, inadmissible to the United States under section 212(a)(9)(B)(II) of the Act for being unlawfully present in the United States for a period of more than one year.

A section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) waiver of the bar to admission resulting from 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 applicant herself experiences upon removal is irrelevant to a section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) waiver proceeding. 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 claims that the applicant's "husband is and will experience extreme emotional hardship as a result of the separation from [applicant]." *Appeal brief*, page 4, filed October 19, 2006. The applicant's husband states the applicant's "separation has destroyed [his] family." *Letter from* [REDACTED] dated September 8, 2006. Counsel states that "it would be impossible for [the applicant's husband] to relocate to Mexico because of the lack of jobs and the high unemployment rate in the country.... If he joined [the applicant] in Mexico, he would not be able to meet the family's most basic needs." *Appeal brief, supra* at 5. The AAO notes that the applicant's husband is employed as a truck driver and it has not been established that he has no transferable skills that would aid him in obtaining a job in Mexico. Additionally, the AAO notes that it has not been established that the applicant's husband has no family ties in Mexico. The applicant's daughter states she "can't imagine living without [the applicant]." *Letter from* [REDACTED] undated. The AAO notes that the applicant's children may experience some hardship in relocating to Mexico; however, the applicant's children are not qualifying relatives for a waiver under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act. The applicant states it has been difficult being separated from her family and she is living in poverty in Mexico. *See letter from the applicant*, dated October 1, 2006. The AAO notes that hardship the applicant herself experiences upon removal is irrelevant to a section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) waiver proceeding. The AAO finds that the applicant failed to establish that her husband would suffer extreme hardship if he joined her in Mexico.

In addition, counsel does not establish extreme hardship to the applicant's husband if he remains in the United States, maintaining his employment. As a United States citizen, 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. Counsel states that the applicant and "her husband made the difficult decision to have their daughters remain in the United States" and it has been difficult for him to find affordable childcare for his daughters. *Appeal brief, supra* at 4. The applicant's husband states his brother is helping in taking care of his daughters, but it "has created a very hard situation for [his] brother." *Letter from* [REDACTED], *supra*. The AAO notes that it has not been established that the applicant's spouse is 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. Additionally, beyond generalized assertions regarding country conditions in Mexico, 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.

A review of the documentation in the record fails to establish the existence of extreme hardship to the applicant's spouse 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)(9)(B) 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.