

identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy
PUBLIC COPY

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
and Immigration
Services



H2

FILE: Office: MEXICO CITY (CIUDAD JUAREZ) Date: **SEP 25 2009**
CDJ 2004 761 455 [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 naturalized United States citizen and she is the beneficiary of an approved Petition for Alien Relative (Form I-130). 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 children.

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 November 14, 2006.

On appeal, the applicant, through counsel, states that the applicant's husband and children are suffering extreme hardship. *Form I-290B*, filed January 12, 2007.

The record includes, but is not limited to, counsel's letter, letters from the applicant's husband, a letter from Nem Medical center regarding the applicant's husband medical conditions, a psychological evaluation on the applicant's daughter, and letters of recommendations from the applicant's friends. 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 several references to the hardship that the applicant's children 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 children 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 1986 without inspection. In 1988, the applicant filed an Application for Temporary Resident Status (Form I-700), which was denied on July 30, 1991. On October 2, 1992, the applicant filed an appeal of the denial of the Form I-700 with the AAO. On November 9, 1999, the AAO dismissed the applicant's appeal. On August 8, 2002, the applicant's naturalized United States husband filed a Form I-130 on behalf of the applicant. On June 12, 2003, the applicant's Form I-130 was approved. In July 2005, the applicant departed the United States. On November 14, 2005, the applicant filed a Form I-601. On November 14, 2006, the District Director denied the Form I-601, finding that the applicant accrued more than a year of unlawful presence and 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 July 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 July 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.

In a letter dated December 29, 2006, applicant's counsel states that the applicant's husband and children "have suffered and continue to suffer extremely [sic] hardship." In an undated evaluation, [REDACTED] diagnosed the applicant's daughter with mild depression and adjustment disorder with mixed emotional features. [REDACTED] states "that the separation of [the applicant's daughter] from [the applicant] has had a traumatic effect upon her and as a result she is presenting symptoms of depression and PTSD." The AAO notes that the applicant's daughter may be suffering hardship by being separated from the applicant and all of the applicant's children may experience 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 AAO notes that medical documentation in the record appears to indicate that the applicant's husband has been diagnosed with hyperuricemia, hypercholesterolemia, and hyperglyceridemia; however, there was nothing from a doctor indicating any prognosis or what assistance is needed and/or given by the applicant. Additionally, the AAO notes that there was no documentation submitted establishing that the applicant's husband could not receive treatment for his medical conditions in Mexico or that he has to remain in the United States to receive medical treatments. In fact, in an undated letter from the applicant's husband, he states that he traveled to Mexico to receive treatment for his medical conditions. The applicant's husband states he has "been going through a lot of depression, these past years without the help of [the applicant]." The AAO notes that the applicant's husband may be suffering some emotional and psychological hardship through his separation from the applicant; however, there are no professional psychological evaluations for the AAO to review to determine if the applicant's husband is suffering from any depression or whether any depression is beyond that experienced by others in the same situation. In an undated letter, the applicant's husband states that he has suffered financially since the applicant returned to Mexico, and he even sold a house to help pay his bills. The AAO notes that the applicant's husband works as a mechanic, and it has not established that he has no transferable skills that would aid him in obtaining a job in Mexico. Additionally, the AAO notes that the applicant's husband is a native of Mexico who speaks Spanish, he spent his formative years in Mexico, and it has not been established that he has no family ties in Mexico. 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 and with educational opportunities for his children. 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. The applicant's husband states his son had to drop out of school to help him financially. 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.

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.