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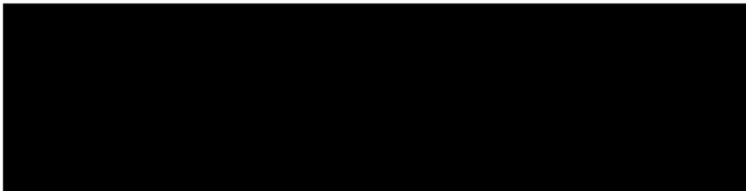
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090  
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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FILE:

[Redacted]  
(CDJ 2004 708 064)

Office: MEXICO CITY, MEXICO  
(CIUDAD JUAREZ)

Date: APR 01 2009

IN RE:



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

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).

John F. Grisson, Acting Chief  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The waiver application was denied by the District Director, Mexico City, Mexico. The matter 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 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 ten years of her last departure from the United States. The applicant is married to a naturalized United States citizen. She seeks a waiver of inadmissibility in order to reside in the United States with her spouse and their United States citizen children.

The District Director found that, based on the evidence in the record, the applicant had failed to establish extreme hardship to her qualifying relative. The application was denied accordingly. *Decision of the District Director*, dated April 10, 2006.

On appeal, the applicant contends that United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) erred in finding that she had failed to meet the burden of establishing extreme hardship to her qualifying relative, as necessary for a waiver under 212(v) of the Act. *Form I-290B*.

In support of these assertions the record includes, but is not limited to, a statement from the applicant's spouse; an employment letter for the applicant's spouse; letters from a friend and a mobile home park resident manager; a mobile home certificate of title; and health insurance cards for the applicant, her spouse and children. The entire record was reviewed and considered in rendering 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 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.

In the present application, the record indicates that the applicant entered the United States without inspection in April 1999 and departed the United States voluntarily, returning to Mexico in April 2002. *Consular Notes, American Consulate General, Ciudad Juarez, Mexico*, dated June 14, 2005. The applicant, therefore, accrued unlawful presence from April 1999 until she departed the United States in April 2002. In applying for an immigrant visa, the applicant is seeking admission within ten years of her April 2002 departure from the United States. The applicant is, therefore, inadmissible to the United States under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(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 a 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. The plain language of the statute indicates that hardship that the applicant or her children experience upon removal is not directly relevant to the determination as to whether she is eligible for a waiver under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v). The only relevant hardship in the present case is hardship suffered by the applicant's spouse if the applicant is found to be inadmissible. If 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).

*Matter of Cervantes-Gonzalez*, 22 I&N Dec. 560 (BIA 1999) provides a list of factors the Board of Immigration Appeals deems relevant in determining whether an alien has established extreme hardship pursuant to section 212(i) of the Act. These factors include the presence of a lawful permanent resident or United States citizen family ties to 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.

The AAO notes that extreme hardship to the applicant's spouse must be established whether he resides in Mexico or the United States, as he is not required to reside outside the United States based on the denial of the applicant's waiver request. The AAO will consider the relevant factors in adjudication of this case.

If the applicant's spouse joins the applicant in Mexico, the applicant needs to establish that her spouse will suffer extreme hardship. The applicant's spouse is a native of Mexico. *Birth certificate*. The record does not address how the applicant's spouse would be affected if he resides in Mexico. The record fails to address what types of familial and cultural ties the applicant's spouse has in

Mexico. The record does not address whether the applicant's spouse speaks Spanish and how his language abilities, or lack thereof, would affect his adjustment to Mexico. The record does not address what employment opportunities the applicant's spouse would have in Mexico, nor does the record document, through published country conditions reports, the economic situation in Mexico. The record makes no mention of whether the applicant's spouse suffers from any type of health condition, physical or mental, and if so, whether he would be able to receive adequate care in Mexico. When looking at the aforementioned factors, the AAO does not find that the applicant has demonstrated extreme hardship to her spouse if he were to reside in Mexico.

If the applicant's spouse resides in the United States, the applicant needs to establish that her spouse will suffer extreme hardship. The record does not address whether the applicant's spouse has any family members who reside in the United States. The applicant's spouse notes that, if the waiver is not granted, no one would be available to take care of his children. *Statement from the applicant's spouse*, dated April 24, 2006. He notes that financially he could not afford to support his children on his salary and would probably have to seek federal, state or local public benefits. *Id.* While the AAO acknowledges the assertions of the applicant's spouse, it notes that the record does not address if there are other family members in the United States who could assist the applicant's spouse with some of the child-caring responsibilities. Additionally, the record does not include documentation, such as, but not limited to, utility bills, telephone bills, and credit card bills showing the expenses of the applicant's spouse. Neither does it document the salary of the applicant's spouse in the form of earnings statements, Forms W-2, or tax statements. Going on record without supporting documentary evidence will not meet the burden of proof of this proceeding. *See 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)). Furthermore, the applicant's children are not qualifying relatives for the purpose of this case and the record fails to document how any hardship the applicant's children may encounter would affect the applicant's spouse, the only qualifying relative in this case. The record also does not include a statement from a licensed healthcare professional documenting how the applicant's spouse would be affected psychologically from being separated from the applicant. The record makes no mention and does not document whether the applicant suffers from any type of physical or mental health condition.

The applicant's spouse states that he and his children will be deprived of the society, comfort, protection, services and support of the applicant. *Statement from the applicant's spouse*, dated April 24, 2006. The AAO acknowledges the difficulties faced by the applicant's spouse. However, U.S. 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, *Matter of Pilch*, 21 I&N Dec. 627 (BIA 1996), 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. *Hassan v. INS*, *supra*, 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. Separation from a loved one is a normal

result of the removal process. The AAO recognizes that the applicant's spouse will endure hardship as a result of his separation from the applicant. However, the record does not distinguish his situation, if he remains in the United States, from that of other individuals separated as a result of removal. Accordingly, it does not establish that the hardship experienced by the applicant's spouse would rise to the level of extreme hardship. When looking at the aforementioned factors, the AAO does not find that the applicant has demonstrated extreme hardship to her spouse if he were to reside in 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.