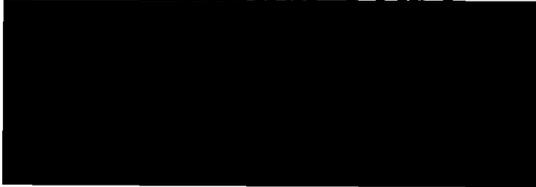


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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090
**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

PUBLIC COPY



H5

Date: MAR 27 2012

Office: LOS ANGELES

FILE:



IN RE: Applicant:



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

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:



INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All of the documents related to this matter have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Please be advised that any further inquiry that you might have concerning your case must be made to that office.

Thank you,

Maria F. Rhew

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Perry Rhew
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The waiver application was denied by the Field Office Director, Los Angeles, California, and the matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be sustained. The waiver application will be approved. The matter will be returned to the field office director for continued processing.

The record reflects that the applicant is a native and citizen of the Philippines who procured entry to the United States in June 1998 by presenting a fraudulent passport. The applicant was thus found to be inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(6)(C)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C)(i) for having procured entry to the United States by fraud or willful misrepresentation. The applicant does not contest the field office director's finding of inadmissibility. Rather, the applicant is applying for a waiver of inadmissibility pursuant to section 212(i) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(i), in order to reside in the United States with his lawful permanent resident father and U.S. citizen spouse.

The field office director concluded that the applicant had failed to establish that extreme hardship would be imposed on a qualifying relative and denied the Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility (Form I-601) accordingly. *Decision of the Field Office Director*, dated November 24, 2009.

In support of the appeal, the applicant's spouse submits the following: a letter, dated January 17, 2001; articles about country conditions in the Philippines; medical documentation pertaining to the applicant's spouse; and a declaration from the applicant. The entire record was reviewed and considered in arriving at a decision on the appeal.

Section 212(a)(6)(C) of the Act provides, in pertinent part:

- (i) Any alien who, by fraud or willfully misrepresenting a material fact, seeks to procure (or has sought to procure or has procured) a visa, other documentation, or admission into the United States or other benefit provided under this Act is inadmissible.

Section 212(i) of the Act provides:

- (1) The Attorney General [now the Secretary of Homeland Security (Secretary)] may, in the discretion of the Attorney General (Secretary), waive the application of clause (i) of subsection (a)(6)(C) in the case of an immigrant who is the spouse, 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 the United States of such immigrant alien would result in extreme hardship to the citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent of such an alien...

A waiver of inadmissibility under section 212(i) of the Act is dependent on a showing that the bar to admission imposes extreme hardship on a qualifying relative, which includes the U.S. citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent of the applicant. The applicant's lawful permanent resident father and U.S. citizen spouse are the only qualifying relative in this case. Hardship to the applicant can be considered only insofar as it results in hardship to a qualifying relative. If extreme hardship to a qualifying relative is established, the applicant is statutorily eligible for a waiver, and USCIS then assesses whether a favorable exercise of discretion is warranted. *See Matter of Mendez-Morales*, 21 I&N Dec. 296, 301 (BIA 1996).

Extreme hardship is "not a definable term of fixed and inflexible content or meaning," but "necessarily depends upon the facts and circumstances peculiar to each case." *Matter of Hwang*, 10 I&N Dec. 448, 451 (BIA 1964). In *Matter of Cervantes-Gonzalez*, the Board provided a list of factors it deemed relevant in determining whether an alien has established extreme hardship to a qualifying relative. 22 I&N Dec. 560, 565 (BIA 1999). 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. *Id.* The Board added that not all of the foregoing factors need be analyzed in any given case and emphasized that the list of factors was not exclusive. *Id.* at 566.

The Board has also held that the common or typical results of removal and inadmissibility do not constitute extreme hardship, and has listed certain individual hardship factors considered common rather than extreme. These factors include: economic disadvantage, loss of current employment, inability to maintain one's present standard of living, inability to pursue a chosen profession, separation from family members, severing community ties, cultural readjustment after living in the United States for many years, cultural adjustment of qualifying relatives who have never lived outside the United States, inferior economic and educational opportunities in the foreign country, or inferior medical facilities in the foreign country. *See generally Matter of Cervantes-Gonzalez*, 22 I&N Dec. at 568; *Matter of Pilch*, 21 I&N Dec. 627, 632-33 (BIA 1996); *Matter of Ige*, 20 I&N Dec. 880, 883 (BIA 1994); *Matter of Ngai*, 19 I&N Dec. 245, 246-47 (Comm'r 1984); *Matter of Kim*, 15 I&N Dec. 88, 89-90 (BIA 1974); *Matter of Shaughnessy*, 12 I&N Dec. 810, 813 (BIA 1968).

However, though hardships may not be extreme when considered abstractly or individually, the Board has made it clear that "[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) (quoting *Matter of Ige*, 20 I&N Dec. at 882). The adjudicator "must consider the entire range of factors concerning hardship in their totality and determine whether the combination of hardships takes the case beyond those hardships ordinarily associated with deportation." *Id.*

The actual hardship associated with an abstract hardship factor such as family separation, economic disadvantage, cultural readjustment, et cetera, differs in nature and severity depending on the unique circumstances of each case, as does the cumulative hardship a qualifying relative experiences as a result of aggregated individual hardships. *See, e.g., Matter of Bing Chih Kao and Mei Tsui Lin*, 23 I&N Dec. 45, 51 (BIA 2001) (distinguishing *Matter of Pilch* regarding hardship faced by qualifying relatives on the basis of variations in the length of residence in the United States and the ability to speak the language of the country to which they would relocate). For example, though family separation has been found to be a common result of inadmissibility or removal, separation from family living in the United States can also be the most important single hardship factor in considering hardship in the aggregate. *See Salcido-Salcido*, 138 F.3d at 1293 (quoting *Contreras-Buenfil v. INS*, 712 F.2d 401, 403 (9th Cir. 1983)); *but see Matter of Ngai*, 19 I&N Dec. at 247 (separation of spouse and children from applicant not extreme hardship due to conflicting evidence in the record and because applicant and spouse had been voluntarily separated from one another for 28 years). Therefore, we consider the totality of the circumstances in determining whether denial of admission would result in extreme hardship to a qualifying relative.

The applicant's lawful permanent resident father contends that he will suffer extreme hardship if the applicant is unable to reside in the United States. In a declaration, the applicant's father contends that he is 70 years old and a widower, the applicant has been his constant companion since arriving in the United States, and without the applicant, he would be lost and confused. In addition, the applicant's father explains that he lives with the applicant and relies on him for everything he needs, including shelter, food, clothing, medication and companionship, as he does not have a job or means of income. He further explains that he suffers from age related medical problems like hypertension and high cholesterol that are currently controlled by medication but should his medical conditions deteriorate, he will need his son even more. *Affidavit of [REDACTED]* dated January 22, 2009.

In support, medical documentation has been provided establishing the applicant's father's medical conditions, including cataracts and diabetes. In addition, financial documentation has been provided establishing that the applicant's father is a dependent of the applicant and his spouse. Were the applicant removed from the United States, the applicant's lawful permanent resident father, currently 73 years old, would have to care for himself while suffering from multiple medical conditions without the complete emotional, physical and financial support of the applicant. The AAO thus concludes that the applicant's lawful permanent resident father would suffer extreme hardship were the applicant to relocate abroad while he remains in the United States.

With respect to relocating abroad to reside with the applicant due to his inadmissibility, the applicant's father details that he must continue residing in the United States to preserve his legal permanent resident status but were he to travel abroad with the applicant, his permanent residence would be at risk. In addition, the applicant's father explains that he has family ties in the United States, including the presence of his daughter, his grandson, and his daughter-in-law and long-term separation would cause him hardship. *Supra* at 3-4. Finally, counsel has provided documentation regarding the problematic country conditions in the Philippines, including high rates of poverty,

unemployment, crime and violence, as well as unaffordable medical care. *See Brief in Support of Form I-601*. Based on a totality of the circumstances, the AAO finds that relocating abroad to reside with the applicant would cause the applicant's father extreme hardship.

A review of the documentation in the record, when considered in its totality, reflects that the applicant has established that his lawful permanent resident father would suffer extreme hardship were the applicant unable to reside in the United States.¹ Accordingly, the AAO finds that the situation presented in this application rises to the level of extreme hardship. However, the grant or denial of the waiver does not turn only on the issue of the meaning of "extreme hardship." It also hinges on the discretion of the Secretary and pursuant to such terms, conditions and procedures as she may by regulations prescribe. In discretionary matters, the alien bears the burden of proving eligibility in terms of equities in the United States which are not outweighed by adverse factors. *See Matter of T-S-Y-*, 7 I&N Dec. 582 (BIA 1957).

In evaluating whether . . . relief is warranted in the exercise of discretion, the factors adverse to the alien include the nature and underlying circumstances of the exclusion ground at issue, the presence of additional significant violations of this country's immigration laws, the existence of a criminal record, and if so, its nature and seriousness, and the presence of other evidence indicative of the alien's bad character or undesirability as a permanent resident of this country. The favorable considerations include family ties in the United States, residence of long duration in this country (particularly where alien began residency at a young age), evidence of hardship to the alien and his family if he is excluded and deported, service in this country's Armed Forces, a history of stable employment, the existence of property or business ties, evidence of value or service in the community, evidence of genuine rehabilitation if a criminal record exists, and other evidence attesting to the alien's good character (e.g., affidavits from family, friends and responsible community representatives).

See Matter of Mendez-Morales, 21 I&N Dec. 296, 301 (BIA 1996). The AAO must then "balance the adverse factors evidencing an alien's undesirability as a permanent resident with the social and humane considerations presented on the alien's behalf to determine whether the grant of relief in the exercise of discretion appears to be in the best interests of the country." *Id.* at 300. (Citations omitted).

¹ As the AAO has determined that extreme hardship exists with respect to the applicant's lawful permanent resident father were the applicant unable to reside in the United States due to his inadmissibility, it is not necessary to evaluate whether the applicant's U.S. citizen spouse would experience extreme hardship were the applicant unable to reside in the United States due to his inadmissibility.

The favorable factors in this matter are the extreme hardship the applicant's U.S. citizen spouse and lawful permanent resident father would face if the applicant were to reside in the Philippines, regardless of whether they accompanied the applicant or stayed in the United States, his community ties, his gainful employment, the payment of taxes, property ownership, the apparent lack of a criminal record, support letters, and the passage of more than thirteen years since his fraud or willful misrepresentation. The unfavorable factors in this matter are the applicant's fraud or willful misrepresentation in 1998 and his periods of unlawful presence and unlawful employment while in the United States.

The immigration violations committed by the applicant are serious in nature and cannot be condoned. Nonetheless, the AAO finds that the applicant has established that the favorable factors in his application outweigh the unfavorable factors. Therefore, a favorable exercise of the Secretary's discretion is warranted.

In proceedings for application for waiver of grounds of inadmissibility, the burden of establishing that the application merits approval remains entirely with the applicant. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. The applicant has sustained that burden. Accordingly, this appeal will be sustained and the I-601 waiver application approved.

ORDER: The appeal is sustained. The waiver application is approved. The field office director shall continue to process the adjustment application.