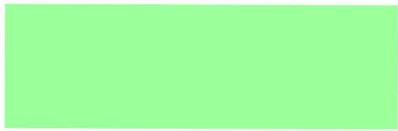


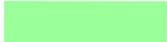


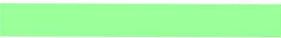
(b)(6)



Date: **JAN 25 2013**

Office: CHICAGO, IL

FILE: 

IN RE: Applicant: 

APPLICATION: Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility under Section 212(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the 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,

Ron Rosenberg  
Acting Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The waiver application was denied by the Field Office Director, Chicago, Illinois. The Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) dismissed a subsequent appeal. The matter is now before the AAO on motion. The motion will be granted and the underlying waiver application will be approved.

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)(6)(C)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act) for willful misrepresentation of a material fact in order to procure an immigration benefit. The applicant is married to a U.S. citizen and seeks a waiver of inadmissibility pursuant to section 212(i) of the Act in order to reside with her husband and children in the United States.

The field office director found that the applicant failed to establish extreme hardship to her spouse and denied the waiver application accordingly. The AAO found that although the applicant established that her husband would suffer extreme hardship upon separation, the applicant did not establish that her husband would suffer extreme hardship if he relocated to Mexico to avoid the hardship of separation. The AAO dismissed the appeal accordingly.

Counsel has filed a motion to reopen and reconsider. Counsel contends, among other things, that the applicant's husband has obtained proof that he pays child support for three children from a previous relationship and proof of medical coverage for them. According to counsel, if the applicant's husband relocated to Mexico to be with his wife, he would, in effect, be cut off from his three children.

A motion to reopen must state the new facts to be proved in the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(2). A motion to reconsider must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions to establish that the decision was based on an incorrect application of law or Service policy. A motion to reconsider a decision on an application or petition must, when filed, also establish that the decision was incorrect based on the evidence of record at the time of the initial decision. 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(3). A motion that does not meet applicable requirements shall be dismissed. 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(4).

Here, counsel has submitted a brief and new documentary evidence to support the applicant's waiver application. The applicant's submission meets the requirements of a motion to reopen and reconsider. Accordingly, the motion is granted.

The record contains, *inter alia*: a letter from the applicant; letters from the applicant's husband, Mr. [REDACTED] documentation addressing child support payments; letters from Mr. [REDACTED] health insurance company; a psychological evaluation; letters of support; copies of tax returns and other financial documents; letters from Mr. [REDACTED] employers; numerous articles addressing country conditions in Mexico; and an approved Petition for Alien Relative (Form I-130). The entire record was reviewed and considered in rendering this decision on the appeal.

Section 212(a)(6)(C)(i) of the Act provides:

In general.—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) provides, in pertinent part:

(1) The Attorney General [now Secretary of Homeland Security] may, in the discretion of the Attorney General [now Secretary of Homeland Security], 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 [Secretary] that the refusal of admission to the United States of such immigrant alien would result in extreme hardship to the citizen or lawfully permanent resident spouse or parent of such an alien . . . .

In this case, the AAO previously found the applicant to be inadmissible pursuant to section 212(a)(6)(C)(i) of the Act for willful misrepresentation of a material fact in order to procure an immigration benefit. Counsel does not contest this finding of inadmissibility on motion.

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-I-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.

In this case, the applicant’s husband, Mr. [REDACTED] states that he and his wife have four U.S. citizen children together and that he has three children from a previous relationship. Mr. [REDACTED] states that if he relocated to Mexico to be with his wife, would feel like he was financially and morally deserting his three children from his previous relationship. Mr. [REDACTED] also states that he provides health insurance for all of his children and that moving to Mexico would mean not having medical coverage and not having the same access to quality medical care. In addition, Mr. [REDACTED] states that if he moved to Mexico, because he has no college degree, he would have to live with his family in Pueblo Neuvo, Guanajuato, Mexico. He states that education in Pueblo Nuevo is limited to nine years, that the medium time in school is only six years, and that moving to Mexico would drastically limit his children’s education. He contends that his dream is that all his children get a college education and according to Mr. [REDACTED] if his children were to attend college in Mexico, they would have to commute to Guanajuato, which is 1 hour and 36 minutes away. He states that the drug violence in Mexico would make this commute unsafe.

After a careful review of the entire record, including the new evidence submitted with the motion, the AAO finds that the applicant’s husband, Mr. [REDACTED], will suffer extreme hardship if the applicant’s waiver application were denied. The AAO previously found that if Mr. [REDACTED] remains in the

United States without his wife, he would suffer extreme hardship and the AAO will not disturb that finding. The AAO now finds that if Mr. [REDACTED] were to move back to Mexico, where he was born, to avoid the hardship of separation, he would also suffer extreme hardship. New documentation submitted with the motion shows that he has three children from a previous relationship, that he pays a total of \$558 per month in child support for these children, and that they are covered under his health insurance policy. The AAO recognizes that relocating to Mexico would severely affect Mr. [REDACTED]'s ability to continue supporting his children from his prior relationship. Mr. [REDACTED] also submits documentation stating that medical care in remote areas of Mexico is limited and may be below U.S. standards, and that "the medium time school is visited through the whole population [in Pueblo Nuevo] is 6 years," corroborating Mr. [REDACTED] claims that if he relocated to Mexico, his family would not have the same access to quality medical care as compared to the United States and his children's educational opportunities would be drastically limited. With respect to Mr. [REDACTED]'s fears regarding safety and violence in Guanajuato, the U.S. Department of State's Travel Warning for Mexico explicitly states that there is no advisory in effect for Guanajuato. Nonetheless, the AAO acknowledges that the applicant has submitted documentation specially addressing violence in Guanajuato, including that "[h]undreds of killers and drug dealers from Michoacan invaded Guanajuato to take over the state's criminal underworld," and, therefore, Mr. [REDACTED] concerns are not without some basis. Furthermore, the AAO recognizes that Mr. [REDACTED] has lived in the United States for almost thirty years, his entire adult life. Considering the unique factors of this case, the AAO finds that the hardship Mr. [REDACTED] would experience if he returned to Mexico to be with his wife is extreme, going well beyond those hardships ordinarily associated with inadmissibility or exclusion. The AAO therefore finds that the evidence of hardship, considered in the aggregate and in light of the *Cervantes-Gonzalez* factors cited above, supports a finding that Mr. [REDACTED] faces extreme hardship if the applicant is refused admission.

The AAO also finds that the applicant merits a waiver of inadmissibility as a matter of discretion.

In discretionary matters, the alien bears the burden of proving that positive factors are not outweighed by adverse factors. *See Matter of T-S-Y-*, 7 I&N Dec. 582 (BIA 1957). The adverse factors in the present case include the applicant's misrepresentation of a material fact to procure an immigration benefit, unlawful presence in the United States, and periods of unauthorized employment. The favorable and mitigating factors in the present case include: the applicant's significant family ties to the United States, including her U.S. citizen husband and four U.S. citizen children; the hardship to the applicant's entire family if she were refused admission; letters of support describing the applicant as an honest and responsible person, a wonderful mother, and a kind neighbor; the applicant's participation in volunteer and church activities; and the applicant's lack of any arrests or criminal convictions.

The AAO finds that, although the applicant's immigration violations are serious and cannot be condoned, when taken together, the favorable factors in the present case outweigh the adverse factors, such that a favorable exercise of discretion is warranted.

**ORDER:** The motion will be granted and the underlying waiver application is approved.