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



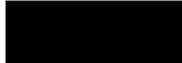
U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services



#6

Date: OCT 25 2011

Office: ACCRA, GHANA

FILE: 

IN RE: Applicant: 

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

Perry Rhew
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The waiver application was denied by the Field Office Director, Accra, Ghana. The matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be sustained and the waiver application will be approved.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Ghana 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 again seeking admission within ten years of his last departure from the United States. He was also found to be inadmissible to the United States under section 212(a)(6)(C)(i) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(C)(i), for procuring admission to the United States through fraud or misrepresentation. The applicant is married to a United States citizen. He seeks a waiver of inadmissibility in order to reside in the United States with his spouse.

In a decision dated April 13, 2010, the Field Office Director found that the applicant failed to establish that his qualifying relative would experience extreme hardship as a consequence of his inadmissibility. The application was denied accordingly. *See Decision of the Field Office Director* dated April 13, 2010.

On appeal, the applicant's attorney submitted a Notice of Appeal (Form I-290B). In the Form I-290B, the applicant's attorney asserted that the qualifying spouse is suffering emotional, psychological and financial hardships as a result of the inadmissibility and current absence of the applicant. Further, the qualifying spouse provided a letter indicating that she cannot live in Ghana because of the country's poverty, safety issues and lack of jobs.

The record contains Biographic Information (Form G-325A) regarding the applicant and the qualifying spouse, an approved Petition for Alien Relative (Form I-130), an Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility (Form I-601), Form I-290B, letters from the qualifying spouse and the applicant, documentation regarding the possible foreclosure of the qualifying spouse's home, the deed to the qualifying spouse's home, financial documentation, a letter from and evaluation by a psychologist, a marriage certificate and divorce documentation for the applicant and qualifying spouse's previous marriages. 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.

Section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act provides for a waiver of section 212(a)(9)(B)(i) inadmissibility as follows:

The Attorney General [now Secretary of Homeland Security] 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 . . . 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.

Section 212(i) of the Act provides:

- (1) The [Secretary] may, in the discretion of the [Secretary], waive the application of clause (i) of subsection (a)(6)(C) in the case of an alien 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 resident spouse or parent of such an alien.

A waiver of inadmissibility under sections 212(i) and 212(a)(9)(B)(v) 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. Hardship to the applicant or his child can be considered only insofar as it results in hardship to a qualifying relative. The applicant's wife is the only qualifying relative in this case. 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 record indicates that the applicant entered the United States through the use of fraudulent documents on March 14, 1996. The applicant has also had several periods of unlawful presence. The exact dates are unclear because his initial authorized stay has not been established in the record. However, the applicant was denied his application to adjust status through his first wife on August 14, 2007 and he departed the United States on May 26, 2009. As such, the applicant accrued unlawful presence from when he was denied adjustment of status on August 14, 2007 until May 26, 2009, a period in excess of one year. In applying for an immigrant visa, the applicant is seeking admission within ten years of his departure from the United States. The applicant has not disputed

his inadmissibility. Therefore, as a result of the applicant's unlawful presence and prior misrepresentation, he is inadmissible to the United States under sections 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) and 212(a)(6)(C)(i) of the Act.

The documentation submitted relating to the potential hardships facing the applicant's spouse includes Form I-601, Form I-290B, Form G-325A regarding the applicant and the qualifying spouse, letters from the qualifying spouse and the applicant, documentation regarding the possible foreclosure of the qualifying spouse's home, the deed to the qualifying spouse's home, financial documentation, a letter from and evaluation by a psychologist and divorce documentation for the qualifying spouse's previous marriages. The entire record was reviewed and considered in rendering a decision on the appeal.

As previously stated, the applicant's attorney asserted that the qualifying spouse is suffering emotional, psychological and financial hardships as a result of the inadmissibility and current absence of the applicant. Further, the qualifying spouse provided a letter indicating that she cannot live in Ghana because of its poverty, safety issues and lack of jobs.

The applicant must first establish that his United States citizen spouse would suffer extreme hardship were she to remain in the United States while the applicant resides in Ghana due to his inadmissibility. The applicant's attorney indicated that the qualifying spouse is suffering from emotional and psychological issues due to her separation from the applicant. To support these contentions, the record contains letters from the qualifying spouse and a letter and evaluation from a psychologist. In the qualifying spouse's most recent letter, she states that "mentally I cannot sleep and think about killing myself all the time and I am starting to hear things." Further, the letter from the psychologist confirms that the qualifying spouse is "profoundly depressed" and that she "appears to be losing the will to continue living." As such, it appears that the psychological and emotional issues that the qualifying spouse is experiencing constitute a hardship.

The applicant's attorney contends that the qualifying spouse will suffer financial hardships should the applicant not be granted a waiver. The applicant's attorney provided documentation regarding the possible foreclosure of the qualifying spouse's home, the deed to the home, and documents demonstrating the income and expenses of the qualifying relative. Foreclosure documents and overdue expenses also demonstrate that the qualifying spouse is struggling financially. As such, the applicant has demonstrated that his spouse would suffer psychologically, emotionally and financially, and that the cumulative effect of the emotional and financial hardships the applicant's spouse is experiencing and could potentially encounter living in the United States without the applicant, rises to the level of extreme.

The applicant also demonstrated that his qualifying spouse would suffer extreme hardship in the event that she relocated to Ghana with the applicant. The qualifying spouse was born and has lived in the United States for her entire life. Further, the record reflects that it would be financially difficult for the applicant's spouse, considering her current income and expenses, to relocate to another country with her children. For example, the record contains financial documentation demonstrating her financial responsibilities in the United States, and she would be unable to fulfill

such responsibilities if she relocated. In one of her letters, the qualifying spouse also indicates that she has been working for the same company for over twenty years, that her employer provides her with health care benefits, and that she requires healthcare for her diabetes. The record also contains proof of her employment and her limited income. In her letters, the qualifying spouse explains that she had a difficult time, while visiting Ghana, treating her diabetes without insurance. The qualifying spouse has also been undergoing treatment for her psychological issues in the United States, which she may be unable to continue in Ghana. In the psychologist's report, the psychologist relays that the qualifying spouse explained that she experienced a lack of healthcare, water, sanitation, and electricity while living in Ghana. She also indicated that the home in which the applicant lives does not adequately protect against the elements. As such, the record reflects that the cumulative effect of the qualifying spouse adjusting to conditions in Ghana after residing her entire life in the United States, her loss of employment were she to relocate, and her potential inability to properly treat her diabetes and mental issues rise to the level of extreme. The AAO thus concludes that were the applicant unable to reside in the United States due to his inadmissibility, his qualifying spouse would suffer extreme hardship if she and her children returned to Ghana with him.

Considered in the aggregate, the applicant has established that his wife would face extreme hardship if the applicant's waiver request is denied.

Extreme hardship is a requirement for eligibility, but once established it is but one favorable discretionary factor to be considered. *Matter of Mendez-Moralez*, 21 I&N Dec. 296, 301 (BIA 1996). For waivers of inadmissibility, the burden is on the applicant to establish that a grant of a waiver of inadmissibility is warranted in the exercise of discretion. *Id.* at 299. The adverse factors evidencing an alien's undesirability as a permanent resident must be balanced with the social and humane considerations presented on his behalf to determine whether the grant of relief in the exercise of discretion appears to be in the best interests of this country. *Id.* at 300.

In *Matter of Mendez-Moralez*, in evaluating whether section 212(h)(1)(B) relief is warranted in the exercise of discretion, the BIA stated that:

The factors adverse to the applicant 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, recency and seriousness, and the presence of other evidence indicative of an 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 the alien began his 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 and service to 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). . . .

Id. at 301.

The BIA further states that upon review of the record as a whole, a balancing of the equities and adverse matters must be made to determine whether discretion should be favorably exercised. The equities that the applicant for relief must bring forward to establish that he merits a favorable exercise of administrative discretion will depend in each case on the nature and circumstances of the ground of exclusion sought to be waived and on the presence of any additional adverse matters, and as the negative factors grow more serious, it becomes incumbent upon the applicant to introduce additional offsetting favorable evidence. *Id.* at 301.

The favorable factors in this matter are the extreme hardship the applicant's United States citizen spouse and children would face if the applicant is not granted this waiver, regardless of whether she accompanied the applicant or remained in the United States; his potential financial contributions; and his apparent lack of a criminal record. The unfavorable factors in this matter are the misrepresentations made by the applicant in order to obtain admission to the United States and his unlawful presence in the United States.

Although the applicant's violations of immigration law cannot be condoned, the positive factors in this case outweigh the negative factors. In these proceedings, the burden of establishing eligibility for the waiver rests entirely with the applicant. *See* section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. In this case, the applicant has met his burden and the appeal will be sustained.

ORDER: The appeal is sustained.