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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**



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Date: **MAY 15 2012** Office: ACCRA, GHANA FILE:

IN RE: Applicant:

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:

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.

If you believe the AAO inappropriately applied the law in reaching its decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen with the field office or service center that originally decided your case by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$630. The specific requirements for filing such a motion can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. **Do not file any motion directly with the AAO.** Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires any motion to be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

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 dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of the Côte d'Ivoire 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. The applicant is the spouse of a United States citizen. He seeks a waiver of inadmissibility in order to reside in the United States with his spouse.

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 October 30, 2009.

The applicant indicates in the Notice of Appeal or Motion (Form I-290B) that his waiver application was denied because the Field Office Director did not have the supporting documentation for his Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility (Form I-601) and submits a copy of this evidence.

The record contains Form I-601, Form I-290B, a letter from the applicant's former counsel listing the evidence accompanying the Application for Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration (DS-230), two pages summarizing prior AAO cases, relationship and identification documents for the qualifying spouse and applicant, a death certificate for the applicant and qualifying spouse's daughter, lease documents, financial documentation, photographs, documents regarding the qualifying spouse's business, affidavits from the qualifying spouse, medical documentation regarding the qualifying spouse and her son and an approved Petition for Alien Relative (Form I-130). The record also contains medical documents in French. However, the requisite translations were not provided. 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(3) states:

Translations. Any document containing foreign language submitted to USCIS shall be accompanied by a full English language translation which the translator has certified as complete and accurate, and by the translator's certification that he or she is competent to translate from the foreign language into English.

As such, these medical documents without translations cannot be considered in analyzing this case. The rest of the record was reviewed and considered in rendering a decision on the appeal.

Section 212(a)(9) 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.

A waiver of inadmissibility under section 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. The applicant's spouse 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 without inspection on June 24, 1997 and departed on November 11, 2008. Despite periods during which his unlawful presence was tolled as a result of a pending adjustment applications, the applicant accrued more than one year of unlawful presence between June 24, 1997 and his departure on November 11, 2008. In applying for an immigrant visa, the applicant is seeking admission within ten years of his departure from the United States. Therefore, as a result of the applicant’s unlawful presence, he is inadmissible to the United States under section 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II) of the Act. The applicant has not disputed his inadmissibility.

The AAO finds that the applicant has failed to establish that his qualifying spouse will suffer extreme hardship as a consequence of being separated from him.<sup>1</sup> The applicant in her affidavit asserts that she would face hardships due to her heart condition, and that she requires the assistance

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<sup>1</sup> The Field Office Director analyzed and specifically referred to the same evidence provided by the applicant’s former counsel for the second time on appeal. See *Decision of the Field Office Director* dated October 30, 2009.

of the applicant. The record contains medical documentation regarding the qualifying spouse, including proof that she had heart issues as a child and has been to the emergency room numerous times for chest palpitations. The record, however, does not explain the nature and extent of the qualifying spouse's current medical issues. Further, the record of the qualifying spouse's hospital visits do not reflect significant health conditions. The record also does not address whether other family members could help the qualifying spouse. The applicant's spouse in her affidavit also indicates that she would suffer emotionally and psychologically without the applicant. The applicant has shown that the qualifying spouse has suffered the loss of two children, and that he helped her cope with these losses. However, the record does not indicate the types of emotional and psychological hardships that the qualifying spouse is suffering upon her separation from the applicant.

The applicant's spouse also states that the applicant assists her financially with her medical bills, her son's medical bills and her other expenses. The record contains financial documentation including tax documents for the applicant and qualifying spouse and some of their expenses. It appears from a sworn statement that the qualifying spouse filed for bankruptcy in 2006, though no evidence corroborating this statement is in the record. Further, the record contains a medical bill with a balance of approximately \$5,600. However, the record fails to confirm whether the applicant's spouse is currently having financial difficulties or to demonstrate that the applicant is significantly contributing financially to the qualifying spouse and her son. As such, the applicant failed to provide sufficient documentation regarding the qualifying spouse's medical, emotional, psychological and financial hardships to demonstrate that such hardships rise beyond the normal consequences of separation.

Likewise, the AAO finds that the applicant has not met his burden of showing that his qualifying spouse would suffer extreme hardship if she relocated to the Côte d'Ivoire to be with him. He does not address the hardships that the qualifying spouse would suffer in Côte d'Ivoire. Further, even were the AAO to take notice of general conditions in the Côte d'Ivoire, the record lacks evidence demonstrating how the applicant's spouse would be affected specifically by any adverse conditions there, including any conditions that the applicant himself currently is encountering. The record does not establish that the applicant's spouse would experience extreme hardship upon relocation to Côte d'Ivoire to reside with the applicant.

In this case, the record does not contain sufficient evidence to show that the hardships faced by the qualifying relative, considered in the aggregate, rise beyond the common results of removal or inadmissibility to the level of extreme hardship. The AAO therefore finds that the applicant has failed to establish extreme hardship to his qualifying spouse as required under section 212(a)(9)(B) of the Act. As the applicant has not established extreme hardship to a qualifying family member, no purpose would be served in determining whether the applicant 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



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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.