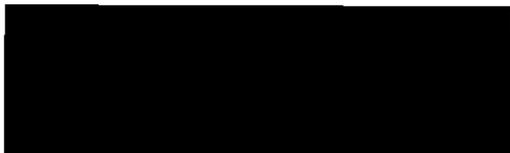


U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Immigration and Citizenship Services  
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)  
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090  
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services



H6

Date: **OCT 16 2012** Office: MEXICO CITY, MEXICO FILE: 

IN RE: Applicant: 

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

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.

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 in accordance with the instructions on 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,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Perry Rhew".

Perry Rhew  
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 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)(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 one year or more and seeking readmission within 10 years of his last departure from the United States. The record indicates that the applicant is married to a U.S. citizen. The applicant seeks a waiver of inadmissibility pursuant to section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(v), in order to reside in the United States with his U.S. citizen spouse.

The district director found that the applicant failed to establish that extreme hardship would be imposed on his spouse and denied the Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility (Form I-601) accordingly. *Decision of the District Director*, dated February 10, 2010.

On appeal, the applicant's spouse details the hardship she would experience if the waiver application was denied. *Form I-290B*, received March 3, 2010.

The record includes, but is not limited to, financial records, medical records, statements from the applicant's spouse, and documentation relating to the applicant's criminal convictions. The entire record was reviewed and considered in arriving at a decision on the appeal.

The record indicates that the applicant initially entered the United States without inspection in 1990. In July 2008, the applicant departed the United States. The applicant accrued unlawful presence from April 1, 1997, the effective date of unlawful presence provisions under the Act, until July 2008, the date the applicant departed the United States. The applicant is 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 one year or more and seeking readmission within ten years of his July 2008 departure from the United States.<sup>1</sup> The applicant does not contest his inadmissibility on 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-

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<sup>1</sup> The AAO notes that the applicant has been arrested for DWI and domestic violence on several occasions. The record is not clear as to the dispositions of all of these cases. However, as the AAO is dismissing the applicant's appeal, no purpose would be served in addressing potential criminal grounds of inadmissibility.

. . . .  
(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 [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.

A section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) waiver of the bar to admission resulting from 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 U.S. citizen or lawfully resident spouse or parent of the applicant. Hardship to the applicant is not considered in section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) waiver proceedings unless it causes hardship to a qualifying relative, in this case the applicant's spouse. Once 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).

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.

Counsel states that the applicant’s spouse has serious, chronic health problems for which she is receiving treatment in the United States; she was born in Honduras; she cannot receive benefits from the Mexican government; she will have to sell her home at a loss, which she recently refinanced, in order to pay for treatment in Mexico; and her children and grandchildren are U.S. citizens or residents.

The applicant’s spouse states that it would be very difficult to sell her home as many homes are in foreclosure in Colorado; she is being treated for diabetes, including diabetic retinopathy, and she has high blood pressure, osteoporosis, high cholesterol and heart ailments; she takes many medications; she could not receive proper treatment in Mexico as she is not a Mexican citizen; it would be difficult to see her children and grandchildren on a regular basis and she would miss her relationship with them; she rarely sees her children since they live far away and have their own families; and she would not be allowed to legally work in Mexico.

The applicant's spouse's doctor states that she has multiple medical problems and is on multiple medications. The applicant's spouse's medical records reflect that she has osteoporosis, high cholesterol, hypertension, diabetes, diabetic retinopathy and insomnia.

The record includes a loan modification agreement for the applicant and his spouse. The applicant's home loan statements reflect a balance of over \$94,000.

The record reflects that the applicant's spouse has medical issues, however, the severity of her issues is not clear from the record. The record reflects that the applicant's spouse may experience financial hardship. Her ties to Mexico are not clear from the record, although the AAO notes that she is from Honduras. The AAO notes that she would be separated from family in the United States, although she rarely sees them while living in the United States. The record lacks sufficient documentary evidence of emotional, financial, medical or other types of hardship that, in their totality, establish that the applicant's spouse would suffer extreme hardship upon relocating to Mexico.

The applicant's spouse states that she earns \$9.00 an hour as a housekeeper; it has been extremely difficult for her to make the mortgage payments; and the applicant would be able to work full-time and help her with her house payments and other expenses. She states that it has been hard for her without him; she rarely sees her children since they live far away and have their own families; he helps her overcome her loneliness; she could not find someone like the applicant; and she loves him with all of her heart.

The record includes several bills for the applicant and his spouse. The applicant's home loan statements reflect a balance of over \$94,000. The record reflects that the applicant's spouse is earning \$9.00 per hour. The record is not clear as to the applicant's income while he was residing in the United States

The record reflects that the applicant's spouse would experience some emotional and financial hardship without the applicant. However, the record lacks sufficient documentary evidence of emotional, financial, medical or other types of hardship that, in their totality, establish that she would suffer extreme hardship upon remaining in the United States.

A review of the documentation in the record fails to establish the existence of extreme hardship to a qualifying relative. Having found the applicant statutorily ineligible for relief, no purpose would be served in discussing whether he 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.