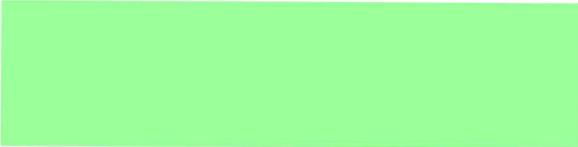




(b)(6)



Date: APR 09 2014

Office: NEBRASKA SERVICE CENTER



IN RE: Applicant:



APPLICATION: Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the 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 (AAO) in your case. This is a non-precedent decision. The AAO does not announce new constructions of law nor establish agency policy through non-precedent decisions.

Thank you,

Ron Rosenberg

Ron Rosenberg
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The waiver application was denied by the Director, Nebraska Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be sustained.

The record reflects that the applicant is a native and citizen of Guatemala who entered the United States without authorization in 1999 and did not depart the United States until 2012. The applicant was thus 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. The applicant does not contest this finding of inadmissibility. Rather, he seeks a waiver of inadmissibility to reside in the United States with his U.S. citizen mother and children, born in 2004 and 2006.

The 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 Director*, dated August 22, 2013.

On appeal, counsel for the applicant submits the following: a brief; a letter from the applicant’s mother; medical and mental health documentation pertaining to the applicant’s mother and children; evidence of trips made by the applicant’s mother to Guatemala to visit the applicant; and family photographs. The entire record was reviewed and considered in rendering this decision.

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.

....

(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 Attorney General [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 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 U.S. citizen mother is the only qualifying relative in this case. Hardship to the applicant or the children 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 v. I.N.S.*, 138 F.3d 1292, 1293 (9th Cir. 1998) (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 U.S. citizen mother that she will suffer emotional and financial hardship were she to remain in the United States while the applicant, her only son, continues to reside abroad due to his inadmissibility. To begin, the applicant's mother explains that the applicant had been residing with her in the United States since 1999, she relied on him to help care for her, and long-term separation from him after all these years together is causing her hardship. The applicant's mother further explains that without the applicant's financial contributions, she is living quite limited financially. Moreover, the applicant's mother explains that prior to his departure, she was able to see her two grandchildren often but since his return to Guatemala, she is not able to see her grandchildren because they live far away. As a result of her son's relocation abroad, the applicant's mother maintains that she is depressed, is unable to sleep, and is having nightmares. She states that she has traveled to Guatemala three times to visit her son, but travel is expensive and complicated due to her medical conditions. Finally, the applicant's mother explains that she fears for her son's safety while in Guatemala as a result of gang violence and kidnappings. *See Letter from* [REDACTED] dated October 10, 2013.

With respect to the emotional hardship referenced, the record contains documentation establishing that the applicant's mother is being treated for depression and has been prescribed Paxil and Tafil, antidepressant and anti-anxiety medications. In addition, documentation has been provided establishing that the applicant's mother has attended ten counseling sessions between April and September 2013 due to emotional distress. Further, evidence of the applicant's mother's numerous medical conditions, including hypertension, diabetes, arthritis and carpal tunnel syndrome, have been submitted by counsel. Moreover, numerous letters have been provided establishing the hardships the applicant's family is experiencing as a result of long-term separation from the applicant. Further, the U.S. Department of State confirms that violent crime is a serious concern in Guatemala, with high rates of homicides and kidnappings. Finally, the record indicates that the applicant was gainfully employed prior to departing the United States. The record reflects that the cumulative effect of the emotional and financial hardship the applicant's mother is experiencing due to the applicant's inadmissibility rises to the level of extreme. The AAO thus concludes that were the applicant unable to reside in the United States due to his inadmissibility, the applicant's mother would suffer extreme hardship if she remains in the United States.

The applicant's mother contends that she would experience extreme hardship were she to relocate abroad to reside with her son due to his inadmissibility. To begin, the applicant's mother explains that she has been residing in the United States since 1988 and she no longer has ties to Guatemala. She further contends that she has extensive ties in the United States, including her husband, her grandchildren, her home and her community. Further, the applicant's mother maintains that were she to relocate abroad, she would not be able to obtain affordable and effective medical care to treat her numerous conditions. Finally, the applicant's mother explains that were she to relocate abroad, she would suffer financially, as it is very difficult to obtain gainful employment in Guatemala.

The record reflects that the applicant's U.S. citizen mother, currently in her 50s, has been living in Houston, Texas for over twenty-five years. Were she to relocate abroad to reside with the applicant, she would have to leave her home, her husband and grandchildren, her friends and her community. The applicant's mother would also have to leave the physicians familiar with her conditions and treatment plan. Finally, the U.S. Department of State has confirmed that Guatemala is characterized by wide income disparities, and violent crime is a serious concern. It has thus been established that the applicant's mother would suffer extreme hardship were she to relocate abroad to reside with the applicant due to his inadmissibility.

A review of the documentation in the record, when considered in its totality, reflects that the applicant has established that his U.S. citizen mother would suffer extreme hardship were the applicant unable to reside in the United States. 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).

The favorable factors in this matter are the extreme hardship the applicant's U.S. citizen mother and two children would face if the applicant were to remain in Guatemala, regardless of whether they accompanied the applicant or stayed in the United States; the applicant's community ties; the applicant's gainful employment in the United States; and numerous support letters. The unfavorable factors in this matter are the applicant's unlawful entry, presence and employment in the United States and his arrest and conviction in 2004 for Driving While Intoxicated.

Although the violations committed by the applicant are serious in nature, 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 application proceedings, it is the applicant's burden to establish eligibility for the immigration benefit sought. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. Here, that burden has been met.

ORDER: The appeal is sustained.