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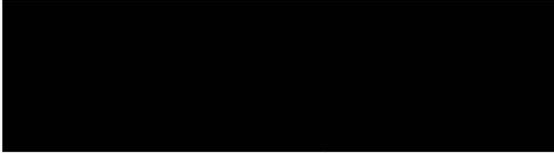
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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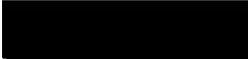
U.S. Citizenship
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Services

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FILE:



Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date AUG 04 2006

IN RE:



APPLICATION:

Application for Waiver of of the Foreign Residence Requirement under Section 212(e)
of the Immigration and Nationality Act; 8 U.S.C. § 1182(e).

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:

SELF-REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

Robert P. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

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

The record reflects that the applicant is a citizen of Mexico who filed Form I-612, Application for Waiver of the Foreign Residence Requirement of Section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended. The record reflects that the applicant is not subject to the two-year foreign residence requirement under section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(e) as there is no indication that she has ever held J1 or J2 nonimmigrant exchange visitor status. The applicant was issued a Request for Evidence which requested documentation of the exchange program and admission, however, no information was provided by the applicant.

The director adjudicated the case, absent evidence of J1 or J2 admission, and found that the applicant failed to establish exceptional hardship to her U.S. citizen spouse. *Director's Decision*, dated January 20, 2006. The application was denied accordingly.

On appeal, the applicant asserts that separation will cause emotional and financial problems for her family. *See Form I-290B*, dated February 22, 2006.

The record includes, but is not limited to, the applicant's statement and financial records. The entire record was considered in rendering this decision.

Section 212(e) of the Act states in pertinent part that:

(e) No person admitted under section 101(a)(15)(J) or acquiring such status after admission

- (i) whose participation in the program for which he came to the United States was financed in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by an agency of the Government of the United States or by the government of the country of his nationality or his last residence,
- (ii) who at the time of admission or acquisition of status under section 101(a)(15)(J) was a national or resident of a country which the Director of the United States Information Agency pursuant to regulations prescribed by him, had designated as clearly requiring the services of persons engaged in the field of specialized knowledge or skill in which the alien was engaged, or
- (iii) who came to the United States or acquired such status in order to receive graduate medical education or training, shall be eligible to apply for an immigrant visa, or for permanent residence, or for a nonimmigrant visa under section 101(a)(15)(H) or section 101(a)(15)(L) until it is established that such person has resided and been physically present in the country of his nationality or his last residence for an aggregate of a least two years following departure from the United States: Provided, That upon the favorable recommendation of the Director, pursuant to the request of an interested United States Government agency (or, in the case of an alien described in clause (iii), pursuant to the request of a State Department of Public Health, or its equivalent), or of the

Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization [now, Citizenship and Immigration Services, CIS] after he has determined that departure from the United States would impose exceptional hardship upon the alien's spouse or child (if such spouse or child is a citizen of the United States or a lawfully resident alien), or that the alien cannot return to the country of his nationality or last residence because he would be subject to persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, the Attorney General [now the Secretary, Homeland Security, "Secretary"] may waive the requirement of such two-year foreign residence abroad in the case of any alien whose admission to the United States is found by the Attorney General [Secretary] to be in the public interest except that in the case of a waiver requested by a State Department of Public Health, or its equivalent, or in the case of a waiver requested by an interested United States government agency on behalf of an alien described in clause (iii), the waiver shall be subject to the requirements of section 214(l): And provided further, That, except in the case of an alien described in clause (iii), the Attorney General [Secretary] may, upon the favorable recommendation of the Director, waive such two-year foreign residence requirement in any case in which the foreign country of the alien's nationality or last residence has furnished the Director a statement in writing that it has no objection to such waiver in the case of such alien.

Section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act states in pertinent part that:

(J) an alien having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning who is a bona fide student, scholar, trainee, teacher, professor, research assistant, specialist, or leader in a field of specialized knowledge or skill, or other person of similar description, who is coming temporarily to the United States as a participant in a program designated by the Director of the United States Information Agency, for the purpose of teaching, instructing or lecturing, studying, observing, conducting research, consulting, demonstrating special skills, or receiving training and who, if he is coming to the United States to participate in a program under which he will receive graduate medical education or training, also meets the requirements of section 212(j), and the alien spouse and minor children of any such alien if accompanying him or following to join him;

The burden of proving eligibility for a waiver under section 212(e) of the Act rests with the applicant. *See Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361.* The AAO notes that J1 or J2 status is granted based on section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act. As the applicant was neither admitted in J1 or J2 status nor acquired J1 or J2 status while in the United States, section 212(e) of the Act does not apply to her and she does not need a waiver of the two-year home residency requirement. The AAO notes that the section 212(e) waiver is not meant for anyone who will be leaving the United States, rather it is for those who have specifically been in J1 or J2 status and seek to avoid the two-year home residency requirement. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed as moot.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed as moot.