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



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE:

Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date:

MAR 09 2010

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.

Perry Rhew
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 The appeal will be dismissed, the previous decision of the director will be withdrawn and the application declared moot. The matter will be returned to the director for continued processing.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Peru who obtained J-1 nonimmigrant exchange status in December 2000 to participate in a Summer Work/Travel program through Camp Counselors USA. Based on a determination made by the district adjudications officer at USCIS-Guaynabo, Puerto Rico that the applicant was subject to section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1182(e), the applicant applied for a waiver of the two-year foreign residence requirement by filing the Form I-612, Application for Waiver of the Foreign Residence Requirement (Form I-612). The applicant sought a waiver of her two-year foreign residence requirement based on the claim that her U.S. citizen spouse would suffer exceptional hardship if he moved to Peru temporarily with the applicant and in the alternative, if her remained in the United States while the applicant fulfilled the two-year foreign residence requirement in Peru.

The director concurred with the district adjudications officer that the applicant was subject to the two-year foreign residence requirement¹ and further determined that the applicant failed to establish that a qualifying relative would experience exceptional hardship if the applicant fulfilled her two-year foreign residence requirement in Peru. *Director's Decision*, dated April 20, 2009. The application was denied accordingly.

In support of the appeal, the applicant submits a brief. The entire record was reviewed and considered in rendering this decision.

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

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

¹ The AAO notes that the director, in her decision to deny the applicant's Form I-612, does not reference the specific basis for which the applicant is subject to section 212(e) of the Act. The director merely states that the applicant "...was admitted into the United States as an exchange visitor under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act.... The applicant is subject to the residence requirement...." *Director's Decision*, dated April 20, 2009.

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.

Despite the notations on the J-1 Visa and the Form IAP-66 issued to the applicant stating that the applicant is subject to section 212(e) of the Act, the AAO concludes that based on the record, and with written concurrence from the U.S. Department of State, said notations were in error and the applicant is not subject to the two-year foreign residence requirement under section 212(e) of the Act. The applicant did not receive government financing to participate in the J-1 program, nor is she subject to the Exchange Visitor Skills List, nor did she enter the United States to participate in graduate medical education or training. As such, the AAO concludes that the applicant is not subject to the two-year foreign residence requirement under section 212(e) of the Act.

The AAO finds that the waiver application is unnecessary and the issue of whether the applicant established exceptional hardship to a qualifying relative pursuant to section 212(e) of the Act is moot and will not be addressed. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed, the prior decision of the director is withdrawn and the instant application for a waiver of the two-year foreign residency requirement is declared moot.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed, the prior decision of the director is withdrawn and the instant application for a waiver of the two-year foreign residency requirement is declared moot. The director shall reopen the denial of the Form I-485 application on motion and continue to process the adjustment application.