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U.S. Citizenship  
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[REDACTED]

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FILE:

[REDACTED]

Office: TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

Date:

JAN 07 2010

IN RE:

[REDACTED]

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:

[REDACTED]

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.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. Please refer to 8 C.F.R. § 103.5 for the specific requirements. All motions must be submitted to the office that originally decided your case by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$585. Any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen, as required by 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i).

*Michael Shumway*

Perry Rhew  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The waiver application was denied by the Officer-in-Charge (OIC), Tegucigalpa, Honduras. The matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant, [REDACTED] is a native and citizen of Costa Rica. He 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 seeking admission within 10 years of his last departure from the United States. He was further found inadmissible to the United States pursuant to section 212(a)(6)(B) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(B), for failing to attend removal proceedings and seeking admission to the United States within 5 years of his subsequent departure or removal. 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 return to the United States to join his U.S. citizen spouse and children.

The OIC denied the Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility (Form I-601) based on a finding that under section 212(a)(6)(B) of the Act the applicant was statutorily inadmissible to the United States for five years due to his failure to attend removal proceedings on September 10, 1999.

On appeal, counsel asserts that the applicant can show reasonable cause for his failure to attend removal proceedings. Counsel further asserts that the denial of an immigrant visa would result in extreme hardship to the applicant's spouse and children.

Section 212(a)(9)(B) of the Act provides, in pertinent part:

(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 [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.

\* \* \*

Section 212(a)(6)(B) of the Act states:

Failure to attend removal proceeding. -Any alien who without reasonable cause fails or refuses to attend or remain in attendance at a proceeding to determine the alien's inadmissibility or deportability and who seeks admission to the United States within 5 years of such alien's subsequent departure or removal is inadmissible.

The record reflects that the applicant was admitted to the United States on April 1, 1998 as a B1/B2 visitor. On June 25, 1999, the applicant filed an Application for Asylum and Withholding of Removal (Form I-589). On August 13, 1999, the applicant was served a Notice to Appear (NTA) in removal proceedings on September 10, 1999. The applicant was ordered removed in absentia for failure to appear at the removal hearing. The applicant was removed from the United States on June 2, 2005. The applicant does not contest these facts on appeal. The applicant is, therefore, inadmissible to the United States under section 212(a)(6)(B) of the Act for seeking admission to the United States within five years of his departure. He is also inadmissible to the United States under section 212(a)(9)(B)(II) of the Act for having been unlawfully present in the United States for a period of more than one year and seeking admission to the United States within ten years of his last departure.

There is no statutory waiver of available for the ground of inadmissibility arising under section 212(a)(6)(B) of the Act. However, an alien is not inadmissible under section 212(a)(6)(B) of the Act if the alien can establish that there was a "reasonable cause" for failure to attend his removal proceeding. See Memo. from Donald Neufeld, Act. Assoc. Dir., Dom. Ops., Lori Scialabba, Assoc. Dir., Refugee, Asylum and Int. Ops., Pearl Chang, Act. Chief, Off. of Pol. and Stra., U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Serv., to Field Leadership, *Section 212(a)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Illegal Entrants and Immigration Violators* 13 (March 3, 2009).

Counsel asserts, on appeal, that the applicant's failure to appear in removal proceedings was due to reasonable cause. However, the instant appeal relates to a Form I-601 application for a waiver of the grounds inadmissibility arising under sections 212(g), (h), (i) and (a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act. The "reasonable cause" exception, which is not the subject of the Form I-601, is not within the subject matter jurisdiction of the AAO to adjudicate with this appeal.

The AAO finds that the applicant's inadmissibility under section 212(a)(6)(B) of the Act can properly be used by the OIC as a basis for denying the applicant's Form I-601, as no purpose is served in adjudicating a waiver application where a visa application cannot be approved because of a separate non-waivable ground of inadmissibility. The OIC determined that the applicant failed to present a "reasonable cause" for his failure to appear in removal proceedings. Since the applicant did not satisfy the requirements of this exception, he remains inadmissible under section 212(a)(6)(B) of the Act until June 2, 2010. Because no purpose would be served at this time in adjudicating a waiver of the applicant's inadmissibility under section 212(a)(9)(B)(v) of the Act, the applicant's Form I-601 was properly denied as premature. See 8 C.F.R. § 212.7(a)(1)(i).

Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361, provides that the burden of proof is on the applicant to establish eligibility for the benefit sought. The applicant has failed to overcome the basis of denial of his Form I-601 waiver of inadmissibility. The appeal will therefore be dismissed and the Form I-601 will be denied.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.