



U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

413

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
425 Eye Street N.W.
ULLB, 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20536



FILE: [Redacted]

Office: Vermont Service Center

Date:

AUG 14 2000

IN RE: Applicant: [Redacted]

APPLICATION:

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

IN BEHALF OF APPLICANT:



Public Copy

INSTRUCTIONS:

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

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS

Terrence M. O'Reilly, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

Identifying data marked to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Ghana who is subject to the two-year foreign residence requirement of § 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1182(e), because she participated in an exchange program which was financed by a government agency. The applicant was admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant exchange visitor on April 9, 1994 and married a United States citizen on February 24, 1997. She is now seeking the above waiver after alleging that her departure from the United States would impose exceptional hardship on her U.S. citizen spouse.

The director determined that the record failed to establish that the applicant's departure from the United States would impose exceptional hardship upon the U.S. citizen spouse and denied the application accordingly.

On appeal, counsel states that there are factors that the director did not consider and requests an additional 60 days to file a written brief. More than 60 days have elapsed since the appeal was filed on April 27, 2000 and no additional documentation has been entered into the record. Therefore, a decision will be rendered based on the present record.

Section 212(e) EDUCATIONAL VISITOR STATUS: FOREIGN RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT; WAIVER.-No person admitted under § 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act or acquiring such status after admission-

(i) whose participation in a 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 residence,

(ii) who at the time of admission or acquisition of status under § 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 §§ 101(a)(15)(H) or 101(a)(15)(L) until it is established that such person has resided and been physically present in the country of his nationality or last residence for an aggregate of at 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 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 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 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 § 214(k): And provided further, That, except in the case of an alien described in clause (iii), the Attorney General 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.

Matter of Mansour, 11 I&N Dec. 306 (D.D. 1965), held that even though it is established that the requisite hardship would occur abroad, it must also be shown that the spouse would suffer as the result of having to remain in the United States. Temporary separation, even though abnormal, is a problem many families face in life and does not represent exceptional hardship as contemplated by § 212(e) of the Act. See Matter of Bridges, 11 I&N Dec. 506 (D.D. 1965).

Adjudication of a given application for a waiver of the foreign residence requirement is divided into two segments. Consideration must be given to the effects of the requirement if the qualifying spouse and/or child were to accompany the applicant abroad for the stipulated two-year term. Consideration must separately be given to the effects of the requirement should the party or parties choose to remain in the United States while the applicant is abroad.

An applicant must establish that exceptional hardship would be imposed on a citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse or child by the foreign residence requirement in both circumstances and not merely in one or the other. Hardship to the applicant is not a consideration in this matter.

In Keh Tong Chen v. Attorney General, 546 F. Supp. 1060 (D.D.C. 1982), the court addressed the issue of the waiver of the two-year foreign residence requirement. In a discussion of the term "exceptional hardship," the court specifically referred to the

standards established in H.R. Rep. No. 721, 87th Cong., 1st Sess. 121 (1961), as follows:

Courts deciding § 212(e) cases have consistently emphasized the Congressional determination that it is "detrimental to the purposes of the program and to the national interests of the countries concerned to apply a lenient policy in the adjudication of waivers including cases where marriage occurring in the United States, or the birth of a child or children, is used to support the contention that the exchange alien's departure from this country would cause personal hardship."...Courts have effectuated Congressional intent by declining to find exceptional hardship unless the degree of hardship expected was greater than anxiety, loneliness, and altered financial circumstances ordinarily anticipated from a two-year sojourn abroad. See Mendez v. Major, 340 F.2d 128, 132 (8th Cir. 1965); Talavera v. Pederson, 334 F.2d 52, 58 (6th Cir. 1964).

The record is devoid of specific documentation which would reflect that the applicant's husband would suffer any type of hardship, other than temporary financial hardship if he remained in the United States while his wife returns to Ghana temporarily to fulfill her agreement. The hardship of separation suggested here, if the applicant's spouse chose to remain in the United States, is the usual hardship which might be anticipated during a temporary separation between family members caused by military, business, educational, or other obligations. While certainly inconvenient, such hardship does not rise to the level of "exceptional" as contemplated by Congress.

In this proceeding, it is the applicant alone who bears the full burden of proving his or her eligibility. Matter of T--S--Y--, 7 I&N Dec. 582 (BIA 1957); Matter of Y--, 7 I&N Dec. 697 (BIA 1958). In this case, the burden of proof has not been met, and the appeal will be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.