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8	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW TUCSON, ARIZONA		
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10	In the Matter of:		
11	X, ) File No.: A-X		
12	Respondent )		
13	In removal proceedings )		
14 Honorable Sean H. Keenan			
16			
17	BRIEF ON GOOD CAUSE FOR CONTINUANCE WHEN U-1 NONIMMIGRAN STATUS APPLICATION PENDING		
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This Court, by and through visiting Immigration Judge Grier, requested briefing on good cause for a continuance when an application for a U-Visa is pending. Respondent submits the requested briefing, and this briefing demonstrates that his request for a continuance, pending the final adjudication of his U-Visa is reasonable under the circumstances.

## I. Factual and Procedural History

Mr. X was placed into removal proceedings upon the service of a Notice to Appear on or around November 9, 2011. In or around August of 2013, Mr. X retained the services of counsel undersigned for representation in removal proceedings. Respondent appeared with counsel, for the first time, on August 13, 2013. At that hearing, this Court ordered Respondent to return to Court on July 8, 2014 with written pleadings. At the July 8, 2014 hearing, Respondent submitted written pleadings and advised the Court that he was in the process of submitting an application to USCIS for U-1 Nonimmigrant Status. The Court set a Master Calendar Hearing for July 21, 2015—the purpose of that hearing being to ascertain the status of the U Visa application. The Court sua sponte moved the July 21, 2015 hearing date to September 29, 2015. On September 29, 2015, the Respondent demonstrated that his application for U status had been submitted in September of the year prior. The Court set a hearing date of March 22, 2016—again for the status of the U Visa. On March 22, 2016 the Court building was closed due to a threat to the building. The case was reset to August 23, 2016—and at the August 23, 2016 Master Calendar Hearing the Court again requested the parties return on May 16, 2017 to advise the Court on the status

of the U Visa application. The Court *sua sponte* moved the May 16, 2017 hearing date to June 20, 2017 and on that date Respondent advised the Court that, as in hearings past, his application for U-1 Nonimmigrant status remained pending. Visiting Immigration Judge Grier requested briefing regarding "good cause" for a continuance where an application for a U Visa is pending.

During the pendency of removal proceedings, Mr. X was the victim of a felonious assault. This incident took place in May of 2013. As noted, above, Mr. X hired legal counsel in August of 2013. By February of 2014, Mr. X was awaiting the requisite "law enforcement certification" to apply for a U Visa, from the Tucson Police Department. Mr. X received that law enforcement certificate in April of 2014, and submitted his completed application for U-1 Nonimmigrant status in September of 2014. See Receipts, Tab A. At each Master Calendar Hearing subsequent to the submission of the completed U Visa application, Mr. Xhas advised the Court that the U Visa application remains pending with USCIS, through no fault of his own.<sup>1</sup>

## II. Good Cause for a Continuance

The Board of Immigration Appeals has directly addressed the issue of whether the EOIR should grant a continuance for a Respondent with a pending U Visa application in *Matter of Sanchez-Sosa*, 25 I&N Dec. 807 (BIA 2012). In *Sanchez-Sosa* the Board

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pursuant to the above-outlined hearing history, it appears that since hiring counsel—and also since becoming the victim of qualifying criminal activity for the U Visa—Respondent has appeared at 5 hearings: (1) his initial appearance with counsel, (2) the July 2014 date at which he submitted written pleadings, and (3) the September 2015, August 2016, and June 2017 dates at which he has consistently advised the Court of the status of his U-1 Nonimmigrant Status application.

lays out the framework for this Court to determine whether "good cause" exists to grant a continuance for adjudication of the U Visa.

The Board addresses three factors for the Court's consideration:

- 1. The response of the Department of Homeland Security to the alien's motion to continue.
- 2. Whether the underlying visa petition is prima facie approvable,
- 3. The reason for the continuance and any other procedural factors.

The Board defines "prima facie eligibility," notes that "an alien who has filed a prima facie approvable petition for a U Visa with the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services will ordinarily warrant a favorable exercise of discretion for a continuance for a reasonable period of time," and provides guidance to the Court as to how to evaluate the DHS's opposition to a continuance. Id.

Prima facie eligibility will be demonstrated in a U Visa case where "it is likely the respondent will be able to show the he suffered "substantial physical or mental abuse" as a victim of qualifying criminal activity." Id., at 813. Further, the respondent must demonstrate that he has relevant information and has been, is being, or will be helpful to authorities investigating and prosecuting the crime. Id. "This requirement may be shown if the alien has obtained the LEC certification." Id. Finally, if the alien is inadmissible, the IJ should assess the likelihood that the USCIS will exercise its discretion favorably under the regulatory standard at 8 CFR Section 212.17(b)(2). Id., at 814. Again, where prima facie eligibility is established, the Board has held that a favorable exercise of discretion in granting the continuance is ordinarily warranted. Id.

Additionally, the Board provides some guidance as to how the Court should weigh the Department's opposition to a continuance. "Government opposition that is

reasonable and supported by the record" is a significant consideration, while "unsupported opposition does not carry much weight." Id., at 813. Importantly, the Board further noted that where DHS opposes the continuance "the focus of the inquiry is on the likelihood of success" of the visa application. Id. Here, Respondent is prima facie eligible, and the DHS opposition is not reasonable.

## III. Argument

Mr. X has submitted a prima facie approvable application for U-1 Nonimmigrant status. To that end, he has attached a full copy of his original application. Tab A. The Court will see that Mr. X was the victim of a felonious assault, which is a qualifying crime for U-1 eligibility. See Copy of Application, Tab B. Mr. X did receive an "LEC" or law enforcement certification from the Tucson Police Department, which is evidence that he has been helpful to authorities investigating and prosecuting that assault. Id. Finally, Mr. X only ground of inadmissibility is for entry without inspection. He has submitted the requisite application to waive this ground of inadmissibility, and asserts that he has met the broad standard required for a grant of this waiver—that a grant of the waiver is in the public or national interest. Having established prima facie eligibility, the Court should favorably exercise its discretion and grant an additional continuance.

The DHS opposition hinges primarily on the long duration of these proceedings. However, the procedural history laid out, *supra*, demonstrates that at the outset of proceedings, this Court granted Respondent an opportunity to retain counsel. Shortly before he retained counsel, he became the victim of an armed attacker. He retained counsel, who appeared with him in August of 2013. He was ordered to provide written

pleadings at his next hearing. He did comply with this order, and informed the Court that he was well underway in the project of completing his U Visa application. By the next hearing, his application for U Status had been pending for approximately one year. And the application has remained pending at every hearing since.

Respondent has not received any requests for additional evidence from USCIS during the pendency of his application—so there is no failure to comply with any aspects of his visa application. The Court is aware that U Visa processing times have slowed dramatically in the last few years. Counsel undersigned does a substantial amount of U Visa work, and believes that USCIS is currently approving U Visa applications submitted on or before May of 2014. As Respondent's U Visa application was submitted in September of 2014, it will be some months before his U Visa is approved. But, again, this delay is not the doing of Respondent. As noted by the Board in Sanchez-Sosa, "If the alien shows that he has filed a completed application before the USCIS, including the LEC, and the petition appears to meet the necessary criteria to be granted, then any delay not attributable to the alien "augurs in favor of a continuance." Id., at 814, citing Matter of Hashmi, 24 I&N Dec. 785, 793 (BIA 2009). Further, "Delays in the USCIS approval process are no reason to deny an otherwise reasonable continuance request." Id., at 814, citing Malilia v. Holder, 632 F.3d 598, 606 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2011).

## IV. <u>Conclusion</u>

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For the reasons laid out herein, Respondent asserts that there is good cause to grant him an additional continuance for final adjudication of his application for U-1

1	Nonimmigrant Status. A separate motion requesting a continuance accompanies this		
2	brief.		
3			
4	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED	this <u>12<sup>th</sup></u> day of July, 2017.	
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6	LAV	V OFFICES OF MATTHEW H. GREEN	
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8 9		SSE EVANS-SCHROEDER orney for the Respondent	
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11	ORIGINAL of the foregoing delivered this12 <sup>th</sup> _ day of		
12	July, 2017, to:		
13 14 15	Hon. Sean H. Keenan Executive Office of Immigration Review 300 W. Congress, Suite 300 Tucson, AZ 85701		
16	Copy of the foregoing this date to:		
17	Offices of Chief Counsel 6431 South Country Club		
18	Tucson, AZ 85706		
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