

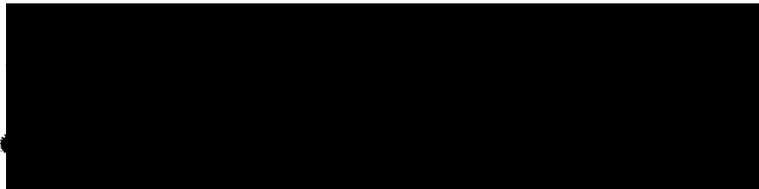
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services



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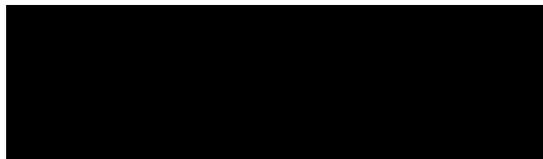
Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: APR 12 2005

IN RE: Petitioner: [redacted]
Beneficiary: [redacted]

PETITION: Petition for Special Immigrant Battered Spouse Pursuant to Section 204(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(1)(B)(ii)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



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.

Marc Johnson

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The Acting Director, Vermont Service Center, denied the preference visa petition in a decision dated August 16, 2004. The matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO). The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a native and citizen of the Philippines who is seeking classification as a special immigrant pursuant to section 204(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(1)(B)(ii), as the battered spouse of a lawful permanent resident of the United States.

The director denied the petition, finding that the petitioner had not been a bona fide spouse of a United States citizen within 2 years of the filing of the Form I-360 petition.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(1)(i) states, in pertinent part, that:

A spouse may file a self-petition under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) or 204(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act for his or her classification as an immigrant relative or as a preference immigrant if he or she:

(A) Is the spouse of a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States;

(B) Is eligible for immigrant classification under section 201(b)(2)(A)(i) or 203(a)(2)(A) of the Act based on that relationship;

(C) Is residing in the United States;

(D) Has resided . . . with the citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse;

(E) Has been battered by, or has been the subject of extreme cruelty perpetrated by, the citizen or lawful permanent resident during the marriage; or is the parent of a child who has been battered by, or has been the subject of extreme cruelty perpetrated by, the citizen or lawful permanent resident during the marriage;

(F) Is a person of good moral character; [and]

* * *

(H) Entered into the marriage to the citizen or lawful permanent resident in good faith.

The director determined that the petitioner failed to establish that she is eligible for immigrant classification under section 204(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act, because according to the evidence on the record, the petitioner had divorced her permanent resident spouse more than two years prior to the filing of the petition. The director determined and the AAO concurs that there is no provision of law whereby an alien may self-petition based on a former spousal

relationship when more than two years have passed between the date of the legal termination of the marriage and the date of filing a Form I-360 petition.

According to the evidence on the record, the petitioner married her lawful permanent resident spouse on September 3, 1993 and divorced on May 4, 2000. The petitioner filed the Form I-360 self-petition on May 27, 2003, three years after the marriage was terminated.

On appeal, counsel for the petitioner asserts the petitioner had filed a petition within two years from the legal termination of her marriage. It is noted that the petitioner had a Form I-485 application pending within two years of the termination of the marriage,¹ but this fact does not overcome the reason for the denial of the Form I-360 petition.

The petitioner failed to establish that she was the spouse of a citizen either at the time of or within two years prior to the filing of the petition.

Section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II) of the Act requires that the self-petitioner establish that she is married to a United States citizen or permanent resident at the time of the filing of the Form I-360 petition with certain exceptions. The petitioner does not fall within one of the statutory exceptions to this requirement. She divorced her permanent resident spouse more than two years prior to the filing of the instant petition.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. The petitioner has not met that burden. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.

¹ The petitioner filed a Form I-485 application on June 19, 1998, which was denied on June 7, 2002.