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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE: [REDACTED]
EAC 03 184 51304

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: MAR 29 2005

IN RE: Petitioner: [REDACTED]
Beneficiary: [REDACTED]

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

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

[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.

Mari Johnson

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The Acting Director, Vermont Service Center, denied the preference visa petition on October 27, 2004. The matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

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

The director denied the petition, finding that the petitioner failed to establish that she has been battered or the subject of extreme cruelty perpetrated by her U.S. citizen spouse.

On appeal, counsel for the petitioner submits a statement.

Section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Act provides, in pertinent part, that an alien who is the spouse of a United States citizen, who is a person of good moral character, who is eligible to be classified as an immediate relative, and who has resided with his or her spouse, may self-petition for immigrant classification if the alien demonstrates to the Attorney General that—

(aa) the marriage or the intent to marry the United States citizen was entered into in good faith by the alien; and

(bb) during the marriage or relationship intended by the alien to be legally a marriage, the alien or a child of the alien has been battered or has been the subject of extreme cruelty perpetrated by the alien's spouse or intended spouse.

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 regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(2)(iv) states:

Abuse. Evidence of abuse may include, but is not limited to, reports and affidavits from police, judges and other court officials, medical personnel, school officials, clergy, social workers and other social service agency personnel. Persons who have obtained an order of protection against the abuser or have taken other legal steps to end the abuse are strongly encouraged to submit copies of the relating legal documents. Evidence that the abused victim sought safe-haven in a battered women's shelter or similar refuge may be relevant, as may a combination of documents such as a photograph of the visibly injured self-petitioner supported by affidavits. Other forms of credible relevant evidence will also be considered. Documentary proof of non-qualifying abuses may only be used to establish a pattern of abuse and violence and to support a claim that qualifying abuse also occurred.

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

Battery or extreme cruelty. For the purpose of this chapter, the phrase "was battered by or was the subject of extreme cruelty" includes, but is not limited to, being the victim of any act or threatened act of violence, including any forceful detention, which results or threatens to result in physical or mental injury. Psychological or sexual abuse or exploitation . . . shall be considered acts of violence. Other abusive actions may also be acts of violence under certain circumstances, including acts that, in and of themselves, may not initially appear violent but that are a part of an overall pattern of violence. The qualifying abuse must have been committed by the citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse, must have been perpetrated against the self-petitioner . . . and must have taken place during the self-petitioner's marriage to the abuser.

The record reflects that the petitioner last entered the United States as a B-2 nonimmigrant visitor on October 15, 1988. According to the evidence on the record, the petitioner wed United States citizen [REDACTED] on June 5, 1996, in New York, New York. The petitioner's spouse filed a Form I-130 petition on the petitioner's behalf on December 4, 1996. The petitioner and her spouse were referred for a *Stokes* interview. The district director denied the Form I-130 petition, finding that the petitioner had failed to establish the bona fides of the marriage. The petitioner had filed a Form I-485 concurrently with the Form I-130, which was denied on July 24, 2002. On October 28, 2002, the petitioner was placed in removal proceedings. On June 2, 2003, the petitioner filed a self-petition claiming eligibility as a special immigrant alien who has been battered by, or has been the subject of extreme cruelty perpetrated by, her U.S. citizen spouse during their marriage. The petitioner is scheduled for a hearing before an immigration judge on May 6, 2005.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(1)(i)(E) requires the petitioner to establish that she 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.

The qualifying abuse must have been sufficiently aggravated to have reached the level of "battery or extreme cruelty." 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(1)(vi).

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(1)(i) requires the petitioner to show that she has resided with her citizen spouse, is a person of good moral character; and entered into the marriage to the citizen in good faith.

Because the petitioner furnished insufficient evidence to establish that she entered into the marriage in good faith, resided with her citizen spouse, is a person of good moral character, and had been abused by, or the subject of extreme cruelty perpetrated by, her citizen spouse, the director requested the petitioner to submit additional evidence. The director listed evidence the petitioner could submit to establish battery or extreme mental cruelty, that she had resided with her spouse, that she married her spouse in good faith, and that she is a person of good moral character.

The director, in her decision, reviewed and discussed the evidence furnished by the petitioner, including evidence furnished in response to her request for additional evidence. The discussion will not be repeated here.

On appeal, counsel for the petitioner asserts that the petitioner had submitted documentation that her citizen spouse is a drug abuser and that such evidence is "in and of itself sufficient to establish abuse."

In review, the evidence is insufficient to establish that the petitioner was subjected to battery or extreme cruelty by her United States citizen spouse. The evidence consists of the following:

- The petitioner's statements.
- The statement of the petitioner's sister-in-law, [REDACTED]
- A pastor's letter dated February 23, 2003.

It is noted that the petitioner failed to file a complaint with the police against her spouse. She failed to submit reports and affidavits from court officials, counselors, or social workers. The petitioner failed to submit evidence that she sought psychological or medical treatment for any abuse she endured. She did not submit evidence that she sought refuge in a shelter or elsewhere. She did not obtain an order of protection against her spouse or take other legal steps to end the abuse. The petitioner stated that her "husband was very abusive verbally and emotionally." Her statements are insufficiently specific as to the exact harm she suffered from her spouse. She failed to provide details about specific instances of abuse. Simply going on record without supporting documentary evidence is not sufficient for the purpose of meeting the burden of proof in these proceedings. *Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N Dec. 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972). The letter written by [REDACTED] states "on many occasions [sic] my brother has been using drugs and being [sic] abusive to [the petitioner]." [REDACTED] letter lacks sufficient detail to be given weight. The pastor's letter recounted what the petitioner had told the pastor. Counsel for the petitioner asserts that the evidence on the record indicating that the petitioner's citizen spouse is a drug abuser is evidence in and of itself that the citizen spouse battered or subjected the petitioner to extreme cruelty. Counsel's argument is not persuasive. The AAO cannot conclude that the petitioner's spouse abused the petitioner on the basis of evidence that the spouse sought medical treatment for his drug addiction and was convicted of a drug charge.

Beyond the director's decision, the evidence is insufficient to establish that the petitioner entered into the marriage in good faith, as required by 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(1)(i)(H). According to the record of proceeding, the district director determined that the petitioner and her husband had failed to establish the bona fides of their marriage and denied the Form I-130 petition on this basis. For this additional reason, the petition may not be approved.

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.