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U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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BA



FILE: [Redacted]  
EAC 04 067 52306

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: MAY 17 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:

SELF-REPRESENTED

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.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The preference visa petition was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a native and citizen of Haiti 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 he has been battered or the subject of extreme cruelty perpetrated by his U.S. citizen spouse.

On appeal, the petitioner submits a new 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.

According to the evidence on the record, the petitioner wed United States citizen [REDACTED] on August 30, 2002 in Florida. The petitioner filed a Form I-360 self-petition on December 18, 2003, claiming eligibility as a special immigrant alien who has been battered by, or has been the subject of extreme cruelty perpetrated by, his U.S. citizen spouse during their marriage.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(1)(i)(E) requires the petitioner to establish that he 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)(i) also requires the petitioner to show that he is the spouse of a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States and is a person of good moral character.

Because the petitioner furnished insufficient evidence to establish that he is married to a citizen or permanent resident, that he had been battered by or was the subject of extreme cruelty by his citizen spouse, and that he is a person of good moral character, he was requested on August 24, 2004 to submit additional evidence. The director listed evidence the petitioner could submit to establish battery or extreme mental cruelty, that he is a person of good moral character, and that his wife is a citizen.

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

On appeal, the petitioner submits his own statement asserting that:

When someone is threatened another one [sic] that creates fear and the person who is threatened lives in the state of fear. That fear causes grief or pain, which having sense of cruelty according to the meaning of the word cruelty. It could be worse for me if I did not keep silence.

We find the evidence contained in the record, including the petitioner's statement on appeal, to be insufficient to establish that the petitioner was subjected to battery or extreme cruelty by his United States citizen spouse. The evidence consists of the following:

- The petitioner's statements.
- A statement from [REDACTED]

The petitioner stated that his wife "verbally abused" him when he "refused his whole pay checks to her." He further states that his wife would "sometimes by midnight [turn] on all the lights, talks loud, and making noises that I could wake up."

The statement from [REDACTED] indicates that he has known the petitioner for a period of three years and is aware that the petitioner has "been abused by his wife verbally." [REDACTED] also states that the petitioner left his home because of the verbal abuse so that he "could [live] in peace." [REDACTED] however, does not indicate that he was ever a witness to any such abuse and does not indicate how he became aware of the abuse purportedly suffered by the petitioner.

In review, the evidence is insufficient to establish that the petitioner was subjected to battery or extreme cruelty by his United States citizen spouse. The conduct described by the petitioner does not rise to the level of "extreme cruelty."

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.