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U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

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OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
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prevent clearly unwarranted
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File: [REDACTED] Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER
(SRC 02 135 51837 relates)

Date: JAN 14 2003

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

Petition: Petition for Alien Fiance(e) Pursuant to Section 101(a)(15)(K)
of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C.
1101(a)(15)(K)

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER: SELF-REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision 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.

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 that 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 that originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS


Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

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

The petitioner is a citizen of the United States who seeks to classify the beneficiary, a native and citizen of the Philippines, as the fiance(e) of a United States citizen pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(K).

The director denied the petition after determining that the petitioner and the beneficiary had not personally met within two years before the date of filing the petition, as required by section 214(d) of the Act. In reaching this conclusion, the director found that the petitioner's failure to comply with the statutory requirement was not the result of extreme hardship to the petitioner or unique circumstances.

Section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Act defines "fiance(e)" as:

An alien who is the fiancée or fiance of a citizen of the United States and who seeks to enter the United States solely to conclude a valid marriage with the petitioner within ninety days after entry. . . .

Section 214(d) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1184(d), states in pertinent part that a fiance(e) petition:

shall be approved only after satisfactory evidence is submitted by the petitioner to establish that the parties **have previously met in person within two years before the date of filing the petition**, have a bona fide intention to marry, and are legally able and actually willing to conclude a valid marriage in the United States within a period of ninety days after the alien's arrival
[emphasis added]

The Petition for Alien Fiance(e) (Form I-129F) was filed with the Service on April 10, 2002. Therefore, the petitioner and the beneficiary were required to have met during the period that began on April 10, 2000 and ended on April 10, 2002.

With the initial filing of the petition, the petitioner indicated that he and the beneficiary had personally met. In response to the director's request for additional information and evidence concerning the parties' last meeting, the petitioner stated that he had not travelled to meet the beneficiary because he cares for his mother who requires extensive assistance.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 214.2(k)(2), a director may exercise discretion and waive the requirement of a personal meeting between

the two parties if it is established that compliance would:

- (1) Result in extreme hardship to the petitioner; or
- (2) Violate strict and long-established customs of the beneficiary's foreign culture or social practice.

The regulation at section 214.2(k)(2) does not define what may constitute extreme hardship to a petitioner. Therefore, each claim of extreme hardship must be judged on a case-by-case basis taking into account the totality of the petitioner's circumstances. Generally, a director looks at whether the petitioner can demonstrate the existence of circumstances that are (1) not within the power of the petitioner to control or change, and (2) likely to last for a considerable duration or the duration cannot be determined with any degree of certainty. Examples of such circumstances may include, but are not limited to, serious medical conditions or hazards to U.S. citizens to travel to certain countries.

On appeal, the petitioner submits a statement that he is travelling to Hong Kong to meet the beneficiary from August 6, 2002 through August 14, 2002.

It is important to emphasize that the regulation at section 214.2(k)(2) requires the petitioner to prove that he last met the beneficiary no more than two years prior to the filing of the petition. In the instant case, the relevant two-year period is April 10, 2000 to April 10, 2002. The evidence submitted indicates that the petitioner personally travelled to meet the beneficiary in August 2002, four months after the filing date of the petition. Therefore, although the petitioner and beneficiary have now met, the meeting did not occur within the relevant two-year period.

In the instant case, the reason given by the petitioner for not having met the beneficiary within two years prior to filing the petition does not support a finding that compliance with the requirement would cause extreme hardship to the petitioner. The time away from home involved in traveling to a foreign country is a normal difficulty encountered in complying with the requirement and is not considered extreme hardship.

The petitioner has failed to establish that he and the beneficiary personally met within the time period specified in section 214(d) of the Act, or that extreme hardship or unique circumstances exist to qualify him for a waiver of the statutory requirement. The appeal will therefore be dismissed.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 214.2(k)(2), the denial of the petition is without prejudice. Now that the petitioner and beneficiary have met in person, the petitioner may file a new I-129F petition in the beneficiary's behalf so that the two-year period in which the



parties are required to have met will apply.

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.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.