



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE:

[Redacted]

Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

OCT 19 2004

Date:

WAC 03 166 52678

IN RE:

Petitioner: [Redacted]

Beneficiary: [Redacted]

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

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

Identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy
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DISCUSSION: The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, California Service Center, and is now on appeal before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO). 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 Mexico, as the fiancé 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 had not offered documentation evidencing that she and the beneficiary had personally met within two years before the date of filing the petition, as required by section 214(d) of the Act. *Decision of the Director*, dated January 30, 2004.

Section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(K), provides nonimmigrant classification to an alien who:

- (i) is the fiancé(e) of a U.S. citizen and who seeks to enter the United States solely to conclude a valid marriage with that citizen within 90 days after admission;
- (ii) has concluded a valid marriage with a citizen of the United States who is the petitioner, is the beneficiary of a petition to accord a status under section 201(b)(2)(A)(i) that was filed under section 204 by the petitioner, and seeks to enter the United States to await the approval of such petition and the availability to the alien of an immigrant visa; or
- (iii) is the minor child of an alien described in clause (i) or (ii) and is accompanying, or following to join, the alien.

Section 214(d) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1184(d), states, in pertinent part, that a fiancé(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. . . .

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(k)(2), the petitioner may be exempted from this requirement for a meeting if it is established that compliance would:

- (1) result in extreme hardship to the petitioner; or
- (2) that compliance would violate strict and long-established customs of the beneficiary's foreign culture or social practice, as where marriages are traditionally arranged by the parents of the contracting parties and the prospective bride and groom are prohibited from meeting subsequent to the arrangement and prior to the wedding day. In addition to establishing that the required meeting would be a violation of custom or practice, the petitioner must also establish that any and all other aspects of the traditional arrangements have been or will be met in accordance with the custom or practice.

The regulation at section 214.2 does not define what may constitute extreme hardship to the 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.

The petitioner filed the Petition for Alien Fiancé(e) (Form I-129F) with Citizenship and Immigration Services on May 8, 2003. Therefore, the petitioner and the beneficiary were required to have met during the period that began on May 8, 2001 and ended on May 8, 2003.

In response to the director's request for evidence and additional information, the petitioner provided photographs of the petitioner and the beneficiary and a letter stating the circumstances under which the petitioner and the beneficiary met.

On appeal, the petitioner states that she and the beneficiary met in June 1999. The petitioner indicates that she bore the beneficiary's child on March 18, 2000. The petitioner further states that she and the beneficiary "have been residing together out of wedlock for over a year and a half." *Letter from Jasmin Nieblas*, dated March 1, 2004. The petitioner states that she visits the beneficiary in Mexicali, Baja California. *Id.*

The AAO notes that the birth of a child to the petitioner and the beneficiary in 2000 establishes that the petitioner and the beneficiary met, however it does not establish that the petitioner and the beneficiary met during the required two-year period. Further, the record fails to demonstrate, beyond the assertions of the petitioner, that the beneficiary is the father of the child, as the beneficiary's name does not appear on the child's birth certificate. Further, the record does not substantiate the claim of the beneficiary that she visits the petitioner in Mexicali. The petitioner fails to submit evidence of trips taken by her to visit the beneficiary in Mexicali during the required two-year period.

The statements of the petitioner, standing alone, fail to demonstrate that the couple met between May 8, 2001 and May 8, 2003 as required under section 214(d) of the Act. In the absence of substantiating documentation, the evidence of record is inconclusive as to whether or not the petitioner and beneficiary met as required. Further, the record does not establish that compliance with the meeting requirement would result in extreme hardship to the petitioner or would violate strict and long-established customs of the beneficiary's foreign culture or social practice. Therefore, the appeal will be dismissed.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(k)(2), the denial of the petition is without prejudice. The petitioner may file a new Form I-129F petition on the beneficiary's behalf when sufficient evidence is available.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. *See* Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. The petitioner has not met that burden.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.