

identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

PUBLIC COPY

B9

FILE:

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: JUL 20 2010

IN RE:

Petitioner:

PETITION: Petition for Immigrant Abused 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:

INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All of the documents related to this matter have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Please be advised that any further inquiry that you might have concerning your case must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied by us in reaching our decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. The specific requirements for filing such a request can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. All motions must be submitted to the office that originally decided your case by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$585. Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires that any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank you,

Perry Rhew
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

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

The petitioner seeks immigrant classification under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(1)(A)(iii), as an alien battered or subjected to extreme cruelty by a United States citizen.

The director denied the petition because the record failed to establish that the petitioner had a qualifying relationship with her former husband.

The petitioner, through counsel, submitted a timely appeal

Section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Act provides that an alien who is the spouse of a United States citizen may self-petition for immigrant classification if the alien demonstrates that he or she entered into the marriage with the United States citizen spouse in good faith and that during the marriage, the alien or a child of the alien was battered or subjected to extreme cruelty perpetrated by the alien's spouse. In addition, the alien must show that he or she is eligible to be classified as an immediate relative under section 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Act, resided with the abusive spouse, and is a person of good moral character. Section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II).

An alien who has divorced a United States citizen may still self-petition under this provision of the Act if the alien demonstrates "a connection between the legal termination of the marriage within the past 2 years and battering or extreme cruelty by the United States citizen spouse." Section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II)(aa)(CC)(ccc) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II)(aa)(CC)(ccc).

Section 204(a)(1)(J) of the Act further states, in pertinent part:

In acting on petitions filed under clause (iii) or (iv) of subparagraph (A) . . . , or in making determinations under subparagraphs (C) and (D), the [Secretary of Homeland Security] shall consider any credible evidence relevant to the petition. The determination of what evidence is credible and the weight to be given that evidence shall be within the sole discretion of the [Secretary of Homeland Security].

The petitioner in this case is a native and citizen of the Dominican Republic who claims to have entered the United States in December 1998, without inspection. On June 4, 1993, the petitioner married M-V-¹, a U.S. citizen, in New York. On August 25, 1993, M-V- filed a Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative, on the petitioner's behalf, which was approved on December 14, 1993, but ultimately revoked on July 28, 2000. On June 12, 2002, the marriage of the petitioner and M-V- was dissolved by order of the New York Supreme Court at the Courthouse, New York County² and filed with the County Clerk's Office, New York, on August 5, 2002. The petitioner filed this Form I-360 on December 11, 2007.

¹ Name withheld to protect individual's identity.

² Index No. 308723-02.

The director denied the petition on October 23, 2009, finding that the petitioner did not establish that she had a qualifying relationship with her former husband due to the dissolution of their marriage over two years before the petition was filed.

On appeal, counsel does not contest the fact that the petitioner was divorced from her citizen spouse for more than two years at the time of filing, but states, in part, that the director's decision "goes contrary to the congressional intent when said law was enacted."

The language of the statute clearly indicates that to remain eligible for classification despite no longer being married to a United States citizen, an alien must have been the bona fide spouse of a United States citizen "within the past two years" and demonstrate a connection between the abuse and the legal termination of the marriage. 204(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II)(aa)(CC)(ccc) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II)(aa)(CC)(ccc). As previously noted, the petitioner in this case was divorced from her spouse for more than two years at the time of filing the petition. Accordingly, we concur with the director's determination that the petitioner did not establish a qualifying relationship with her former husband.

Beyond the director's decision, the present record also fails to establish that the petitioner was eligible for immediate relative classification based on a qualifying relationship with her former husband, as required by section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II)(cc) of the Act. She is consequently ineligible for immigrant classification pursuant to section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Act and her petition must be denied.

The petition will be denied for the above stated reasons, with each considered as an independent and alternative basis for denial. In visa petition proceedings, the burden of proving eligibility for the benefit sought remains entirely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. Here, that burden has not been met. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.