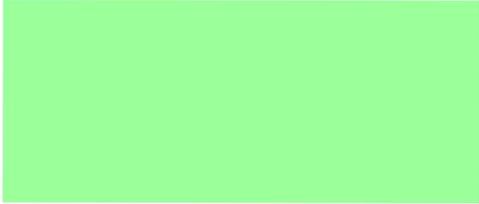




U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

(b)(6)



Date: **DEC 17 2014**

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

File: 

IN RE: Self-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 (AAO) in your case.

This is a non-precedent decision. The AAO does not announce new constructions of law nor establish agency policy through non-precedent decisions. If you believe the AAO incorrectly applied current law or policy to your case or if you seek to present new facts for consideration, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen, respectively. Any motion must be filed on a Notice of Appeal or Motion (Form I-290B) within 33 days of the date of this decision. **Please review the Form I-290B instructions at <http://www.uscis.gov/forms> for the latest information on fee, filing location, and other requirements. See also 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. Do not file a motion directly with the AAO.**

Thank you,

Ron Rosenberg  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The Acting Vermont Service Center director (the director) denied the immigrant visa petition and 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 based on the petitioner's failure to establish that she has a qualifying spousal relationship with a U.S. citizen and is eligible for immigrant classification based on this qualifying relationship.

On appeal, the petitioner, through counsel, submits a statement.

*Relevant Law and Regulations*

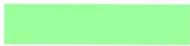
Section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii)(I) of the Act provides that an alien who is the spouse of a United States citizen may self-petition for immigrant classification if the alien demonstrates that he or she entered into the marriage with the United States citizen spouse in good faith and that during the marriage, 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 an abusive U.S. 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 eligibility requirements for a self-petition under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Act are further explicated in the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(1), which states, in pertinent part:

(i) *Basic eligibility requirements.* A spouse may file a self-petition under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) . . . of the Act for his or her classification as an immediate relative . . . if he or she:



\* \* \*

(B) Is eligible for immigrant classification under section 201(b)(2)(A)(i) . . . of the Act based on that relationship [to the U.S. citizen spouse].

The evidentiary guidelines for a self-petition under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Act are further explicated in the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(2), which states, in pertinent part:

(i) *General.* Self-petitioners are encouraged to submit primary evidence whenever possible. The Service will consider, however, 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 Service.

(ii) *Relationship.* A self-petition filed by a spouse must be accompanied by evidence of citizenship of the United States citizen . . . . It must also be accompanied by evidence of the relationship. Primary evidence of a marital relationship is a marriage certificate issued by civil authorities, and proof of the termination of all prior marriages, if any, of . . . the self-petitioner . . . .

*Facts and Procedural History*

The petitioner, a citizen of Pakistan, entered the United States on March 18, 1998 on a K-1 nonimmigrant fiancée visa. The petitioner married J-M<sup>1</sup>, a U.S. citizen, on July [REDACTED] and subsequently became a lawful permanent resident.<sup>2</sup> The petitioner and J-M- divorced on December [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] Florida. They have two U.S. citizen children. She filed the instant Form I-360 self-petition on April 2, 2013. The director denied the petition on March 24, 2014 on the grounds that the petitioner's divorce rendered her unable to establish that she has a qualifying spousal relationship with a U.S. citizen spouse and is eligible for immediate relative classification based on that relationship.

The petitioner, through counsel, subsequently appealed the director's decision and submitted a statement.

We review these proceedings *de novo*. Upon a full review of the record, the petitioner has not overcome the director's grounds for denial. The appeal will be dismissed for the following reasons.

<sup>1</sup> Name withheld to protect the individual's identity.

<sup>2</sup> Although the petitioner is in removal proceedings, an alien remains a lawful permanent resident until the entry of a final administrative order removing the alien from the United States. 8 C.F.R. § 1001(p). Because the petitioner is already a lawful permanent resident, further pursuit of the instant petition would be considered moot and the appeal would be dismissed on that ground were we not already affirming the director's decision on the grounds indicated in the denial of the I-360 petition.

*Qualifying Relationship and Eligibility for Immigrant Classification*

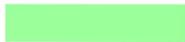
To establish eligibility under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Act, the petitioner must show that she has a qualifying spousal relationship with a U.S. citizen, and that she is eligible to be classified as an immediate relative of that person under section 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Act. Section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1154(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II). In the instant matter, the petitioner seeks to establish a qualifying relationship by demonstrating that she was "a bona fide spouse of a United States citizen *within the past 2 years and . . . who 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) (emphasis added). Here, the petitioner submitted a Final Judgment of Dissolution of Marriage from the Circuit Court for [REDACTED], Florida indicating that the petitioner's marriage to J-M- was legally terminated on December [REDACTED], over ten years before the petitioner filed the instant self-petition on April 2, 2013. As the petitioner was not married to J-M- within two years of filing the instant self-petition, she cannot demonstrate a qualifying relationship to him. She is therefore also ineligible for immediate relative classification under section 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Act.

On appeal, counsel asserts that the two-year period set by Congress in which an individual may file an abused spouse visa petition after divorce is a statute of limitation subject to equitable tolling. However, counsel provides no authority to support this proposition. Although courts have found certain filing deadlines to be statutes of limitations subject to equitable tolling in the context of removal or deportation, the petitioner cites no case finding visa petition filing deadlines subject to equitable tolling. *Compare Albillo-DeLeon v. Gonzalez*, 410 F.3d 1090, 1098 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005) (time limit for filing motions to reopen under NACARA is a statute of limitations subject to equitable tolling) *with Balam-Chuc v. Mukasey*, 547 F.3d 1044, 1048-50 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2008) (deadline for filing a visa petition to qualify under section 245(i) of the Act is a statute of repose not subject to equitable tolling). Here, section 204(a)(1) of the Act allows a former spouse to file a self-petition for up to two years after the termination of the marriage and there is no exception to this rule provided in the statute or related regulations. Moreover, counsel specifies no reason why equitable tolling should apply in the instant matter.

*Conclusion*

The director correctly determined that the petitioner no longer has a qualifying spousal relationship with J-M- because their divorce finalized over two years before she filed the instant self-petition. On appeal, the petitioner has not provided any additional evidence to demonstrate the existence of a qualifying relationship. Accordingly, the petitioner has not established that she has a qualifying relationship as the spouse of a U.S. citizen and is eligible for immediate relative classification based upon that relationship, as required by subsections 204(a)(1)(A)(iii)(II)(aa),(cc) of the Act. The petitioner is therefore ineligible for immigrant classification under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) of the Act.

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*NON-PRECEDENT DECISION*

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The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361; *Matter of Otiende*, 26 I&N Dec. 127, 128 (BIA 2013). Here, that burden has not been met. The appeal will be dismissed and the petition will remain denied for the above-stated reasons.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.