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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090  
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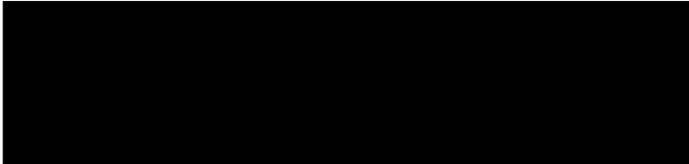


FILE: [REDACTED] Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: **FEB 03 2010**

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

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

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



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.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. Please refer to 8 C.F.R. § 103.5 for the specific requirements. 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. Any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required by 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

Perry Rhew  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

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

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

The director denied the nonimmigrant visa petition because the record contains no evidence that the petitioner and the beneficiary personally met within the two-year period immediately preceding the filing of the petition or that the petitioner qualified for a waiver of that requirement. On appeal, counsel submits additional evidence.

A "fiancé(e)" is defined at Section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Act as:

Subject to subsections (d) and (p) of section 214, an alien who -

(i) is the fiancée or fiancé 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 admission.

Section 214(d)(1) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1184(d)(1), states in pertinent part that a fiancé(e) petition:

[S]hall be approved only after satisfactory evidence is submitted by the petitioner to establish that the parties have previously met in person within 2 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 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 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) on March 10, 2009. Therefore, the petitioner and the beneficiary were required to have met in person between March 10, 2007 and March 10, 2009.

When he filed the petition, the petitioner responded “No” to question #18 on the I-129F Petition that asks whether he and the beneficiary had met in person within the two-year period immediately preceding the filing of the petition. The petitioner included a letter dated January 14, 2009, from [REDACTED], certifying that the petitioner was unable to travel by airplane for more than two hours due to health problems.

On June 24, 2009, the director issued a Notice of Intent to Deny (NOID), requesting that the petitioner submit a properly completed and signed Form G-325A, Biographic Information, for himself, and additional evidence pertaining to the meeting requirement pursuant to § 214(d)(1) of the Act, which does not require that the petitioner travel to the beneficiary’s country of residence, only that the petitioner and the beneficiary meet in person within the two-year period immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

In his July 11, 2009 response to the director’s NOID, the petitioner submitted a properly completed and signed Form G-325A, and requested that the director allow additional time in rendering a decision on the petition, “pending the outcome of [the beneficiary’s] August 5 interview at the consulate.” The petitioner did not address the director’s request for additional evidence regarding the personal meeting requirement under § 214(d)(1) of the Act.

The director denied the petition because the petitioner failed to establish that he and the beneficiary had met, as required under section 214(d)(1) of the Act, or that he qualified for an exemption from this meeting requirement, pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(k)(2). The director specifically stated that the petitioner’s request for additional time would not be granted, and further instructed the petitioner to file a motion to reopen, should he obtain new, previously unavailable evidence.

On appeal, counsel states that the petitioner qualifies for an exemption from the meeting requirement, pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(k)(2). As supporting evidence, counsel submits: a declaration from the petitioner, dated November 3, 2009; copies of the petitioner’s phone records; and a copy of the January 14, 2009 letter from [REDACTED], previously submitted.

The AAO acknowledges counsel’s additional information submitted on appeal. The regulation, however, states that the petitioner shall submit additional evidence as the director, in his or her discretion, may deem necessary. The purpose of the request for evidence is to elicit further information that clarifies whether eligibility for the benefit sought has been established, as of the time the petition is filed. See 8 C.F.R. §§ 103.2(b)(8) and (12). The failure to submit requested evidence that precludes a material line of inquiry shall be grounds for denying the petition. 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(14). Where, as here, a petitioner has been put on notice of a deficiency in the evidence and has been given an opportunity to respond to that deficiency, the AAO will not accept evidence

offered for the first time on appeal. *See Matter of Soriano*, 19 I&N Dec. 764 (BIA 1988); *see also Matter of Obaigbena*, 19 I&N Dec. 533 (BIA 1988). If the petitioner had wanted the submitted evidence to be considered, he should have submitted the documents in response to the director's request for evidence. *Id.* Under the circumstances, the AAO need not and does not consider the sufficiency of the evidence submitted on appeal. Moreover, as discussed above, the director specifically instructed the petitioner to file a motion to reopen should he obtain new, previously unavailable evidence. In view of the foregoing, the appeal will be dismissed.

The denial of the petition is without prejudice. Should the petitioner wish to file a new I-129F Petition, the petitioner should consult the instructions to the Form I-129F to understand the specific documents that he should file along with the petition. The petitioner may download the I-129F petition with the instructions from the USCIS website at [www.uscis.gov](http://www.uscis.gov), or he may call the USCIS National Customer Service Center (NCSC) at 1-800-375-5283 to have the form and the instructions mailed to his home.

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. The petition is denied.