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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)  
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090  
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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Date: **JUN 17 2011**

Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

FILE: [REDACTED]

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:

SELF-REPRESENTED

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 \$630. 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, 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 citizen of the United States who seeks to classify the beneficiary, a native and citizen of Ghana, 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 petitioner failed to submit any initial evidence or supporting documentation. On appeal, the petitioner submits the following items: proof of her U.S. citizenship; proof of the legal termination of her prior marriage; passport-style color photographs for herself and the beneficiary; completed G-325A, Biographic Information forms for herself and the beneficiary; her tax documentation and other financial documents; letters from herself, the beneficiary and from their friends and relatives; correspondence between herself and the beneficiary; and two photographs of the beneficiary.

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 October 12, 2010. Therefore, the petitioner and the beneficiary were required to have met in person between October 12, 2008 and October 12, 2010.

When she filed the petition, the petitioner responded "No" to question #18 on the I-129F Petition that asks whether she and the beneficiary had met in person within the two-year period immediately preceding the filing of the petition. The petitioner stated, in part, that she and the beneficiary met on a dating site and that it would have been a hardship for them to travel to one another's countries to meet.

The director denied the nonimmigrant visa petition because the petitioner failed to submit any initial evidence or supporting documentation.

On appeal, the petitioner states, in part, that she does not want to travel to Africa because of its unsanitary conditions and other factors, including Voodoo, mysticism, superstition, spiritualism, violence, and corruption. The petitioner also states that the expenses for either her or the beneficiary to travel would be a financial hardship to her.

The AAO acknowledges the petitioner's concerns regarding travel to Africa. The AAO notes that although section 214(d) of the Act requires the petitioner and the beneficiary to meet, it does not require the petitioner or the beneficiary to travel to a specific country in order to comply with this meeting requirement. The record does not demonstrate that the petitioner and the beneficiary explored options for a meeting beyond the petitioner traveling to Ghana, including, but not limited to, both the petitioner and the beneficiary traveling to a third country. Moreover, although the beneficiary states that it would be a financial hardship to travel, the financial commitment required for travel to a foreign country is a common requirement to those filing the Form I-129F petition and does not constitute extreme hardship to the petitioner. The evidence of record does not establish that the petitioner and the beneficiary met as required. Taking into account the totality of the circumstances as the petitioner has presented them, the AAO does not find that compliance with the meeting requirement would result in extreme hardship to the petitioner, and the petitioner has not presented any evidence to show that meeting with the beneficiary in person would violate strict and long-established customs of his foreign culture or social practice. The record also does not contain original statements from the petitioner and the beneficiary or other evidence that establishes their mutual intent to marry within 90 days of the beneficiary's entry into the United States in K-1 status.<sup>1</sup> Accordingly, the appeal is dismissed. The petition must be denied.

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<sup>1</sup>The instructions to the I-129F petition describe the documentation that must be submitted for both the petitioner and the beneficiary when filing a petition to classify a beneficiary as a fiancé(e) of a U.S. citizen.

  
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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. The petitioner has not met that burden.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed. The petition remains denied.