



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

(b)(6)



DATE:

**JUL 13 2015**

FILE:

PETITION RECEIPT:

IN RE:

Petitioner:

Beneficiary:

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:

NO REPRESENTATIVE OF RECORD

Enclosed is the non-precedent decision of the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) for your case.

If you believe we incorrectly decided your case, you may file a motion requesting us to reconsider our decision and/or reopen the proceeding. The requirements for motions are located at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. Motions must be filed on a Notice of Appeal or Motion (Form I-290B) **within 33 days of the date of this decision**. The Form I-290B web page ([www.uscis.gov/i-290b](http://www.uscis.gov/i-290b)) contains the latest information on fee, filing location, and other requirements. **Please do not mail any motions directly to the AAO.**

Thank you,

Ron Rosenberg  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

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

The petitioner is a native and citizen of the United States who seeks to classify the beneficiary, a native and citizen of Haiti, as the fiancée of a U.S. 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 pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(8)(ii), because the petitioner did not submit the required initial evidence. On appeal, the petitioner explains he cannot afford to visit the beneficiary as often as she would like; they saw each other in July 2012; and he submits additional evidence.

*Applicable Law*

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:

shall 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, except that the Secretary of Homeland Security in his discretion may waive the requirement that the parties have previously met in person. . . .

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(8)(ii) states that if all required initial evidence is not submitted with the petition or does not demonstrate eligibility, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may, in its discretion, deny the petition for lack of initial evidence. The specific requirements for filing a Form I-129F, Petition for Alien Fiancé(e) (Form I-129F), including a description of the required initial evidence, may be found in the *Instructions* to the Form I-129F.

The requirement of an in-person meeting between the petitioner and the beneficiary is further explained at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(k)(2), which states, in pertinent part:

The petitioner shall establish to the satisfaction of the director that the petitioner and K-1 beneficiary have met in person within the two years immediately preceding the filing of

the petition. As a matter of discretion, the director may exempt the petitioner from this requirement only if it is established that compliance would result in extreme hardship to the petitioner . . . .

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.

#### *Factual and Procedural History*

The petitioner filed the Form I-129F on November 9, 2012, with a copy of his U.S. naturalization certificate and passport photos of himself and the beneficiary. He did not submit additional required supporting evidence; therefore the director denied the petition on March 8, 2013.

On appeal, the petitioner provides proof of remittances he sent to the beneficiary in 2012 and 2013, a photograph of himself and the beneficiary, and another copy of his naturalization certificate.

#### *Analysis*

The petitioner has submitted some, but not all, of the required initial evidence. The record still lacks evidence that the petitioner and the beneficiary met in person between November 9, 2010 and November 9, 2012, which is the two-year period immediately preceding the filing of the petition, or evidence that the petitioner merits a favorable exercise of discretion to exempt him from such requirement pursuant to section 214(d)(1) of the Act and the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(k)(2).

On appeal, the petitioner states that he was with the beneficiary in July 2012. However, he does not specify the dates of his visit and provides no documentation to corroborate his claim that he met the beneficiary at that time, which would fall during the two-year period immediately preceding the filing of the petition. Although he writes, in a May 2014 letter, that the beneficiary was pregnant with his child, this evidence does not establish the petitioner and the beneficiary's meeting in person within the two-year period immediately preceding the filing of the petition. The petitioner has not provided receipts, affidavits from individuals who have personal knowledge of the relationship, or any other evidence of meeting the beneficiary in the United States, Haiti or a third country during the requisite period.

In addition to lacking evidence of the petitioner and the beneficiary's meeting in person within the two-year period immediately preceding the filing of the petition, the record also lacks evidence from the petitioner and the beneficiary of their intent to marry within 90 days of the beneficiary's admission into the United States in K-1 status; and two Forms G-325A, Biographic Information, for the petitioner and the beneficiary.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(8)(ii) states that if all required initial evidence is not submitted with the petition or does not demonstrate eligibility, USCIS may, in its discretion, deny the petition for lack of initial evidence. The petitioner failed to submit the required

documentation, and the beneficiary may not benefit from the instant petition. The petitioner bears the burden of proof in these proceedings.

*Conclusion*

As the petitioner still has not submitted all of the required initial evidence on appeal, the director's decision to deny the petition shall not be disturbed. In fiancé(e) visa petition proceedings, it is the petitioner's burden to establish eligibility for the immigration benefit sought. Section 214(d)(1) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1184(d)(1); *Matter of Otiende*, 26 I&N Dec. 127, 128 (BIA 2013). Here, that burden has not been met.

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