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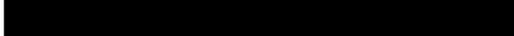
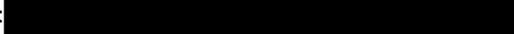
U.S. Department of Justice  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS  
425 Eye Street N.W.  
ULLB, 3rd Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20536



**Public Copy**

File:  Office: Vermont Service Center Date: **APR 23 2001**

IN RE: Petitioner:   
Beneficiary: 

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

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER: 

*Identifying data deleted to prevent clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy*

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,  
EXAMINATIONS

*Myra L. Rosenbery*  
for Robert D. Wiemann, Acting Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a naturalized citizen of the United States, who had one previous marriage. The beneficiary is a native and citizen of Pakistan. The director determined that the petitioner had not established that she and the beneficiary personally met within two years prior to the petition's filing date.

On appeal, counsel states that the petitioner has been unable to meet with her fiancée because she is responsible for the care of her two young children.

Section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(K), defines "fiancée" as:

An alien who 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 entry....

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

shall be approved only after satisfactory evidence is submitted by the petitioner to establish that the parties have previously met in person within two years before the date of filing the petition, have a bonafide 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...

The petition was filed with the Service on July 24, 2000. Therefore, the petitioner and the beneficiary must have met in person between July 25, 1998 and July 24, 2000.

The petitioner's affidavit dated June 27, 2000 states that the petitioner last met her fiancé in Pakistan in August 1997. Since the petitioner had not met the beneficiary in person within two years of the petition's filing date, the director denied the petition.

Absent a personal meeting, the Attorney General may waive the requirement that the parties have previously met. According to the regulation at 8 C.F.R. 214.2(k)(2), the director may exempt the petitioner from this requirement only if it is established that compliance would:

- (1) Result in extreme hardship to the petitioner; or

(2) Violate strict and long-established customs of the beneficiary's foreign culture or social practice....

The petitioner states that she is unable to meet with her fiance because she does not have any relatives to leave her children with while she is in Pakistan. Arranging for child care and other difficulties involved in traveling abroad as required for compliance with the statutory requirement do not constitute extreme hardship.

The petition cannot be approved for an additional reason. The record, as it is presently constituted, does not contain the petitioner's divorce decree. Consequently, the petitioner has not established that her previous marriage has been legally terminated.

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.