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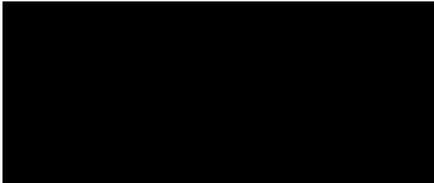
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
20 Mass. Ave., N.W., Rm. 3000
Washington, DC 20529



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE: WAC 06 180 51332 Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: OCT 05 2007

IN RE: Petitioner: [Redacted]
Beneficiary: [Redacted]

PETITION: Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker Pursuant to Section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the
Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

SELF-REPRESENTED

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.

for Michael T. Kelly
Robert P. Wiemann, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The Director, California Service Center, denied the nonimmigrant visa petition. The matter is now before the AAO. The appeal will be dismissed. The petition will be denied.

The petitioner provides private education services. It seeks to employ the beneficiary as a lead teacher. Accordingly the petitioner endeavors to classify the beneficiary as a nonimmigrant pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b).

On November 1, 2006, the director denied the petition determining that the petitioner had not complied with the requirements for filing a Form I-129, Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker. On appeal, the petitioner submits a Form 9035E Labor Condition Application (LCA) that had not been certified by a Department of Labor (DOL) official.

The record of proceeding before the AAO contains: (1) the Form I-129 filed May 10, 2006 and supporting documentation; (2) the director's July 25, 2006 request for evidence (RFE); (3) the petitioner's submission of a LCA certified September 5, 2005 for employment starting September 6, 2005 and ending May 26, 2006 in response to the RFE; (4) the director's November 1, 2006 denial decision; and (5) the Form I-290B and an incomplete and uncertified LCA in support of the appeal. The AAO has considered the record in its entirety before issuing its decision.

The issue before the AAO is whether the petitioner established filing eligibility at the time the Form I-129 was received by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) on May 10, 2006.

General requirements for filing immigration applications and petitions are set forth at 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(a)(1) as follows:

[E]very application, petition, appeal, motion, request, or other document submitted on the form prescribed by this chapter shall be executed and filed in accordance with the instructions on the form, such instructions . . . being hereby incorporated into the particular section of the regulations requiring its submission

Further discussion of the filing requirements for applications and petitions is found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(1):

An applicant or petitioner must establish eligibility for a requested immigration benefit. An application or petition form must be completed as applicable and filed with any initial evidence required by regulation or by the instructions on the form

In matters where evidence related to filing eligibility is provided in response to a director's request for evidence, 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(12) states:

An application or petition shall be denied where evidence submitted in response to a request for initial evidence does not establish filing eligibility at the time the application or petition was filed

The regulations require that before filing a Form I-129 petition on behalf of an H-1B worker, a petitioner must obtain a certified LCA from the DOL in the occupational specialty in which the H-1B worker will be employed. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(i)(B). The instructions that accompany the Form I-129 also specify that an H-1B petitioner must document the filing of a labor certification application with the Department of Labor when submitting the Form I-129.

In the instant matter, the petitioner requested an extension of the beneficiary's H-1B classification for a period beginning August 1, 2006 and ending May 30, 2008. The petitioner initially did not submit a Form 9035E LCA. In response to the director's RFE, the petitioner submitted a [REDACTED] LCA that had been DOL-certified on September 5, 2005 for employment beginning September 6, 2005 and ending May 26, 2006. The director determined that the LCA submitted did not cover the requested period of employment and denied the petition.

Although the petitioner submits a copy of an LCA on appeal, the LCA does not show that a DOL official has certified the LCA and does not show a start date for employment. Thus, the record does not contain a certified LCA for the requested employment period in the occupational specialty. The Form I-129 filing requirements imposed by regulation require that the petitioner submit evidence of a certified LCA at the time of filing. A petitioner must establish eligibility at the time of filing the nonimmigrant visa petition. A visa petition may not be approved at a future date after the petitioner or beneficiary becomes eligible under a new set of facts. *Matter of Michelin Tire Corp.*, 17 I&N Dec. 248 (Reg. Comm. 1978). The petitioner has failed to comply with the filing requirements at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(i)(B).

For the reason discussed above, the beneficiary is ineligible for classification as an alien employed in a specialty occupation. Accordingly, the AAO shall not disturb the director's denial of the petition.

The burden of proof in this proceeding rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. The petitioner has not sustained that burden.

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