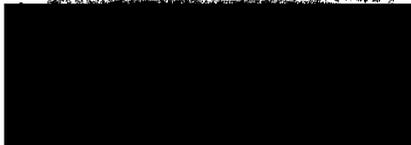




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U.S. Department of Justice  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

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invasion of personal privacy



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

File: EAC 01 233 55339 Office: Vermont Service Center

Date: 03 APR 2002

IN RE: Petitioner:  
Beneficiary:



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

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER: Self-represented

Public Copy

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision 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 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 that 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 that originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,  
EXAMINATIONS

Robert P. Wiemann, 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 catering and retail gourmet firm with 11 employees and an asserted gross annual income of \$750,000. It seeks to train the beneficiary as a cook and chef for a period of one year. The director determined that the petitioner had not established that the proposed training is not available in the beneficiary's home country. The director also found that the petitioner had not provided evidence of a structured training program. Finally, the director determined that the proposed training would consist primarily of productive employment and that the beneficiary would be placed in a position in which citizens and resident workers are regularly employed.

On appeal, the petitioner has provided additional information regarding the beneficiary's training. The petitioner argues that the beneficiary's training will benefit the beneficiary in pursuing a career outside the United States and the beneficiary will not engage in productive employment. Finally, the petitioner asserts that such training is not available in the beneficiary's own country.

Section 101(a)(15)(H)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(iii) describes an H-3 trainee as:

Having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning who is coming temporarily to the United States as a trainee, other than to receive graduate medical education in a training program that is not designed primarily to provide productive employment

.....

8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(7)(ii) provides a list of criteria for H-3 training programs. The petitioner must demonstrate that the beneficiary will not engage in productive labor unless such employment is incidental and necessary to the training. The petitioner must also demonstrate that the proposed training is not available in the beneficiary's own country and that the beneficiary will not be placed in a position which is in the normal operation of the business and in which citizens and resident workers are employed. The petitioner must also establish that the training will benefit the beneficiary outside the United States. In Matter of Koyama, 11 I&N Dec. 424 (Reg. Comm. 1965), the regional commissioner determined that a petition for an H-3 trainee was properly denied because the training program was excessive in length, repetitious, and would consist principally of on-the-job experience.

The petitioner has now provided a more comprehensive outline of the training program but it still appears to be primarily productive employment and on-the-job training. The petitioner asserts that the beneficiary will not engage in productive employment because he is an apprentice. However, this does not explain whether or not the employment in which the beneficiary will engage is productive. Furthermore, the petitioner has provided only a nebulous description of the objective of the proposed training.

The training program appears excessive and repetitious. It also appears to consist primarily of on-the-job training and productive employment. The petitioner has also failed to provide sufficient evidence that the proposed training is not available in the Czech Republic. In view of the foregoing, it is concluded that the petition may not be approved.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 361. The petitioner has not sustained that burden. Accordingly, the decision of the director will not be disturbed.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.