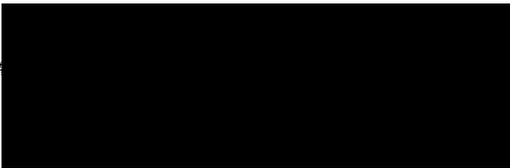




U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

D7



FILE: SRC 00 085 52438 Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER Date: MAY 21 2004

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

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

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:
[Redacted]

identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy

INSTRUCTIONS:

PUBLIC COPY

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.


Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The Director, Texas Service Center, denied the petition for a nonimmigrant visa. The matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The AAO will dismiss the appeal.

The petitioner claims to be a retailer of food and gas, and an exporter of medical equipment. It seeks authorization to employ the beneficiary temporarily in the United States as its president and chief executive officer. The director determined that the petitioner failed to establish that it has a qualifying relationship with a foreign entity, or that the beneficiary would be employed in a managerial or executive capacity.

On appeal, counsel disputes the director's findings and submits a number of documents regarding the petitioner's business progress and financial status. However, all of the submitted documentation is dated after the petition was filed. It is noted that the 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). As such, none of the documentation submitted by the petitioner on appeal is relevant to the petitioner's eligibility for the L-1A visa petition.

The petitioner also requests an additional 30 days in which to submit an additional brief. However, more than three years since that request was made, neither counsel nor the petitioner has submitted any additional evidence or information to support the appeal.

To establish L-1 eligibility under section 101(a)(15)(L) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(L), the petitioner must demonstrate that the beneficiary, within three years preceding the beneficiary's application for admission into the United States, has been employed abroad in a qualifying managerial or executive capacity, or in a capacity involving specialized knowledge, for one continuous year by a qualifying organization and seeks to enter the United States temporarily in order to continue to render his or her services to the same employer or a subsidiary or affiliate thereof in a capacity that is managerial, executive, or involves specialized knowledge.

Regulations at 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(1)(v) state, in pertinent part:

An officer to whom an appeal is taken shall summarily dismiss any appeal when the party concerned fails to identify specifically any erroneous conclusion of law or statement of fact for the appeal.

In visa petition proceedings, the burden of proving eligibility for the benefit sought remains entirely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. Inasmuch as counsel has failed to identify specifically an erroneous conclusion of law or a statement of fact in this proceeding, the petitioner has not sustained that burden. Therefore, the appeal will be summarily dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is summarily dismissed.