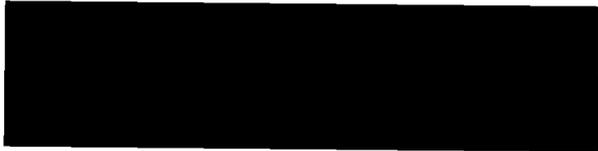


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**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**



D2

Date: **APR 06 2012** Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER FILE:

IN RE: Petitioner:
Beneficiary:

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:

INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All of the documents related to this matter have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Please be advised that any further inquiry that you might have concerning your case must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied by us in reaching our decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. The specific requirements for filing such a request can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. All motions must be submitted to the office that originally decided your case by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$630. Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires that any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank you,

Perry Rhew
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The service center director denied the instant nonimmigrant visa petition, and the matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed as the matter is now moot.

In the Form I-129 visa petition, the petitioner described itself as an “information technology services” firm. To employ the beneficiary in what it designates as a “systems administrator” position, the petitioner endeavors to classify him as a nonimmigrant worker in a specialty occupation 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).

The director denied the petition on May 26, 2010, because he determined that (1) the itinerary submitted is not sufficient; (2) the petitioner failed to submit a valid Labor Condition Application to cover the locations of intended employment; and (3) the proffered position does not qualify as a specialty occupation. On appeal, counsel contended that in light of the substantial evidential record, the petitioner has clearly overcome the burden of proof required to establish eligibility for the approval of the instant petition.

A review of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) records indicates that on February 22, 2011, a date subsequent to the denial of the instant petition, another employer filed a Form I-129 petition seeking nonimmigrant H-1B classification on behalf of the beneficiary. USCIS records further indicate that this other employer’s petition was approved on March 1, 2010.

Because the beneficiary in the instant petition has been approved for H-1B employment with another petitioner, further pursuit of the matter at hand is moot.

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