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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

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FILE: [Redacted]
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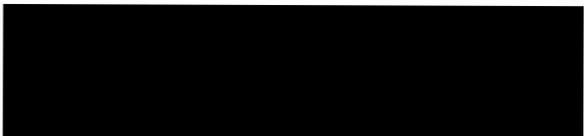
Office: NEBRASKA SERVICE CENTER

Date: AUG 11 2009

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

PETITION: Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker as a Multinational Executive or Manager Pursuant to Section 203(b)(1)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(1)(C)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



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.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. Please refer to 8 C.F.R. § 103.5 for the specific requirements. 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 \$585. Any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required by 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

John F. Grissom
Acting Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The preference visa petition was denied by the Director, Nebraska Service Center. The matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be sustained.

The petitioner is a Michigan corporation that seeks to employ the beneficiary as its general manager. Accordingly, the petitioner endeavors to classify the beneficiary as an employment-based immigrant pursuant to section 203(b)(1)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(1)(C), as a multinational executive or manager.

The director denied the petition based on two independent grounds of ineligibility: 1) the petitioner failed to establish that it has been doing business in the United States; and 2) the petitioner failed to establish that it would employ the beneficiary in a managerial or executive capacity. After reviewing the petitioner's submissions, the AAO finds that neither of the director's findings was warranted. The record contains considerable evidence establishing that the petitioner has been and continues to conduct business in the manner prescribed by regulation. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(j)(2) for a definition of *doing business*. Additionally, the petitioner has provided sufficient documentation to establish the levels of complexity of the U.S. entity's organizational hierarchy and the beneficiary's elevated position and duties within the scheme of this organization.

In summary, the information provided is sufficient to meet the preponderance of the evidence standard with regard to the petitioner's business activity in the United States as well as the beneficiary's employment capacity in the proffered position.

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. The petitioner in the instant case has sustained that burden.

ORDER: The appeal is sustained.