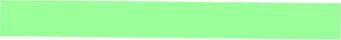


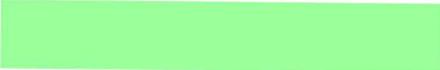


U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

(b)(6)



DATE: **MAR 25 2014** OFFICE: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER 

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:

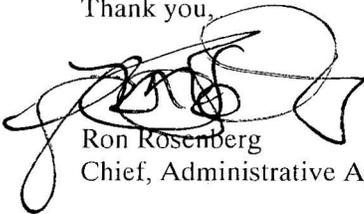
SELF-REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) in your case.

This is a non-precedent decision. The AAO does not announce new constructions of law nor establish agency policy through non-precedent decisions. If you believe the AAO incorrectly applied current law or policy to your case or if you seek to present new facts for consideration, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen, respectively. Any motion must be filed on a Notice of Appeal or Motion (Form I-290B) within 33 days of the date of this decision. **Please review the Form I-290B instructions at <http://www.uscis.gov/forms> for the latest information on fee, filing location, and other requirements. See also 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. Do not file a motion directly with the AAO.**

Thank you,



Ron Rosenberg
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

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

The petitioner submitted a Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129) to the Vermont Service Center. On the Form I-129 visa petition and supporting documents, the petitioner describes itself as biometric software research and development business established in 2002. In order to employ the beneficiary in what it designates as a computer programmer position, the petitioner seeks 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, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b).

The director denied the petition, finding that the petitioner failed to establish eligibility for the benefit sought. On August 19, 2013, the petitioner submitted a Notice of Appeal or Motion (Form I-290B) and checked Box A in Part 2 of the form to indicate that it was filing an appeal and that a brief and/or additional evidence was attached.

The AAO fully reviewed the Form I-290B, and the attached evidence. In the Form I-290B, Part 3, the petitioner acknowledges receipt of the director's decision and indicates that the petitioner made two "administrative errors" in the previously submitted documentation. The petitioner does not identify any error on the part of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(1)(v) states, 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 the instant case, the petitioner has failed to identify specifically any erroneous conclusion of law or a statement of fact as a basis for the appeal and, therefore, the appeal must be summarily dismissed.¹

¹ The AAO also notes that even if the petitioner had specifically identified an erroneous conclusion of law or statement of fact, which it did not, the AAO would nonetheless dismiss the appeal and deny the petition because the petitioner failed to establish eligibility at the time of filing. More specifically, the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(1) the following:

An applicant or petitioner must establish that he or she is eligible for the requested benefit at the time of filing the benefit request and must continue to be eligible through adjudication. Each benefit request must be properly completed and filed with all initial evidence required by applicable regulations and other USCIS instructions.

Furthermore, 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(12) states, in pertinent part, the following:

Effect where evidence submitted in response to a request does not establish eligibility at the time of filing. A benefit request shall be denied where evidence submitted in response to a request for evidence does not establish filing eligibility at the time the benefit request was filed.

As previously stated, the petitioner failed to identify an erroneous conclusion of law or a statement of fact as a basis for the appeal and, therefore, the appeal must be summarily dismissed.²

ORDER: The appeal is summarily dismissed.

USCIS regulations affirmatively require a petitioner to establish eligibility for the benefit it is seeking at the time the petition is filed. *See* 8 C.F.R. 103.2(b)(1). A visa petition may not be approved based on speculation of future eligibility or after the petitioner or beneficiary becomes eligible under a new set of facts. *See Matter of Michelin Tire Corp.*, 17 I&N Dec. 248 (Reg. Comm'r 1978). A petitioner may not make material changes to a petition in an effort to make a deficient petition conform to USCIS requirements. *See Matter of Izummi*, 22 I&N Dec. 169, 176 (Assoc. Comm'r 1998).

² As the petitioner has failed to identify an erroneous conclusion of law or statement of fact as a basis of the appeal, and the appeal will therefore be summarily dismissed, the AAO reserves its determination on any additional issues and deficiencies that it observes in the record of proceeding.