

**Identifying data deleted to  
prevent clearly unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy**

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
20 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Rm. A3042  
Washington, DC 20529



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

**PUBLIC COPY**



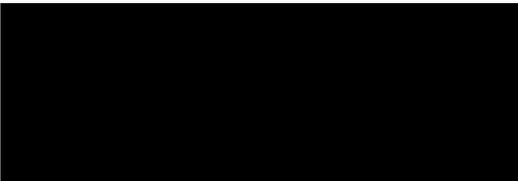
D4

FILE:  Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER Date: **JUN 17 2005**

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)

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.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

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

The petitioner is a thoroughbred horse training facility that seeks to employ the beneficiary as a trainee. The director determined that the petitioner did not establish that the training was unavailable in the beneficiary's home country. The director also found that the training was on behalf of a beneficiary who already possesses substantial training or expertise in the field of proposed training. On appeal, counsel submits a brief and supporting documentation.

Section 101(a)(15)(H)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(iii), provides classification for an alien having a residence in a foreign country, which he or she has no intention of abandoning, who is coming temporarily to the United States as a trainee, other than to receive graduate medical education or training, in a training program that is not designed primarily to provide productive employment.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(7) states, in pertinent part:

(ii) Evidence required for petition involving alien trainee--(A) Conditions. The petitioner is required to demonstrate that:

- (1) The proposed training is not available in the alien's own country;
- (2) 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 regularly employed;
- (3) The beneficiary will not engage in productive employment unless such employment is incidental and necessary to the training; and
- (4) The training will benefit the beneficiary in pursuing a career outside the United States.

(B) Description of training program. Each petition for a trainee must include a statement which:

- (1) Describes the type of training and supervision to be given, and the structure of the training program;
- (2) Sets forth the proportion of time that will be devoted to productive employment;
- (3) Shows the number of hours that will be spent, respectively, in classroom instruction and in on-the-job training;

- (4) Describes the career abroad for which the training will prepare the alien;
  - (5) Indicates the reasons why such training cannot be obtained in the alien's country and why it is necessary for the alien to be trained in the United States; and
  - (6) Indicates the source of any remuneration received by the trainee and any benefit, which will accrue to the petitioner for providing the training.
- (iii) Restrictions on training program for alien trainee. A training program may not be approved which:
- (A) Deals in generalities with no fixed schedule, objectives, or means of evaluation;
  - (B) Is incompatible with the nature of the petitioner's business or enterprise;
  - (C) Is on behalf of a beneficiary who already possesses substantial training and expertise in the proposed field of training;
  - (D) Is in a field in which it is unlikely that the knowledge or skill will be used outside the United States;
  - (E) Will result in productive employment beyond that which is incidental and necessary to the training;
  - (F) Is designed to recruit and train aliens for the ultimate staffing of domestic operations in the United States;
  - (G) Does not establish that the petitioner has the physical plant and sufficiently trained manpower to provide the training specified; or
  - (H) Is designed to extend the total allowable period of practical training previously authorized a nonimmigrant student.

The record of proceeding before the AAO contains: (1) Form I-129; (2) the director's denial letter; and (3) Form I-290B and supporting documentation. The AAO reviewed the record in its entirety before issuing its decision.

Counsel contends on appeal that the director violated 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(8) by failing to request further evidence before denying the petition. The cited regulation requires the director to request additional evidence in instances "where there is no evidence of ineligibility, and initial evidence or eligibility information is missing." *Id.* The director is not required to issue a request for further information in every case. In this case, there was no initial evidence missing, and there was no evidence of ineligibility of record. Thus, the director did not err in failing to issue a request for evidence. The petitioner has the opportunity on appeal to address

any concerns of the director raised in the denial. The petitioner has in fact supplemented the record on appeal, which the AAO has considered.

The director found that the petitioner did not establish that the training was unavailable in the beneficiary's home country.

On appeal, counsel asserts that the director erred by determining that "similar" training would be available in the beneficiary's home country. Counsel states that the regulations do not require establishing that similar training is unavailable, but rather that the proposed training is unavailable. Counsel further states that since the training is specific to the petitioner and its proprietary practices, the training cannot be found in the beneficiary's home country, despite that country's renown for horses. In reviewing the elements of the proposed training, the AAO agrees with counsel that the issue is not whether similar training (i.e., equine management) is available in the beneficiary's home country, but whether the particular training in the petitioner's horse training practices is available. The AAO finds that the record establishes that it is not, and the petitioner has overcome this ground for the director's denial.

The second basis for the director's denial is that the training is on behalf of a beneficiary who already possesses substantial training and expertise in the proposed field of training. The director determined that since the beneficiary had spent a year working with the petitioner in J-1 status, he already has substantial expertise in the field of proposed training. On appeal, the petitioner submits an affidavit describing the elements of its J-1 training as opposed to that involved in the proposed training. The J-1 training is much more basic, and does not go into the detail of equine care included in the proposed training. There is no evidence in the record that the beneficiary has received training specifically like that to be provided in the proposed training. The director's comments on this ground for denial are withdrawn.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. The petitioner has sustained that burden.

**ORDER:** The appeal is sustained. The petition is approved.