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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090



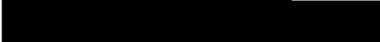
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

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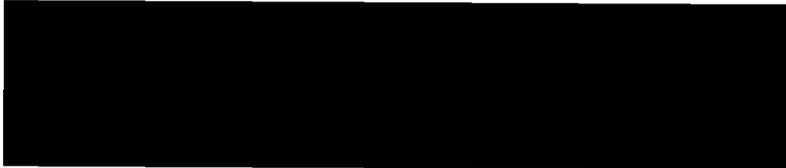
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DATE: **JAN 06 2012** OFFICE: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER FILE: 

IN RE: Petitioner: 
Beneficiary: 

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:



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 Director, Vermont Service Center, denied the nonimmigrant visa petition. The matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be summarily dismissed.

The petitioner filed this nonimmigrant petition seeking to extend the beneficiary's employment as a nonimmigrant intracompany transferee pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(L) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(L). The petitioner, a Florida limited liability company, states that it is engaged in a multi sector business including fashion retail, restaurants, food production, and industrial services. The petitioner claims to be an affiliate of [REDACTED] located in Paris, France. The beneficiary was previously granted L-1A status for a period of three years, from July 2006 to July 2009, and the petitioner now seeks to extend his status so that he may continue to serve in the position of managing member.

On November 5, 2009, the director denied the petition, concluding that the petitioner failed to establish that the beneficiary has been or will be employed in a managerial capacity. In denying the petition, the director found that the beneficiary is not the manager of a function as the only function he appears to perform is that of acquiring/investing in businesses in the United States. The director further found that the beneficiary is not actually managing the function, but is merely acting as the middleman/agent for the overseas office in acquiring U.S. businesses.

On December 7, 2009, counsel for the petitioner submitted the Form I-290B to appeal the denial of the underlying petition. The director declined to treat the appeal as a motion and forwarded the appeal to the AAO for review. Counsel for the petitioner marked the box at part two of the Form I-290B to indicate that a brief and/or additional evidence would be submitted to the AAO within 30 days. As of this date, the appeal brief has not been received by the AAO, thus, the AAO deems the record complete and ready for adjudication.

To establish eligibility for the L-1 nonimmigrant visa classification, the petitioner must meet the criteria outlined in section 101(a)(15)(L) of the Act. Specifically, a qualifying organization must have employed the beneficiary in a qualifying managerial or executive capacity, or in a specialized knowledge capacity, for one continuous year within the three years preceding the beneficiary's application for admission into the United States. In addition, the beneficiary must seek to enter the United States temporarily to continue rendering his or her services to the same employer or a subsidiary or affiliate thereof in a managerial, executive, or specialized knowledge capacity.

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.

On the Form I-290B, counsel simply states, "[t]he extension for L1A visa presented by previous attorney was lacking essential supporting evidence that is now available and that the petitioner wishes to submit for the service's review." Neither counsel nor the petitioner have identified an erroneous conclusion of law or statement of fact on the part of the director as a basis for the appeal, but simply indicate that it will provide additional documentation, which has yet to be submitted.

Inasmuch as the petitioner has not identified specifically an erroneous conclusion of law or statement of fact as a basis for the appeal, the appeal must be summarily dismissed. 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(1)(v).

Additionally, during the course of verifying the validity of the petitioning entity, the AAO reviewed the Florida Department of State Division of Corporations database.¹ The search showed that as of September 24, 2010, the petitioner's active corporate status ceased and the petitioner was shown as "ADMIN DISSOLUTION FOR ANNUAL REPORT." In order to seek employment of the beneficiary as an intracompany transferee, the petitioner must be a United States legal entity that is the same employer as the firm, corporation, or other legal entity that employed the beneficiary abroad or the U.S. petitioner must be a subsidiary or affiliate of that foreign entity. As the petitioner's corporate status is shown as administratively dissolved dating back to September 24, 2010, the petitioner is no longer a legal entity that is qualified to file a nonimmigrant petition in the beneficiary's behalf.

The administrative dissolution of the corporation effectively terminates the employer's business. Where there is no active and legal U.S. entity, no legitimate job offer exists, and the request that a foreign worker be allowed to fill the position offered in the petition has become moot. For this additional reason, the petition cannot be approved.

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. Here, the petitioner has not met that burden.

ORDER: The appeal is summarily dismissed.

¹ Florida Department of State Division of Corporations. Web. 22 Dec. 2011

(A copy of the information found has been incorporated into the record of proceeding.)