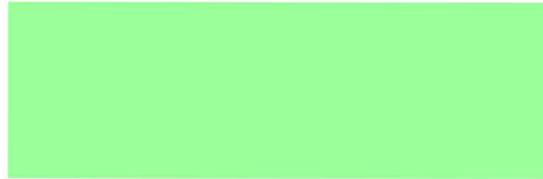
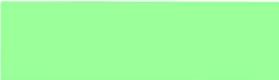
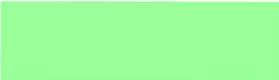




U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

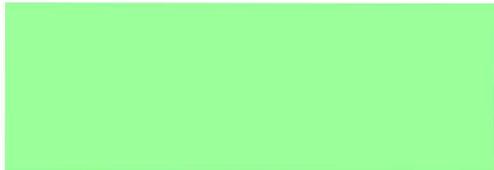
(b)(6)



DATE: **JUN 02 2014** OFFICE: CALIFORNIA 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 (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 Director, California 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 classify the beneficiary as an 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 California corporation, states that it operates an educational program for overseas students to study in the U.S. The petitioner claims to be a subsidiary of [REDACTED], located in Shanghai, China. The petitioner seeks to employ the beneficiary as the CEO of its new office in the United States.

On October 21, 2013, the director denied the petition on four alternative grounds, concluding that the petitioner failed to establish that (1) the beneficiary has been employed for one continuous year by a qualifying organization abroad within the three years preceding the beneficiary's application for admission to the United States; (2) it has secured sufficient physical premises to house the new operation; (3) the U.S. company will support a managerial or executive position within one year of the approval of the petition; and (4) the beneficiary was employed abroad in a position that was managerial, executive, or involved specialized knowledge.

On November 19, 2013, counsel for the petitioner submitted the Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, to appeal the denial of the petition. The director declined to treat the appeal as a motion and forwarded the appeal to the AAO for review. 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. The record indicates that the petitioner did not file a brief or supplemental evidence within the allowed timeframe. The AAO will consider the record complete as presently constituted.

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 for the petitioner states:

USCIS has erred and misconstrued the facts in denying the L-1A application. We will show the petitioner and beneficiary qualify for the L-1A intra-company transfer.

In the present matter, the petitioner has not specifically identified an erroneous conclusion of law or statement of fact on the part of the director as a basis for the appeal. The director's decision includes a thorough discussion of the significant evidentiary deficiencies present in the record. The petitioner has not specifically objected to the director's findings and its brief statement on appeal fails to acknowledge these deficiencies.

Upon review, the AAO agrees with the director's decision and will affirm the denial of the petition. As no erroneous conclusion of law or statement of fact has been specifically identified and as no additional evidence is presented on appeal to overcome the decision of the director, the appeal will be summarily dismissed in accordance with 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(1)(v).

In visa petition proceedings, it is the petitioner's burden to establish eligibility for the immigration benefit sought. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361; *Matter of Otiende*, 26 I&N Dec. 127, 128 (BIA 2013). Here, that burden has not been met.

**ORDER:** The appeal is summarily dismissed.