



U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

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OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
425 Eye Street N.W.
ULLB, 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20536



File: EAC 99 034 50831 Office: Vermont Service Center

Date: FEB 29 2000

IN RE: Petitioner: [REDACTED]
Beneficiary: [REDACTED]

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)

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER: Self-represented

INSTRUCTIONS:

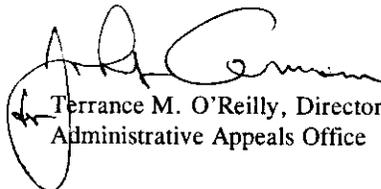
This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS


Terrance M. O'Reilly, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a summer camp and conference facility. It seeks classification of the beneficiary as a property management trainee for an indefinite period. The director determined that the petitioner's training program deals in generalities with no fixed schedule, objectives, or means of evaluation. The director also determined that the petitioner did not establish that the beneficiary will not engage in productive employment. Further, the director determined that the petitioner has not established why it is necessary for the alien to be trained in the United States.

On appeal, the petitioner states that it intends to offer a full-time position to the beneficiary when he completes his training.

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 to 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 beneficiary is being trained in property management. The nontechnical description of the job is as follows: "maintenance of buildings and grounds." The petitioner states that the training program will include a typical 40 hour week, 30 hours of on the job training and 10 hours of individually structured writing and research projects. The training program involves practical training in the use of tools, materials, methods, and the history of American woodworking style and techniques. The beneficiary will also do administrative planning, learn to teach community leadership skills, lead workshops, present lectures, perform and lead volunteers in community chores and contribute to building design and construction of three wall adirondack cabins. The petitioner has not shown that the training program has a fixed schedule, objectives and means of evaluation.

Further, the petitioner states in its letter of June 10, 1999 that the beneficiary is being trained in the field of woodwork, carpentry, metal work and light maintenance. The petitioner has not demonstrated why the beneficiary must be trained in the United States.

The program also consists of 30 hours of on the job training with a salary of \$200 per week. The petitioner has not shown that the beneficiary will not be engaged in productive employment beyond that necessary and incidental to the training. The training program primarily provides productive employment.

This petition cannot be approved for other reasons. The petitioner states that it intends to offer a full-time position to the beneficiary after he completes his training program. Therefore, the program appears to have been designed for the ultimate staffing of the petitioner's domestic operations.

Furthermore, the beneficiary would be working in a position which is in the normal operation of the business and in which citizens and residents are regularly employed.

In nonimmigrant 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 has not met that burden.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.

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