



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 98 148 51836 Office: Vermont Service Center Date: FEB 28 2001

IN RE: Petitioner: [Redacted]
Beneficiary [Redacted]

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)

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



Identification data deleted to prevent clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy

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

Robert P. Wiemann, Acting Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: Approval of the nonimmigrant visa petition was revoked by the director after appropriate notice. The matter is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a computer software development consulting firm which seeks to employ the beneficiary as a programmer analyst for a period of 31 months. The director revoked approval upon receipt of a report from the United States Consulate General, Madras, India which indicated that the beneficiary does not hold a degree in a field related to the duties of the proffered position and that an employment letter provided by the beneficiary appears fraudulent.

On appeal, counsel argues that the proffered position is a specialty occupation and the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of a specialty occupation. Counsel also argues that the consular report is irrelevant because the beneficiary's qualifications for the proffered position have already been established.

Although counsel considers the consular report irrelevant, it is of great significance because it casts doubt on all the petitioner's representations. In cases of this type, considerable weight is given to information provided by consular officers.

Section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), provides in part for nonimmigrant classification to qualified aliens who are coming temporarily to the United States to perform services in a specialty occupation. Section 214(i)(1) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1184(i)(1), defines a "specialty occupation" as an occupation that requires theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, and attainment of a bachelor's or higher degree in the specific specialty (or its equivalent) as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States.

Pursuant to section 214(i)(2) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1184(i)(2), to qualify as an alien coming to perform services in a specialty occupation the beneficiary must hold full state licensure to practice in the occupation, if such licensure is required to practice in the occupation. In addition, the beneficiary must have completed the degree required for the occupation, or have experience in the specialty equivalent to the completion of such degree and recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions relating to the specialty.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(B), the petitioner shall submit the following with an H-1B petition involving a specialty occupation:

1. A certification from the Secretary of Labor that the petitioner has filed a labor condition application with the Secretary,
2. A statement that it will comply with the terms of the labor condition application for the duration of the alien's authorized period of stay, and
3. Evidence that the alien qualifies to perform services in the specialty occupation.

The petitioner has provided a certified labor condition application and a statement that it will comply with the terms of the labor condition application.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(C), to qualify to perform services in a specialty occupation, the alien must meet one of the following criteria:

1. Hold a United States baccalaureate or higher degree required by the specialty occupation from an accredited college or university;
2. Hold a foreign degree determined to be equivalent to a United States baccalaureate or higher degree required by the specialty occupation from an accredited college or university;
3. Hold an unrestricted State license, registration, or certification which authorizes him or her to fully practice the specialty occupation and be immediately engaged in that specialty in the state of intended employment; or
4. Have education, specialized training, and/or progressively responsible experience that is equivalent to completion of a United States baccalaureate or higher degree in the specialty occupation and have recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions directly related to the specialty.

The beneficiary does not hold a baccalaureate degree in a field related to the duties of the proffered position. The beneficiary holds a baccalaureate degree and a master's degree in home science conferred by Indian institutions. The beneficiary did not take any computer courses during his student career. The beneficiary does hold a diploma from a computer course. A credentials evaluation service has determined that the beneficiary's foreign education and training are equivalent to a baccalaureate degree in computer information systems.

This Service uses an independent evaluation of a person's foreign credentials in terms of education in the United States as an advisory opinion only. Where an evaluation is not in accord with previous equivalencies or is in any way questionable, it may be rejected or given less weight. See Matter of SEA, Inc., 18 I&N Dec. 817 (Comm. 1988).

Here, the evaluation of the beneficiary's foreign credentials is based on education. The evaluator has not demonstrated specifically how the evaluation was made nor the basis for making it (including copies of the relevant portions of any research materials used). In addition, there is no evidence of the evaluator's background and experience in performing evaluations of this type. Finally, the petitioner has not provided a sufficient explanation as to the rationale for determining that the computer course taken by the beneficiary is equivalent to a major in computer science. Accordingly, the evaluation is accorded little weight.

The petitioner has not provided sufficient information regarding the nature and duration of the beneficiary's employment experience. The beneficiary is not a member of any organizations whose usual prerequisite for entry is a baccalaureate degree in a specialized field of study. The beneficiary does not hold a state license, registration, or certification which authorizes her to practice a specialty occupation. In view of the foregoing, it is concluded that the petitioner has not demonstrated that the beneficiary qualifies to perform the duties of the proffered position.

The term "specialty occupation" is defined at 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(4)(ii) as:

an occupation which requires theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge in fields of human endeavor including, but not limited to, architecture, engineering, mathematics, physical sciences, social sciences, medicine and health, education, business specialties, accounting, law, theology, and the arts, and which requires the attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A), to qualify as a specialty occupation, the position must meet one of the following criteria:

1. A baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the particular position;
2. The degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations or, in the

alternative, an employer may show that its particular position is so complex or unique that it can be performed only by an individual with a degree;

3. The employer normally requires a degree or its equivalent for the position; or

4. The nature of the specific duties is so specialized and complex that knowledge required to perform the duties is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree.

The duties of the proffered position are described in pertinent part as follows:

Analyzes the communications, informational and programming requirements of clients; planning, developing and designing business programs and computer systems. Designing, programming and implementing software applications and packages customized to meet specific client needs. Reviewing, repairing and modifying software programs to ensure technical accuracy and reliability of programs. Training of clients on the use of software applications and providing trouble shooting and debugging support.

The foregoing description is insufficient to establish that the proffered position is a specialty occupation. The duties are described in an abstract form with no indication as to their actual level of complexity. There is sufficient information to characterize the proffered position as essentially that of computer programming for business purposes with some entry-level analysis functions.

The petitioner has failed to establish that any of the four factors enumerated above are present in this proceeding. The petitioner has not shown that it has, in the past, required the services of individuals with baccalaureate or higher degrees in a specialized area for the proffered position. In addition, the petitioner has not shown that similar firms require the services of such individuals in parallel positions. The petitioner's actual minimum educational requirement appears to be a baccalaureate degree rather than a bachelor's degree in a specific and specialized area.

Counsel has cited several decisions of the Service in support of his assertions. However, counsel has not established the relevance of those decisions to the facts and issues of this proceeding.

Positions in the computer industry are not clearly defined, in part, due to the relative sophistication and fast growth of the industry. Generally, positions in that industry are considered to

fall within several groups: engineers (who may design the actual hardware used in computer systems); systems analysts (who may determine the needs of a process, select equipment, plan processing methods, and prepare specifications for programmers); and programmers (who, in turn, write instructions or programs for technicians).

The Service has found that the positions of systems engineer (and related engineering positions including designer), pure systems analyst, and programmer of computers used for scientific or engineering applications are considered to be within the professions, as contemplated by section 101(a) (32) of the Act. The positions of programmer of computers used for business applications and technician, on the other hand, normally require training commonly gained and widely available outside of college or university studies. They are, therefore, usually not considered to be within the professions. (See the sections of the Department of Labor's Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook), 2000-2001 Edition on electrical and electronics engineers, computer systems analysts, computer programmers, and computer service technicians.)

The Handbook at page 115 indicates that while a baccalaureate degree is usually required, a degree in a specialized area does not appear to be a requirement. The Handbook states:

Employers using computers for scientific and engineering applications prefer college graduates who have degrees in computer or information science, mathematics, engineering or the physical sciences. Graduate degrees are required for some jobs. Employers who use computers for business applications prefer to hire people who have had college courses in management information systems ... and business, and who possess strong programming skills.

The petitioner has not shown why a position not considered a profession should be considered a specialty occupation. Additionally, the petitioner has not established that the proffered position is of such complexity that a baccalaureate degree in a specific specialty, as distinguished from familiarity or a less extensive education, is necessary for the successful completion of its duties. In view of the foregoing, it is concluded that the petitioner has not demonstrated that the proffered position is a specialty occupation within the meaning of regulations.

With respect to counsel's objection to revocation of this petition in view of the approval of similar petitions in the past, this Service is not required to approve applications or petitions where eligibility has not been demonstrated. The record of proceeding, as presently constituted, does not contain a copy of the approved visa petitions and their supporting documents. It is, therefore,

not possible to determine definitively whether they were approved in error or whether the facts and conditions have changed since their approval.

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 not sustained that burden. Accordingly, the decision of the director will not be disturbed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.