



U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

DZ

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



PUBLIC COPY

File: WAC-99-135-51538 Office: California Service Center Date:

IN RE: Petitioner:
Beneficiary:



MAR - 7 2001

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)

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

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

Robert P. Wiemann, Acting Director
Administrative Appeals Office

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

The petitioner is a software development company with four employees and \$600,000 gross annual income. It seeks to employ the beneficiary as a systems analyst for a period of two years. The director determined the petitioner had not established that the beneficiary qualifies to perform services in a specialty occupation.

On appeal, the petitioner's manager/owner argues that the proffered position is a specialty occupation and the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of a specialty occupation.

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 any field of study. A credentials evaluation service found the beneficiary's foreign education equivalent to senior high school graduation and fifteen semester units of undergraduate coursework in computer science. Accordingly, it is concluded that the petitioner has not shown that the beneficiary qualifies to perform the duties of a specialty occupation based upon education alone.

The beneficiary had two years' employment experience at the time the visa petition was filed. Although the petitioner's manager/owner argues that the beneficiary's training with the petitioning entity is equivalent to a university degree, the record contains no independent evaluation in support of such claim. As such, the petitioner has not shown that the beneficiary's experience was experience in a specialty occupation or that it is sufficient to overcome the beneficiary's lack of a college or university education.

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 record contains no evidence that the

beneficiary holds a state license, registration, or certification which authorizes him 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 services in a specialty occupation.

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:

Programming in CMIP for our New Product-Generic Manager

Mapping Procedures-TL1 to CMIP, CMIP to TL1

Working on our GDMO Compiler

Working with CMIP library

Updating Web page

Consulting on CMIP projects/customers

Working with Deriveit Net work Element
Simulator/Lite

The foregoing description is insufficient to establish that the proffered position is a specialty occupation. 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.

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. Employers who use computers for business applications prefer to hire people who have had college courses in 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.

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.