

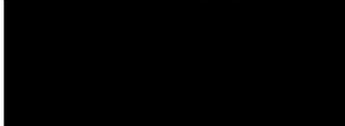


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U.S. Department of Justice

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: LIN-01-247-54124

Office: Nebraska Service Center

Date: OCT 01 2002

IN RE: Petitioner:  
Beneficiary:



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:



**PUBLIC COPY**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that 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 that 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 that 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, 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 manufacturer and marketer of jewelry and gemstones with 3000 employees and a gross annual income of \$9 million. It seeks to employ the beneficiary as a market research analyst for a period of three years. The director determined the petitioner had not established that the proffered position is a specialty occupation.

On appeal, counsel submits a brief.

8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(4)(ii) defines the term "specialty occupation" 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.

The director denied the petition because the duties described by the petitioner appeared to relate to the job of a wholesale sales representative, an occupation that does not require a baccalaureate degree in a specialized area, according to the Department of Labor's (DOL) Occupational Outlook Handbook. The director further found that the petitioner had not demonstrated that a baccalaureate or higher degree is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the particular field, or that the proposed duties are so specialized and complex that such degree is required. On appeal, counsel submits an opinion from an academic expert in rebuttal to the director's findings.

Counsel's additional information submitted on appeal is not persuasive. The Service does not use a title, by itself, when determining whether a particular job qualifies as a specialty occupation. The specific duties of the offered position combined with the nature of the petitioning entity's business operations are factors that the Service considers. In the initial I-129 petition, the petitioner described the duties of the offered position as follows:

As a Market Research Analyst, [the beneficiary] will research market conditions in local, regional or national

area to determine potential sales of products or services. Duties will include: establishing research methodology and designing format for data gathering, such as surveys, opinion polls or questionnaires; examining and analyzing statistical data to forecast future marketing trends; gathering data on competitors and analyzing prices, sales and methods of marketing and distribution; collecting data on customer preferences and buying habits; and preparing reports and graphic illustrations of findings.

The duties described appear to paraphrase some of the responsibilities of a market research analyst as set forth in the Department of Labor's (DOL) Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook). The position, however, does not appear to be primarily that of a market research analyst. Therefore, the Service is not persuaded to classify the position as the specialty occupation of a market research analyst.

The first reason why the Service is not persuaded to classify the offered position as a market research analyst position concerns the particular duties of the offered position compared with the duties of a typical market research analyst position. At page 239 of the Handbook, 2002-2003 edition, the DOL states that "[m]arket, or marketing, research analysts are concerned with the potential sales of a product or service. They gather data on competitors and analyze prices, sales, and methods of marketing and distribution." While the duties described by the petitioner appear to involve some sales analysis, they appear to be primarily those of a marketing manager or a market research manager for reasons that will be discussed herein.

The second reason why the Service is not persuaded to classify the offered position as a market research analyst position relates to the type of industry in which the beneficiary would be employed. Information in the Handbook, at page 240, provides insight into the types of industries in which market research analysts are normally found. According to the DOL:

Private industry provided about 9 out of 10 jobs for salaried workers, particularly economic and marketing research firms, management consulting firms, banks, securities and commodities brokers, and computer and data processing companies.

Although the list of private industry employers is not all inclusive, the DOL's description of a market research analyst's job implies that these types of positions are found within large firms or corporations, such as banks or worldwide pharmaceutical companies.

The record indicates that the petitioner, which is engaged in manufacturing and marketing jewelry and gemstones, employs 3000 persons and has a gross annual income of \$9 million. The business in which the petitioner is engaged is not within the DOL's list of industries that typically require the services of a full-time individual who performs only market research analyst duties. For these reasons, the Service is not persuaded to label the offered position as a market research analyst position.

Although the Service does not agree with the petitioner that the position it is offering is a market research analyst position, the petitioner could, nevertheless, qualify the offered position as a specialty occupation if the petitioner could establish that:

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.

See. 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A).

An analysis of the beneficiary's proposed duties reveals that the job being offered is the job of a marketing manager or a market research manager. According to the Handbook at page 27:

Marketing managers develop the firm's detailed marketing strategy. With the help of subordinates, including *product development managers* and *market research managers*, they determine the demand for products and services offered by the firm and its competitors. In addition, they identify potential markets . . . Marketing managers develop pricing strategy with an eye towards maximizing the firm's share of the market and its profits while ensuring that the firms's customers are satisfied. In collaboration with sales, product development, and other managers, they monitor trends that indicate the need for new products and services and oversee product development.

The beneficiary's proposed job duties, which include "research market conditions in local, regional or national area to determine potential sales of products or services" and "examining and analyzing statistical data to forecast future marketing trends," parallel the job responsibilities of a marketing manager or market research manager. Information in the Handbook does not indicate that either position requires a bachelor's degree in a specific field of study. Rather, most employers prefer a wide-range of educational backgrounds or promote individuals from within companies. Thus, the petitioner has not shown that a bachelor's degree or its equivalent is required for the position being offered to the beneficiary.

Additionally, the petitioner has not provided any evidence that it has, in the past, required the services of individuals with baccalaureate or higher degrees in a specialized area for the offered position. Furthermore, the petitioner has not presented any documentary evidence that businesses similar to the petitioner in their type of operations, number of employees, and amount of gross annual income, require the services of individuals in parallel positions. Finally, the petitioner did not demonstrate that the nature of the beneficiary's proposed duties is so specialized and complex that the knowledge required to perform the duties is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree.

Counsel has provided an opinion letter from an academic expert who states, in part, that "the job duties of a 'marketing research analyst', as submitted in this case, exceed those that could be reasonably expected of most people with only a Bachelor's degree on [sic] marketing." As previously noted, however, the proposed duties described on the I-129 petition appear to merely paraphrase the responsibilities of a market research analyst as set forth in the DOL's Handbook. It is also noted that the beneficiary's job title was originally listed as "Jewelry Merchandising Representative" on the I-129 petition, and was whited out and replaced with "market research analyst." Upon review of the record, "Jewelry Merchandising Representative" or marketing manager/market research manager are more accurate descriptions of the proffered position. In view of the foregoing, the opinion from the academic expert is accorded little weight.

The petitioner has failed to establish that any of the four factors enumerated above are present in this proceeding for the position of a market research manager or marketing manager. Therefore, the director's decision is affirmed.

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.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.