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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

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

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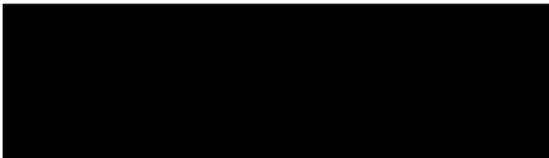
File: EAC-02-027-53627 Office: Vermont Service Center

Date: MAR 19 2003

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)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



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

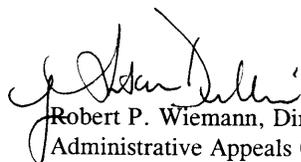
INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office 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 Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (Bureau) 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.


Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the director and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a software solutions and consulting business with one employee and an unspecified gross annual income. It seeks to employ the beneficiary as a programmer analyst for a period of three years. The director determined the petitioner had not established that a specialty occupation position exists for the beneficiary.

On appeal, counsel submits a work order for the beneficiary.

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 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,
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)(2)(i)(F), *Agents as petitioners:*

A United States agent may file a petition in cases involving workers who are traditionally self-employed or workers who use agents to arrange short-term employment on their behalf with numerous employers, and in cases where a foreign employer authorizes the agent to act on

its behalf. A United States agent may be: the actual employer of the beneficiary, the representative of both the employer and the beneficiary, or, a person or entity authorized by the employer to act for, in place of, the employer as its agent. A petition filed by a United States agent is subject to the following conditions;

(1) An agent performing the function of an employer must guarantee the wages and other terms and conditions of employment by contractual agreement with the beneficiary or beneficiaries of the petition. The agent/employer must also provide an itinerary of definite employment and information on any other services planned for the period of time requested.

(2) A person or company in business as an agent may file the H petition involving multiple employers as the representative of both the employers and the beneficiary or beneficiaries if the supporting documentation includes a complete itinerary of services or engagements. The itinerary shall specify the dates of each service or engagement, the names and addresses of the actual employers, and the names and addresses of the establishment, venues, or locations where the services will be performed. In questionable cases, a contract between the employers and the beneficiary or beneficiaries may be required. The burden is on the agent to explain the terms and conditions of the employment and to provide any required documentation.

(3) A foreign employer, who, through a United States agent, files a petition for an H nonimmigrant alien is responsible for complying with all of the employer sanctions provisions of section 274A of the Act and 8 C.F.R. part 274a.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii):

United States employer means a person, firm, corporation, contractor, or other association, or organization in the United States which:

(1) Engages a person to work within the United States;

(2) Has an employer-employee relationship with respect to employees under this part, as indicated by the fact that it may hire, pay, fire, supervise, or otherwise control the work of any such employee; and

(3) Has an Internal Revenue Service Tax identification number.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(2)(i)(B):

A petition which requires services to be performed or training to be received in more than one location must include an itinerary with the dates and locations of the services or training . . .

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iv)(B), an H-1B petition involving a specialty occupation shall be accompanied by:

Copies of any written contracts between the petitioner and beneficiary, or a summary of the terms of the oral agreement under which the beneficiary will be employed, if there is no written contract.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(9)(i), the director shall consider all the evidence submitted *and such other evidence as he or she may independently require to assist his or her adjudication.* (Emphasis added.)

Further, in a Bureau memorandum entitled "Supporting Documentation for H-1B Petitions," dated November 13, 1995, it states as follows:

Requests for contracts should be made only in those cases where the officer can articulate a specific need for such documentation."

The record contains, in part, the following:

* Work Order dated March 1, 2002, issued to the petitioner by Sierra IT, Inc., naming the beneficiary as a consultant;

* Subcontractor Agreement entered into on March 1, 2002, between the petitioner and Sierra IT, Inc., indicating that the consultants "will provide all consulting services, including analysis, specification design, development, testing, documentation, implementation and support as required at the client's site designated by SIT" (Emphasis added);

* Employee Agreement dated October 1, 2001, between the petitioner and the beneficiary.

The record contains a summary of the terms of employment indicating that the petitioner has hired the beneficiary and will pay the beneficiary's salary. Even though counsel argues that such documentation demonstrates that the petitioner and beneficiary share an employer-employee relationship, as with employment agencies as petitioners, the Bureau must examine the ultimate employment of the alien, and determine whether the position

qualifies as a specialty occupation. *Cf. Defensor v. Meissner*, 201 F.3d 384 (5th Cir. 2000). The critical element is not whether the petitioner is an employer or an agent, but whether the position actually requires the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, and the attainment of a bachelor's degree in the specific specialty as the minimum for entry into the occupation as required by the Act.¹ To interpret the regulations any other way would lead to absurd results: if the Bureau was limited to reviewing a petitioner's self-imposed employment requirements, then any alien with a bachelor's degree could be brought into the United States to perform a menial, non-professional, or an otherwise non-specialty occupation, so long as the employer required all such employees to have bachelor's degrees. *See id.* at 388.

In this case, although the record contains a work order from the petitioner's subcontractor, [REDACTED] dated March 1, 2002, for consulting services, nowhere in the record is there any indication as to where the beneficiary will perform the duties of the proffered position. As such, there is no comprehensive description of the beneficiary's proposed duties from an authorized representative of the petitioner's subcontractor's client where the beneficiary will ultimately perform the proposed duties. Without such description, the petitioner has not demonstrated that the proffered position meets the statutory definition of specialty occupation. For this reason, the petition may not be approved.

The petitioner bears the burden of establishing that a specialty occupation position exists for the beneficiary. The director properly requested the above listed contracts. Absent such supporting documentation, the petitioner has not persuasively demonstrated that a specialty occupation exists for the beneficiary, or that it has complied with the terms of the labor condition application. For this additional reason the petition may not be approved.

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.

¹ The court in *Defensor v. Meissner* observed that the four criteria at 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) present certain ambiguities when compared to the statutory definition, and "might also be read as merely an additional requirement that a position must meet, in addition to the statutory and regulatory definition." *Supra* at 387.