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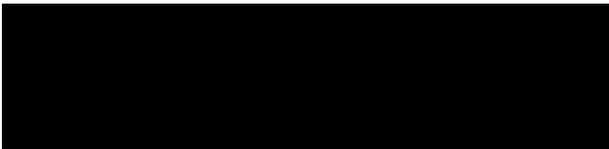
Date: JUN 02 2004

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)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office 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.

Mari Johnson

to Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center. The director's decision was then appealed to the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO). That appeal was dismissed by the AAO. The matter is now before the AAO on a motion to reconsider pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. The motion shall be granted. The previous decision of the AAO will be affirmed.

The petitioner is involved in wholesale and retail trade, and seeks to employ the beneficiary as a branch manager. It endeavors to classify the beneficiary as a nonimmigrant worker in a specialty occupation pursuant to 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). The director denied the petition on the ground that the offered position did not qualify as a specialty occupation. The AAO thereafter dismissed the petitioner's appeal because the offered position did not qualify as a specialty occupation.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R § 103.5 provides in pertinent part that "a motion to reopen must state the new facts to be provided in the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence." "New" facts are those that were not available and could not reasonably have been discovered or presented in the previous proceeding. A motion that does not meet applicable requirements shall be dismissed. 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(4).

A motion to reconsider must: (1) state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions to establish that the decision was based on an incorrect application of law or CIS policy; and (2) establish that the decision was incorrect based on the evidence of record at the time of the initial decision. 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(3).

The motion to reopen is supported by an affidavit, but does not state new facts to be proven in a reopened proceeding. The motion to reopen shall accordingly be dismissed.

The motion to reconsider states the reasons for reconsideration and is supported by citation to case law that counsel deems relevant to the case. It meets the requirements of a motion and a decision will, therefore, be made on the merits of the case.

The AAO denied the petition on the basis that the proffered position was not a specialty occupation. The issue to be discussed in this proceeding is whether the position offered to the beneficiary qualifies as 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 the classification of qualified nonimmigrant aliens who are coming temporarily to the United States to perform services in a specialty occupation.

Section 214(i)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1184(i)(1), defines the term "specialty occupation" as an occupation that requires:

- (A) theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, and

(B) 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.

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

[A]n occupation which requires theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge in field 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.

Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) interprets the term "degree" in the criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) to mean not just any baccalaureate or higher degree, but one in a specific specialty that is directly related to the proffered position.

The record of proceedings before the AAO contains: (1) Form I-129 and supporting documentation; (2) the director's request for additional evidence; (3) the petitioner's response to the director's request; (4) the director's denial letter; (5) the Form I-290B with counsel's brief; (6) the decision of the AAO; and (7) counsel's motion to reopen/reconsider with attachments. The AAO reviewed the record in its entirety before issuing its decision.

The petitioner is seeking the beneficiary's services as a branch manager. Evidence of the beneficiary's duties includes the I-129 petition with attachments and the petitioner's response to the director's request for evidence. According to this evidence the beneficiary would: establish a branch office; identify and confer with customers and suppliers to promote business; coordinate production, import, distribution, warehousing, and sales of RAMZ's goods and services; develop plans for efficient office and personnel management;

review costs and product quality; and maintain and enhance profitable operation of the branch office. The petitioner requires a minimum of a bachelor's degree in business for entry into the offered position.

The AAO routinely consults the Department of Labor's *Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook)* for information about the duties and educational requirements of particular occupations. The duties of the proffered position are varied, but essentially those noted for top executives/general and operations managers. The *Handbook* notes that the formal education and experience of top executives varies as widely as the nature of their responsibilities. Many top executives have a bachelor's or higher degree in business administration or liberal arts. Other executive positions, however, are filled by promoting experienced, lower level managers. Thus, it is possible to obtain a position as a general or operations manager without a college degree by promotion from within the organization based upon performance alone. It is apparent from the *Handbook* that a baccalaureate or higher degree, in a specific specialty, is not the minimum requirement for entry into the offered position. The petitioner has failed to establish the first criterion of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A).

The petitioner does not submit evidence to establish that a degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations, or that it normally requires a degree or its equivalent for the offered position. The petitioner did state in its affidavit supporting the motion to reopen/reconsider that it required its branch managers to hold a bachelor's degree in business management, or a bachelor's degree plus extensive management experience. The petitioner did not, however, submit documentary evidence in support of that assertion. As such, the petitioner has failed to establish the criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2) or (3).

Finally, the duties of the offered position are routine for top executives/general and operations managers. They are not so complex or unique that they can only be performed by an individual with a degree in a specific specialty. Nor are they so specialized and complex that knowledge required to perform them is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty. The petitioner has failed to satisfy the referenced criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2) or (4).

Further, counsel's assertions regarding the Dictionary of Occupational Titles' SVP rating for the offered position are also unpersuasive. An SVP rating is meant to indicate only the total number of years of vocational preparation required for a particular position. The SVP classification does not describe how those years are to be divided among training, formal education, and experience, nor does it specify the particular type of degree, if any, that a position would require.

The petitioner's motion to reconsider provides no basis for reconsidering the AAO's prior decision. The petitioner has failed to demonstrate that the decision was based on an incorrect application of law or CIS policy, or that the decision was incorrect based on the evidence of record at the time of the initial decision. 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(3).

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. That burden has not been sustained. The AAO's prior decision shall accordingly be affirmed.

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ORDER: The petitioner's motion is denied. The AAO's prior decision dated March 12, 2003 is affirmed.