



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

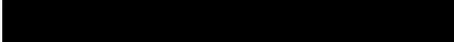
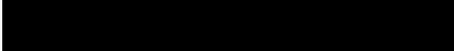
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FILE: WAC 03 240 51022 Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: **OCT 17 2005**

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.



Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

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

The petitioner is a distributor of dietary supplements and seeks to employ the beneficiary as a customer service supervisor. The petitioner 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 because the position did not qualify as a specialty occupation. On appeal, counsel submits a brief asserting that the proffered position is a specialty occupation.

The issue to be discussed in this proceeding is whether the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation.

Section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of 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 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 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 are 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 proceeding before the AAO contains: (1) the 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; and (5) the Form I-290B with supporting documentation. The AAO reviewed the record in its entirety before issuing its decision.

The petitioner is seeking the beneficiary’s services as its customer service supervisor. Evidence of the beneficiary’s duties includes the Form I-129 petition with attachment and the petitioner’s response to the director’s request for evidence. According to this evidence the beneficiary would:

- Review and analyze product composition, effect and benefit;
- Prepare a products brochure highlighting the nature of the petitioner’s products, their benefits and intended users;
- Research articles and publications in related subjects;
- Monitor scientific discoveries and research reports related to products marketed by the company;
- Coordinate, study and evaluate company products;
- Respond to inquiries, comments or complaints by consumers;
- Conduct training sessions to educate distributors and end-users;
- Recommend procedures and guidelines on storage and distribution to avoid adverse effect on company products;
- Prepare summary reports for management in formulating and/or enhancing product development, marketing and distribution; and
- Supervise the staff in achieving stated goals.

The petitioner requires a minimum of a bachelor's degree with a major or emphasis in biological science, physical science and management for entry into the proffered position.

Upon review of the record, the petitioner has failed to establish that a baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the offered position, or that a degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations, as asserted by counsel. Factors often considered by CIS when determining these criteria include: whether the Department of Labor's *Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook)* reports that the industry requires a degree; whether an industry professional association has made a degree a minimum entry requirement; and whether letters or affidavits from firms or individuals in the industry attest that such firms "routinely employ and recruit only degreed individuals." *Shanti, Inc. v. Reno*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 1151, 1165 (D. Minn. 1999) (quoting *Hird/Blaker Corp. v. Sava*, 712 F. Supp. 1095, 1102 (S.D.N.Y. 1989)).

The AAO routinely consults the *Handbook* for information about the duties and educational requirements of particular occupations. The duties of the proffered position are varied and include duties normally performed by general/operations managers, with some additional marketing responsibilities. General/operations managers plan, direct, or coordinate the operations of companies or public and private sector organizations. They formulate policies, manage daily operations, and plan the use of materials and human resources. The petitioner would also prepare product brochures and news letters, and perform other tasks marketing the petitioner's products. The petitioner has not met any of the above requirements to qualify the offered position as a specialty occupation. The proffered position requires general managerial skills, and those skills do not arise from any particular specialty. Indeed, many management or top executive positions are filled by promoting experienced, lower level managers from within an organization. Other top executives/managers hold degrees in business administration or a liberal arts degree. A college degree in a specific specialty is not a minimum requirement for entry into the field of management. Likewise, the duties of marketing managers do not require a degree in a specific specialty. The *Handbook* states that degrees in a wide range of educational disciplines prepare individuals for marketing management positions. Again, many employers prefer managers with experience and a broad liberal arts background. A degree in a wide range of disciplines will suffice for positions that do require a college education. The petitioner has, therefore, failed to establish the criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(1).

The petitioner asserts that a degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations, and in support of this assertion submits a copy of job listings from an Internet web cite. Those listings, however, are not from companies similar to that of the petitioner, and do not advertise positions similar to that of the proffered position. Further, the jobs advertised are in the field of nutrition/diet and the majority require degrees in nutrition or a closely related field. The advertisements presented are of little evidentiary value and the petitioner has failed to establish the referenced criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2).

The petitioner states that it normally requires a degree for entry into the offered position. The petitioner has not, however, provided evidence in support of that assertion. Simply going on the record without supporting documentary evidence is not sufficient for purposes of meeting the burden of proof in these proceedings. *Matter of Soffici*, 22 I&N Dec. 158, 165 (Comm. 1998) (citing *Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972)). Further, CIS 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 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000). The critical element is not the title of the position or an employer's self-imposed standards, but whether the position actually requires the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, and the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree in the specific specialty as the minimum for entry into the occupation as required by the Act.<sup>1</sup> To interpret the regulations any other way would lead to absurd results: if CIS were 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 menial, non-professional, or an otherwise non-specialty occupation, so long as the employer required all such employees to have baccalaureate or higher degrees. *See id* at 388. The petitioner has failed to establish the criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(3).

The petitioner has not established that the duties of the proffered position are so complex or unique that they can be performed only by an individual with a degree in a specific specialty, or that they are so specialized or complex that knowledge required to perform them is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty. The duties of the position are those that would be routinely performed by general or operations managers in the petitioner's industry, with some additional marketing responsibilities, and are routinely performed both by individuals with less than a baccalaureate level education, and those who hold degrees in a wide range of educational disciplines. The petitioner states that the beneficiary would be required to run tests and analysis on new and current products to ensure product quality and handling. On appeal, the petitioner indicates for the first time that the beneficiary would be required to operate such machines as: a High Performance Liquid Chromatography; an Infrared Spectrophotometer; a Gas Chromatography; and a UV-vis Spectrophotometer. The petitioner may not materially alter a job description or offer a new position to the beneficiary in order to make a deficient petition conform to CIS requirements. *See Matter of Izummi*, 22 I&N Dec. 169, 176 (Assoc. Comm. 1998). A visa petition may not be approved at a future date after the petitioner or beneficiary becomes eligible under a new set of facts. *Matter of Michelin Tire Corp.*, 17 I&N Dec. 248 (Reg. Comm. 1978). The petitioner is a distributor of dietary supplements, not a manufacturer of these products, and it has not established that it has a laboratory, the above listed machinery, or a program for performing product testing and analysis. The petitioner has not established the referenced criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2) or (4).

The petitioner has failed to establish that the offered position meets any of the criteria listed at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A). Accordingly, the AAO shall not disturb the director's denial of the petition.

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 and the appeal shall accordingly be dismissed.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed. The petition is denied.

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<sup>1</sup> 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." *See id.* at 387.