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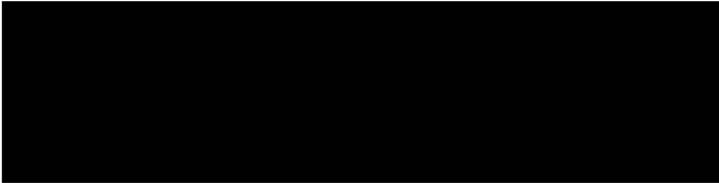
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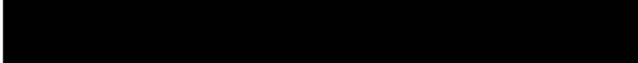


U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

D2



FILE: WAC 07 138 53014 Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: **FEB 02 2009**

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.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. Please refer to 8 C.F.R. § 103.5 for the specific requirements. All motions must be submitted to the office that originally decided your case by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$585. Any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen, as required by 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i).


John F. Grissom, Acting Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The Director, California Service Center, 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 operates a kitchen cabinet and marble store.¹ It seeks to hire the beneficiary as marketing analyst. The director denied the petition based on her determination that the petitioner had failed to establish that its proffered position was a specialty occupation.

The record of proceeding before the AAO contains: (1) Form I-129 and supporting documentation; (2) the director's request for evidence; (3) counsel's response to the director's request for evidence; (3) the director's denial letter; and (4) Form I-290B, with counsel's brief and new and previously submitted documentation. The AAO reviewed the record in its entirety before reaching its decision.

The issue before the AAO is whether the petitioner's proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation. To meet its burden of proof in this regard, a petitioner must establish that the job it is offering to the beneficiary meets the following statutory and regulatory requirements.

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 one 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:

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

¹ It should be noted that, according to California state corporate records, the petitioner's status in California has been "dissolved." Therefore, since the petitioner has voluntarily elected to wind-up its operations and has completely dissolved its business as a corporation, the company no longer exists and can no longer be considered a legal entity in the United States. As this clearly renders the petitioner ineligible for the classification sought, the petition could not be approved for this additional reason, even if the issues raised on appeal were overcome.

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.

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) interprets the term “degree” in the above criteria to mean not just any baccalaureate or higher degree, but one in a specific specialty that is directly related to the proffered position.

To determine whether a particular job qualifies as a specialty occupation, USCIS does not simply rely on a position’s title. The specific duties of the proffered position, combined with the nature of the petitioning entity’s business operations, are factors to be considered. USCIS 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 the title of the position nor 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.

The petitioner states that it is seeking the beneficiary’s services as a marketing analyst. Evidence of the beneficiary’s duties includes: the Form I-129; an April 1, 2007 letter of support from the petitioner; and counsel’s April 26, 2007 response to the director’s request for evidence, which included a detailed discussion of the beneficiary’s proposed duties and the petitioner’s business plan.

At the time of filing, the petitioner stated that the beneficiary would be required to:

- Collect, examine and analyze data, design research methodology and analytical models for the study of current kitchen cabinet, marble and stone market trends in North[ern] California;

Generate periodical reports for management's decision-making, such as feasibility study, price and sales analysis, market condition analysis, competitor evaluation, and customer preference study;

- Apply research information to develop and implement short-term and long-term marketing and promotion policies, methods, and strategies;
- Collect data on customer feedback; handle inquiries from customers, and perform other related job duties as assigned.

To make its determination whether the employment just described qualifies as a specialty occupation, the AAO turns to the criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(1) and (2): a baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent is the normal minimum requirement for entry into the particular position; and a degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations or a particular position is so complex or unique that it can be performed only by an individual with a degree. Factors considered by the AAO when determining these criteria include: whether the Department of Labor's *Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook)*, on which the AAO routinely relies for the educational requirements of particular occupations, reports the industry requires a degree; whether the industry's 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." See *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)).

In his denial, the director, relying on the 2004-2005 edition of the DOL *Handbook*, concluded both that the duties of the proffered position were not those of a marketing research analyst and that the record failed to establish that the petitioner's business was of the type or complexity and scope to require a market research analyst. The AAO concurs with both findings. The AAO notes that on appeal, the petitioner contends that by virtue of its multiple stores in Northern California and its attendance at international trade shows, it possesses the organizational complexity to require the full-time services of a marketing analyst. However, the evidence in the record, including the petitioner's Form 1120, U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return for 2006, indicates that it generates minimal revenue and is operating merely within a neighborhood or part of a metropolitan area (namely, the San Francisco bay area).

In reaching its own conclusions regarding the nature of the proffered position, the AAO has reviewed the discussion of market or marketing research analysts, as described at pages 173-174 of the *Handbook*. It has taken particular note of the following section of that discussion:

[M]arket research analysts devise methods and procedures for obtaining the data they need. They often design telephone, mail, or Internet surveys to assess consumer preferences. Some surveys are conducted as personal interviews by going door-to-door, leading focus group discussions, or setting up booths in public places such as shopping malls. Trained interviewers, under the market research analyst's direction, usually conduct the surveys.

After compiling the data, market research analysts evaluate them and make recommendations to their client or employer based upon their findings. They provide a company's management with information needed to make decisions on the promotion, distribution, design, and pricing of products or services. The information may also be used to determine the advisability of adding new lines of merchandise, opening new branches, or otherwise diversifying the company's operations. Market research analysts might also develop advertising brochures and commercials, sales plans, and product promotions such as rebates and giveaways.

The AAO finds that it is market research analysts' work in the design, development and supervision of original market research that sets this occupation apart from what might otherwise be characterized as marketing or sales manager positions, employment that also requires the incumbents to perform marketing research as they seek to identify and expand business opportunities for their employers. Although the petitioner indicated that the beneficiary would be heavily involved in research related to expanding its business – the analysis of its sales and marketing records, the compilation of research on its competitors, the compilation of market data and the survey of customer buying habits – the beneficiary's market research responsibilities do not make her a marketing research analyst. The issue is not whether the proffered position requires the beneficiary to do market research, which it does, but whether it is that of a marketing research analyst and whether it requires the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge that can only be obtained through a master's degree in business administration, marketing, statistics, communications, or other related field. (*Handbook* at page 174). As the petitioner does not indicate that the proffered position would require the beneficiary to design and conduct the type of original market research performed by market research analysts, the proffered position is not that of a marketing research analyst.

Instead, like the director, the AAO finds the proffered position's duties to be more closely related to the work of marketing managers, who also use marketing research and financial analysis to develop

business strategies. As discussed within the occupation of advertising, marketing, promotions, public relations and sales managers at pages 23-24 of the *Handbook*:

The objective of any firm is to market and sell its products or services profitably Advertising, marketing, promotions, public relations, and sales managers coordinate the market research, marketing strategy, sales, advertising, promotion, pricing, product development, and public relations activities.

* * *

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 firm'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. Marketing managers work with advertising and promotion managers to promote the firm's products and services and to attract potential users

Having found the duties of the proffered position to be those of a marketing manager, the AAO now turns to the *Handbook* at pages 24-25, for its discussion of the educational requirements imposed on individuals who seek employment within this profession:

A wide range of educational backgrounds is suitable for entry into advertising, marketing, promotions, public relations, and sales managerial jobs, but many employers prefer those with experience in related occupations plus a broad liberal arts background

For marketing, sales, and promotions management positions, some employers prefer a bachelor's or master's degree in business administration with an emphasis on marketing. Courses in business law, economics, accounting, finance, mathematics, and statistics are advantageous

Most advertising, marketing, promotions, public relations, and sales management positions are filled by promoting experienced staff or related professional personnel.

For example, many managers are former sales representatives, purchasing agents, buyers, or product, advertising, promotions, or public relations specialists

As the *Handbook* indicates no specific degree requirement for employment as a marketing manager, the AAO concludes that the performance of the proffered position's duties does not require the beneficiary to hold a baccalaureate or higher degree in a related field. Accordingly, the AAO finds that the petitioner failed to establish its proffered position is a specialty occupation under the requirements of the first criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A).

The AAO now turns to a consideration of whether the proffered position may qualify as a specialty occupation under either of the prongs of the second criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4) – the degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations or the position is so complex or unique that it can only be performed by a degreed individual – as, without a reliable job description, it cannot establish either that the proffered position is parallel to other degreed employment or that its tasks make it particularly complex or unique. To establish its degree requirement as an industry norm, the petitioner has submitted five Internet job advertisements published on the website “craigslist.com,” and two newspaper job advertisements published in the *San Francisco Chronicle* for employment related to market research analysis.

The AAO notes that the advertisements submitted pertain specifically to positions relating to market research analysis, and not to the beneficiary's proffered position which, as discussed above, is more akin to that of a marketing or sales manager. Additionally, of the seven job announcements submitted by the petitioner in response to the director's request for evidence, none appear to come from businesses that are similar to the petitioner, a kitchen cabinet and marble retailer. Specifically, the job announcements pertain to positions related to market research analysis in the following industries: food service, internet technology, financial, and telecommunications. Accordingly, they fail to satisfy the second criterion's condition that a petitioner establish its degree requirement is common in parallel positions among similar organizations. As a result, even if the positions they describe were to be found to parallel the proffered position, these advertisements could not establish the proffered position as a specialty occupation as they do not satisfy the second criterion's requirement that the degree requirement be established among organizations similar to the petitioner.

Further, the AAO also concludes that the record before it does not establish that the position qualifies as a specialty occupation under the second prong at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2) – the position is so complex or unique that it can be performed only by an individual with a degree. It finds no evidence in the record that would support such a finding. Accordingly, the petitioner cannot establish its position as a specialty occupation under either prong of the second criterion.

The AAO next considers the criteria at 8 C.F.R. §§ 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(3) and (4): the employer normally requires a degree or its equivalent for the position; and 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.

To determine a petitioner's ability to meet the third criterion, USCIS often reviews the position's employment history, including the names and dates of employment of those employees with degrees who previously held the position, as well as the petitioner's hiring practices with regard to similar positions. In response to the director's request for evidence, counsel for the petitioner asserted that since the petitioner is a newly-established company, there is no past employment history for marketing analysts which can be used for comparison purposes. Accordingly, the petitioner cannot establish the proffered position as a specialty occupation under the third criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A). The petitioner's degree requirement for the proffered position is not evidence of its normal hiring practices.

The fourth criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) requires a petitioner to establish that the nature of its position's duties is so specialized and complex that the knowledge required to perform them is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree. The petitioner has asserted that the duties of its proffered position would require the beneficiary to collect, examine, and analyze data to determine market trends, particularly in Northern California. Such knowledge, it contends, comes only from a baccalaureate degree in economics or business administration or a closely related field. The AAO does not agree.

Upon review of the duties of the proffered position, the AAO has concluded that the position is most closely aligned to that of a marketing manager. It does not find these duties, as described by the petitioner, to reflect a higher degree of knowledge and skill than would normally be required of marketing managers whose business responsibilities require them to survey and analyze industry trends and consumer behavior. Nor do they represent an amalgam of jobs that would require the beneficiary to possess skills and qualifications beyond those of a marketing manager. The AAO, therefore, concludes that the proffered position has not been established as a specialty occupation under the requirements at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(4).

For the reasons related in the preceding discussion, the petitioner has failed to establish that the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation under the requirements 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.

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