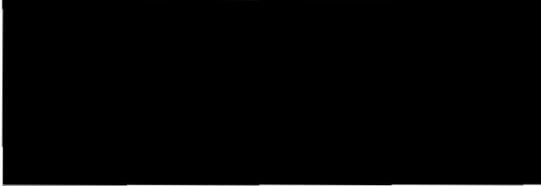


identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

PUBLIC COPY



D1

FILE: WAC 07 130 52659 Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: **NOV 10 2008**

IN RE: Petitioner: [Redacted]
Beneficiary: [Redacted]

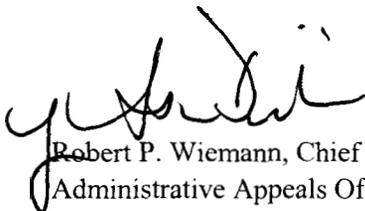
PETITION: Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker Pursuant to Section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

SELF-REPRESENTED

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, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The director of the 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 is a software services business that seeks to employ the beneficiary as a computer programmer. The petitioner, therefore, 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, determining that the petitioner had not established that it qualifies as a U.S. employer or agent, that the proffered position is a specialty occupation, or that its labor condition application (LCA) is valid.

The record of proceeding before the AAO contains: (1) the Form I-129 and supporting documentation; (2) the director's request for evidence (RFE); (3) the petitioner's response to the RFE; (4) the director's denial letter; and (5) the Form I-290B, with the petitioner's brief. The AAO reviewed the record in its entirety before reaching its decision.

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.

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

Specialty occupation means an 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 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.

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.

In a letter dated April 1, 2007, the petitioner's president described the proposed computer programmer duties and time allocations as follows:

- Requirement Analysis (20%);
- Function Design (25%);
- Software Development (30%);
- Software Testing (10%); and
- Software Implementation (15%).

The record also includes a certified LCA submitted at the time of filing, listing the beneficiary's work location in Hoffman Estates, Illinois as a computer programmer.

In an RFE, the director requested additional information from the petitioner, including an itinerary for the beneficiary, copies of contracts between the petitioner and its clients for whom the beneficiary would be performing services, along with any statements of work/work orders, and/or service agreements for the beneficiary.

In response to the RFE, the petitioner's "Vice President (HR & Systems)" stated, in part, as follows:

[A]t the time of applying for the [H-1B visa], neither us [sic] nor the client can name and commit for the services of a specific individual, however qualified he/she might be, to carry out the client's needs. Our business situation is that, at any given time, we have proposals being considered by prospective clients for our software services . . . and these are added to, on a continuing basis, by active marketing, and at any time, we have more demand than can be filled by our own resources.

As supporting documentation, the petitioner submitted the following: the petitioner's income tax return for 2006 and a list of its employees; the petitioner's website information and its "Executive Overview of Business"; the petitioner's recent proposals for software-related services, purchase orders, and client agreements/contracts; the petitioner's job postings; and a February 28, 2007 employment contract between the petitioner and the beneficiary.

On appeal, the petitioner's president states, in part, as follows:

The intended period of the beneficiary's employment is almost three years. It will be appreciated that just as we, and our clients, are unable to name a specific person to provide the required services, it is not feasible to predict with any certainty where the beneficiary may be working in times to come. We have specified Hoffman Estates as one of the possibilities, and have added other names, depending on our past experience of work assignments. As and when an assignment comes up, we will get a new LCA certified ahead of time.

Preliminarily, the AAO finds that the evidence of record is sufficient to establish that the petitioner will act as the beneficiary's employer in that it will hire, pay, fire, supervise, or otherwise control the work of the beneficiary as set out in the petitioner's February 28, 2007 employment contract and April 1, 2007 letter.¹ See 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii). Accordingly, the AAO withdraws the director's contrary finding.

The Aytes memorandum cited at footnote 1 indicates that the director has the discretion to request that the employer who will employ the beneficiary in multiple locations submit an itinerary. Upon review, the director properly exercised her discretion to request additional information regarding the beneficiary's ultimate employment, as, according to the information in the petitioner's April 1, 2007 letter, the beneficiary will be assigned to an in-house project or at the site of any of the petitioner's customers. Moreover, the evidence contained in the record at the time the petition was filed did not establish that the petitioner had three years of work for the beneficiary to perform.² The AAO concludes that, although the petitioner will act as the beneficiary's employer, the evidence of record establishes that the petitioner is an employment contractor.

¹ See also Memorandum from Michael L. Aytes, Assistant Commissioner, INS Office of Adjudications, *Interpretation of the Term "Itinerary" Found in 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(2)(i)(B) as it Relates to the H-1B Nonimmigrant Classification*, HQ 70/6.2.8 (December 29, 1995).

² As noted by Assistant Commissioner Aytes in the cited 1995 memorandum, "[t]he purpose of this particular regulation is to [e]nsure that alien beneficiaries accorded H status have an actual job offer and are not coming to the United States for speculative employment."

Pursuant to the language at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(2)(i)(B), employers must submit an itinerary with the dates and locations of employment in such situations. While the Aytes memorandum cited at footnote 1 broadly interprets the term "itinerary," it provides CIS the discretion to require that the petitioner submit the dates and locations of the proposed employment.

The AAO acknowledges the petitioner's statement that the beneficiary will be assigned to one of its clients upon arrival in the U.S. The record, however, does not contain a purchase order for the beneficiary. Nor does the record specify the location of the beneficiary's assignment or contain a comprehensive description of the proposed duties from the petitioner's end-client to whom the beneficiary will be assigned. The AAO agrees with the director that the record does not support a finding that the petitioner has provided evidence of the conditions and scope of the proposed duties and the proffered position, and that the petitioner will employ the beneficiary in a specialty occupation for the requested period. Going on 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 Dec. 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972)).

Each petitioner must detail its expectations of the proffered position and must provide evidence of what the duties of the proffered position entail on a daily basis. In circumstances where the beneficiary will provide services to a third party, the third party must also provide details of its expectations of the position. Such descriptions must correspond to the needs of the petitioner and/or the third party and be substantiated by documentary evidence. To allow otherwise would require acceptance of any petitioner's generic description to establish that its proffered position is a specialty occupation. CIS must rely on a detailed, comprehensive description demonstrating what the petitioner expects from the beneficiary in relation to its business, what the third party contractor expects from the beneficiary in relation to its business, and what the proffered position actually requires, in order to analyze and determine whether the duties of the position require a baccalaureate degree in a specialty.

In this matter, the petitioner does not provide substantive evidence that the duties of the proffered position incorporate the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge that requires the 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. Only a detailed job description from the entity that requires the alien's services will suffice to meet the burden of proof in these proceedings. *See Defensor v. Meissner*, 201 F. 3d 384 (5th Cir. 2000). The petitioner did not submit the evidence requested by the director pertaining to contracts, statements of work, work orders, and/or service agreements between the petitioner and its clients for whom the beneficiary would be performing services, along with any statements of work, work orders, or service agreements for the beneficiary. Although the petitioner asserts on appeal that the beneficiary will be assigned to one of its clients upon arrival in the U.S., the petitioner is not relieved of its regulatory obligation to provide an itinerary of services or engagements as an employment contractor on an H-1B petition. Again, the record does not contain a purchase order for the beneficiary or a comprehensive description of the proposed duties from the end-client for whom the beneficiary will provide such services. As the petitioner has not submitted a credible itinerary, it has not established that it had three years' worth of H-1B level work for the beneficiary to perform when the petition was filed. Accordingly, the petitioner has not established that the beneficiary will be employed in a specialty occupation.

The AAO observes that the Department of Labor's *Occupational Outlook Handbook* reports that there are many training paths available for programmers and that although bachelor's degrees are commonly required, certain jobs may require only a two-year degree or certificate; that most employers prefer to hire persons who have at least a bachelor's degree and broad knowledge of a variety of computer systems and technologies for positions of computer software engineer; and that there is no universally accepted way to prepare for a job as a systems analyst, although most employers place a premium on some formal college education. The general overview of the beneficiary's computer programmer duties is insufficient to determine whether the duties of the proffered position could be performed by an individual with a two-year degree or certificate or could only be performed by an individual with a four-year degree in a computer-related field. As the position's duties remain unclear, the record does not establish the proffered position as a specialty occupation under 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(iii)(A)(I).

In that the actual duties of the beneficiary remain unclear, the petitioner does not meet the requirements of the three remaining alternate criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A). Without a job description detailing the specific duties from the entity for whom the beneficiary will perform services, the petitioner may not establish the position's duties as parallel to any degreed positions within similar organizations in its industry or distinguish the position as more complex or unique than similar, but non-degreed, employment, as required by alternate prongs of the second criterion. Absent a descriptive listing of the programmer duties the beneficiary would perform for the particular clients to which assigned, the petitioner cannot establish that it previously employed degreed individuals to perform such duties, as required by the third criterion. Neither can the petitioner satisfy the requirements of the fourth criterion by distinguishing the proffered position based on the specialization and complexity of its duties. Absent a detailed description of the substantive work that the beneficiary would perform for the particular clients to which assigned, the record fails to establish the level of specialization and complexity required by this criterion.

Upon review of the totality of the record, the record fails to reveal sufficient evidence that the offered position requires a bachelor's degree, or its equivalent, in a specific discipline. Accordingly, it is concluded that the petitioner has not demonstrated that the offered position is a specialty occupation within the meaning of the regulations or that the beneficiary is coming to the United States to perform services in a specialty occupation as required by the statute at section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Act; 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b).

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 director also found that, without contracts and work orders from the ultimate end-client for whom the beneficiary will provide his services, the location of the beneficiary's employment site is unclear, and thus the petitioner has not demonstrated compliance with the certified LCA. As discussed above, the record does not identify the end-client to whom the beneficiary will be assigned. As the ultimate worksite is unclear, it has not been shown that the work would be covered by the location on the certified LCA. 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.

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