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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090



**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

D2

[Redacted]

FILE:

[Redacted]

Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date:

DEC 06 2010

IN RE:

Petitioner:

[Redacted]

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:

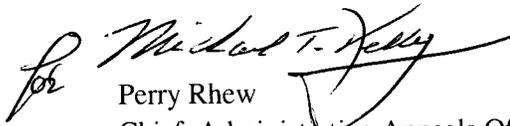
[Redacted]

INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All of the documents related to this matter have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Please be advised that any further inquiry that you might have concerning your case must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied by us in reaching our decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. The specific requirements for filing such a request can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. 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 \$630. Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires that any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank you,


for

Perry Rhew
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The director of the 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 is a public school system with approximately 500 employees. It seeks to employ the beneficiary as an elementary teacher 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, concluding that the petitioner failed to establish its claim that the beneficiary qualifies for an exemption to the H-1B numerical cap because of the petitioner's affiliation with an institution of higher education.

On appeal, counsel argues that the petitioner is affiliated with the University of Louisiana at Lafayette.

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

The primary issue in this matter is whether the beneficiary qualifies for an exemption from the Fiscal Year 2008 (FY08) H-1B cap pursuant to section 214(g)(5)(A) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1184(g)(5)(A).

In general, H-1B visas are numerically capped by statute. Pursuant to section 214(g)(1)(A) of the Act, the total number of H-1B visas issued per fiscal year may not exceed 65,000. On April 3, 2007, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) issued a notice that it had received sufficient numbers of H-1B petitions to reach the H-1B cap for FY08, which covers employment dates starting on October 1, 2007 through September 30, 2008.

The petitioner filed the Form I-129 on March 28, 2008 and requested a starting employment date of June 15, 2008. Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(ii), any non-cap exempt petition filed on or after April 4, 2007 and requesting a start date during FY08 must be rejected. However, because the petitioner indicated on the Form I-129 that it is a nonprofit organization or entity related to or affiliated with an institution of higher education, and thus exempt from the FY08 H-1B cap pursuant to section 214(g)(5) of the Act, the petition was not rejected by the director when it was initially received by the service center. On August 28, 2008, the director denied the petition.

Upon review, the petitioner has not established that it is exempt from the FY08 H-1B cap pursuant to section 214(g)(5) of the Act.

I. Law

Section 214(g)(5)(A) of the Act, as modified by the American Competitiveness in the Twenty-first Century Act (AC21), Pub. L. No. 106-313 (October 17, 2000), states, in relevant part, that the H-1B cap shall not apply to any nonimmigrant alien issued a visa or otherwise provided status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Act who “is employed (or has received an offer of employment) at an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a))), or a related or affiliated nonprofit entity”

For purposes of H-1B cap exemption for an institution of higher education, or a related or affiliated nonprofit entity, the H-1B regulations adopt the definition of institution of higher education set forth in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965. Section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, (Pub. Law 89-329), 20 U.S.C. § 1001(a), defines an institution of higher education as an educational institution in any state that:

- (1) admits as regular students only persons having a certificate of graduation from a school providing secondary education, or the recognized equivalent of such a certificate;
- (2) is legally authorized within such State to provide a program of education beyond secondary education;
- (3) provides an educational program for which the institution awards a bachelor’s degree or provides not less than a 2-year program that is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree;
- (4) is a public or other nonprofit institution; and
- (5) is accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, or if not so accredited, is an institution that has been granted preaccreditation status by such an agency or association that has been recognized by the Secretary for the granting of preaccreditation status, and the Secretary has determined that there is satisfactory assurance that the institution will meet the accreditation standards of such an agency or association within a reasonable time.

With regard to institutions of higher education, the legislative history that accompanies AC21 provides in relevant part the following:

This section exempts from the numerical limitation (1) individuals who are employed or receive offers of employment from an institution of higher education, affiliated entity, nonprofit research organization or governmental research organization and (2) individuals who have a petition filed between 90 and 180 days after receiving a

master's degree or higher from a U.S. institution of higher education. The principal reason for the first exemption is that by virtue of what they are doing, people working in universities are necessarily immediately contributing to educating Americans. The more highly qualified educators in specialty occupations we have in this country, the more Americans we will have ready to take positions in these fields upon completion of their education. Additionally, U.S. universities are on a different hiring cycle from other employers. The H-1B cap has hit them hard because they often do not hire until numbers have been used up; and because of the academic calendar, they cannot wait until October 1, the new fiscal year, to start a class.

Sen. Rep. No. 106-260 at 21-22 (April 11, 2000). While the rationale for granting an exemption to the H-1B cap for institutions of higher education might appear at first glance to support granting a similar exemption to primary and secondary schools, nothing in the statutory language or legislative history of AC21 indicates that it was the intent of Congress to do so through this legislation. The H-1B cap exemption provisions of AC21 make no reference to primary or secondary schools, and the legislative history of AC21 does not indicate any congressional intent that such schools be included within the definition of institutions of higher education.¹

Moreover, the AAO observes that Congress, in exempting certain entities from the H-1B fee it imposed in the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act (ACWIA),² specifically listed institutions of "primary or secondary education" as exempt from the fee in addition to institutions of higher education. As stated by the Supreme Court in *Bates v. United States*, "[W]here Congress includes particular language in one section of a statute but omits it in another section of the same Act, it is generally presumed that Congress acts intentionally and purposely in the disparate inclusion or exclusion." 522 U.S. 23, 29-30, 118 S.Ct. 285, 290, 139 L.Ed.2d 215 (1997) (quoting *Russello v. United States*, 464 U.S. 16, 23, 104 S.Ct. 296, 300, 78 L.Ed.2d 17 (1983), quoting *United States v. Wong Kim Bo*, 472 F.2d 720, 722 (C.A.5 1972)). As such, based on Congress's inclusion of primary and secondary education institutions in section 214(c)(9) of the Act and its omission from section 214(g)(5) of the same act, it should be presumed that Congress intentionally and purposely acted to exclude primary and secondary education institutions from the exemption to the numerical limitations contained in section 214(g)(1)(A) of the Act.

¹ See generally 146 Cong. Rec. S9643-05 (October 3, 2000) (Statements of Senators Harry Reid, John McCain, Spencer Abraham, Sam Brownback, Kent Conrad, Patrick Leahy and Orrin Hatch); 146 Cong. Rec. S9449-01 (September 28, 2000) (Statements of Senator Hatch, Abraham and Edward Kennedy); 146 Cong. Rec. S7822-01 (July 27, 2000) (Statement of Senator John Warner); 146 Cong. Rec. S538-05 (February 9, 2000) (Statements of Senators Hatch, Abraham and Phil Gramm).

² Enacted as title IV of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1999, Pub. L. No. 105-277, 112 Stat. 2681, 2681-641.

II. Analysis

The AAO therefore finds that neither the statutory language nor the legislative history demonstrates that Congress intended to exempt all nonprofit organizations that provide educational benefits to the United States. Rather, the “[c]ongressional intent was to exempt from the H-1B cap certain alien workers who could provide direct contributions to the United States through their work on behalf of institutions of higher education and related nonprofit entities” Memo from Michael Aytes, Assoc. Dir. for Domestic Operations, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Dept. Homeland Sec., to Reg. Dirs. & Serv. Ctr. Dirs., *Guidance Regarding Eligibility for Exemption from the H-1B Cap Based on §103 of the American Competitiveness in the Twenty-First Century Act of 2000 (AC21) (Public Law 106-313)* at 3 (June 6, 2006) (hereinafter referred to as “Aytes Memo”).

In this matter, counsel for the petitioner asserts that the petitioner is H-1B cap exempt under section 214(g)(5)(A) of the Act due to its relation to or affiliation with an institution of higher education. More specifically, counsel claims that the letters written by the petitioner and the State of Louisiana Department of Education, copies of reports from the Louisiana Board of Regents from 2007-2008 and 2002-2003, and pages printed out from the University of Louisiana at Lafayette’s website are evidence of a cooperative relationship that makes the petitioner an exempt employer.

A. "Exempt Employers"

If the petitioner is an exempt employer, i.e., an institution of higher education or a related or affiliated nonprofit entity, there is no legal requirement that the beneficiary participate in a particular program. In other words, absent the issuance of regulations to the contrary, the on-site employment by an institution of higher education or a related or affiliated nonprofit entity is sufficient in itself to meet the plain statutory requirements of section 214(g)(5)(A) of the Act.

As such, while the AAO does not disagree with the director's conclusions in this matter, the director should have first determined whether this public school district is "related to or affiliated with" the University of Louisiana at Lafayette by virtue of the submitted documentation, such that it could be considered an exempt employer under section 214(g)(5)(A) of the Act.

According to USCIS policy, the definition of related or affiliated nonprofit entity that should be applied in this instance is that found at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(19)(iii)(B). *See* Aytes Memo at 4 (“[T]he H-1B regulations define what is an affiliated nonprofit entity for purposes of the H-1B fee exemption. Adjudicators should apply the same definitions to determine whether an entity qualifies as an affiliated nonprofit entities [*sic*] for purposes of exemption from the H-1B cap”).

Title 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(19)(iii)(B), which was promulgated in connection with the enactment of ACWIA, defines what is a related or affiliated nonprofit entity specifically for purposes of the H-1B fee exemption provisions:

An affiliated or related nonprofit entity. A nonprofit entity (including but not limited to hospitals and medical or research institutions) that is connected or associated with an institution of higher education, through shared ownership or control by the same board or federation operated by an institution of higher education, or attached to an institution of higher education as a member, branch, cooperative, or subsidiary.

The AAO, as a component of USCIS, generally follows official statements of policy issued by the agency, provided they are not in conflict with a higher legal authority. *See* USCIS Adj. Field Manual 3.4(b) (2009). By including the phrase “related or affiliated nonprofit entity” in the language of AC21 without providing further definition or explanation, Congress likely intended for this phrase to be interpreted consistently with the only relevant definition of the phrase that existed in the law at the time of the enactment of AC21: the definition found at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(19)(iii)(B). As such, the AAO finds that USCIS reasonably interpreted AC21 to apply the definition of the phrase found at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(19)(iii)(B), and it will defer to the Ayles Memo in making its determination on this issue.

The petitioner must, therefore, establish that it satisfies the definition at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(19)(iii)(B) as a related or affiliated nonprofit entity of an institution of higher education under section 214(g)(5)(A) of the Act in order for the beneficiary to be exempt from the FY08 H-1B cap. Reducing the provision to its essential elements, the AAO finds that 8 C.F.R. § 214(h)(19)(iii)(B) allows a petitioner to demonstrate that it is an affiliated or related nonprofit entity if it establishes one or more of the following:

- (1) The petitioner is associated with an institution of higher education through shared ownership or control by the same board or federation;
- (2) The petitioner is operated by an institution of higher education; or
- (3) The petitioner is attached to an institution of higher education as a member, branch, cooperative, or subsidiary.³

As indicated above, the petitioner submitted documentation in support of its claim that it is affiliated with an institution of higher education. However, the petitioner did not submit copies of any agreements or contracts between the petitioner and the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. Nor did the petitioner submit documentation regarding the board or federation that owns/controls the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. A letter from the petitioner states that the affiliation is

³ This reading is consistent with the Department of Labor’s regulation at 20 C.F.R. § 656.40(e)(ii), which is identical to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(19)(iii)(B) except for an additional comma between the words “federation” and “operated”. The Department of Labor explained in the supplementary information to its ACWIA regulations that it consulted with the former INS on the issue, supporting the conclusion that the definitions were intended to be identical. *See* 65 Fed. Reg. 80110, 80181 (Dec. 20, 2000).

professional and that the University of Louisiana at Lafayette provides the petitioner with teachers while the petitioner participates in the University of Louisiana's job fairs and some of the petitioner's schools receive guidance from the University of Louisiana.

Additionally, a letter from the State of Louisiana Department of Education states the following:

This letter serves to confirm that [the beneficiary] is a participant in the Louisiana Department of Education's foreign teacher exchange program. This program is co-sponsored by the Council for the Development of French in Louisiana, and seeks to preserve, protect, and promote the French language in Louisiana by allowing foreign teachers of French the opportunity to teach French in Louisiana.

To effectuate this program, the Louisiana Department of Education relies on public school systems to accept these foreign teachers into their school districts, subject to Department of Education oversight. Additionally, the Louisiana Department of Education partners with public universities to collaborate in the areas of foreign language curriculum development. The Department of Education also partners with public universities to allow the foreign associate teachers to attend classes at these universities on a tuition-exempt basis.

[I] hereby confirm that both [the petitioner] and the University of Louisiana at Lafayette have partnered with each other and the Louisiana Department of Education, to allow this foreign teacher program to thrive. [The petitioner] accepts Louisiana Department of Education-sponsored foreign teachers into its school district to teach French to students at the elementary and middle school level. Additionally, the University of Louisiana at Lafayette offers curriculum training and continuing education to participants in this program. The University of Louisiana at Lafayette further partners with foreign teachers in the [petitioner's] system by allowing them to attend classes at the university on a tuition-exempt basis. The partnership between the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, the [petitioner], and the Louisiana Department of Education has been in place for decades and has been successful in promoting the French language in Louisiana.

Both the University of Louisiana at Lafayette and the [petitioner] are public educational entities operating with the oversight of the Louisiana Department of Education, the Board of Secondary and Elementary Education, the Louisiana Board of Regents, and the Board of the Directors of the University of Louisiana system. . . .

Turning to the definition of an "affiliated or related nonprofit entity," the AAO must first consider whether the petitioner has established that it is a related or affiliated nonprofit entity pursuant to the first prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(19)(iii)(B): shared ownership or control by the same board or federation.

The record of proceeding does not establish that the petitioner's schools and the University of Louisiana at Lafayette are owned or controlled by the same boards or federations. The AAO notes that it cannot be found that the petitioner meets the definition of related or affiliated nonprofit entity simply because both the petitioner and the University of Louisiana at Lafayette ultimately fall within the oversight of the Louisiana State Department of Education, as indicated in the letter from the Louisiana State Board of Education. Further, neither that letter nor any other evidence in the record of proceeding establishes that the "oversight" referenced in the letter constitutes control. Further, the letter itself (with its references to Board of Secondary and Elementary Education, the Louisiana Board of Regents, and the Board of Directors of the University of Louisiana system) indicates that the Board of Education's oversight is delegated to separate and distinct boards (i.e., the Board of Regents⁴ and the Board of Directors of the University of Louisiana system for the institutions of higher education within that system, and the Board of Secondary and Elementary Education for elementary and secondary schools). Also, the petitioner's overly expansive interpretation would be inconsistent with the Congressional intent of AC21, that is, to grant an exemption for institutions of higher education. See generally 146 Cong. Rec. S9643-05, *supra* fn 2 and related text.

Moreover, the record does not establish that public institutions of higher education and public primary and secondary schools are owned or controlled by the same boards or federations in the State of Louisiana. In fact, the petitioner submitted no documentation at all regarding any boards or federations for the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. 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)). Thus, there is no evidence to establish that the two educational entities are associated through control by the same board or federation. Consequently, the AAO finds that the petitioner has not met the first prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(19)(iii)(B).

Second, the AAO must consider whether the petitioner has established that it is a related or affiliated non-profit entity pursuant to the second prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(19)(iii)(B): operation by an institution of higher education. The evidence in the record does not show that an institution of higher education operates the petitioner, a public school district, within the common meaning of this term. As depicted in the record, the relationship that exists between the petitioner and the institution of higher education is one between two separately controlled and operated entities. It cannot be inferred from associations of such a limited scope that the entire public school district is being operated by the institution of higher education named herein. Accordingly, the AAO finds that the petitioner has not met the second prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(19)(iii)(B).

⁴ The Internet site, <http://www.regents.louisiana.gov/>, of the Board of Regents contains this mission statement:

[The] Louisiana Constitution authorizes the Board of Regents to plan, coordinate, and have budgetary responsibility for Louisiana's public higher education community, including 19 public colleges, universities, and/or professional schools.

Third and finally, the AAO considers whether the petitioner has established that it is a related or affiliated nonprofit entity pursuant to the third prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(19)(iii)(B): attached to an institution of higher education as a member, branch, cooperative, or subsidiary. In the supplementary information to the interim regulation now found at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(19)(iii)(B), the former INS stated that it drafted the regulation “drawing on generally accepted definitions” of the terms. 63 Fed. Reg. 65657, 65658 (Nov. 30, 1998). It is evident from the foregoing discussion of the evidence that the petitioner, a public school district, when viewed as a single entity, is not attached to an institution of higher education in a manner consistent with these terms. There is no indication whatsoever from the evidence submitted that the petitioner is a member, branch, cooperative, or subsidiary of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. All four of these terms indicate at a bare minimum some type of shared ownership and/or control, which has not been presented in this matter. *See generally Black's Law Dictionary* at 182, 336, 1442 (7th Ed. 1999)(defining the terms branch, cooperative, and subsidiary); *see also Webster's New College Dictionary* at 699 (3rd Ed. 2008)(defining the term member).

Based on the evidence of record as currently constituted, the AAO cannot find that the petitioner should be included in the statutory definition of an institution of higher education based on its professional relationship with the University of Louisiana at Lafayette. Therefore, the petitioner does not qualify for an exemption from the H-1B cap as an institution of higher education under section 214(g)(5)(A) of the Act.

III. Conclusion

Upon review, the petitioner has not established that it is exempt from the FY08 H-1B cap pursuant to section 214(g)(5) of the Act. Accordingly, the petition must be denied.⁵ The AAO notes, however, that the fiscal year 2010 allocation of H-1B visas has not been exhausted as of the date of this decision. This decision shall not serve to bar the petitioner from re-filing a new petition, accompanied by evidence to show eligibility under the technical requirements at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h).⁶

⁵ It is noted that a review of a petitioner's exemption claim is considered to be an adjudication for purposes of determining eligibility for the benefit sought. *See generally* USCIS Adj. Field Manual 31.3(g)(13) (2009). As such, the proper action was to receipt in and adjudicate the instant petition instead of rejecting it outright when it was received by USCIS.

⁶ As the issue of whether the beneficiary is subject to a J-1 two-year home residence requirement under Section 212(e) of the INA was only mentioned in the director's decision and was not a basis for the denial, the AAO will not make a determination on this issue, except to say that it does not appear that the beneficiary is subject to the requirement under Section 212(e). However, given that the U.S. Department of State put an annotation on the beneficiary's J-1 visa stamp in his passport that he is subject to the two-year home residence requirement, and given that the Form DS-2019 does not indicate whether or not the beneficiary is subject to the two-year residence requirement, the petitioner will have to provide additional evidence to demonstrate that either the beneficiary is not

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. Here, that burden has not been met. Accordingly, the director's decision will be affirmed, and the petition will be denied.

ORDER: The director's decision is affirmed. The petition is denied.

subject to the two-year residence requirement or that the beneficiary has received a waiver from the two-year residence requirement.