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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)  
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090  
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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**MAR 08 2012**

Date:

Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

FILE: 

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: SELF-REPRESENTED

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,

  
Perry Rhew  
Chief, 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.

On the Form I-129 visa petition the petitioner stated that it is a software development and consulting firm. To employ the beneficiary in what it designates as a computer programmer position, the petitioner endeavors to classify him 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, finding that the petitioner failed to establish that it would employ the beneficiary in a specialty occupation position. The director also found that the petitioner failed to establish that it has standing to file the instant visa petition as the beneficiary's prospective United States employer as that term is defined at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii) or as an agent within the meaning of that term at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(2)(i)(F). On appeal, the petitioner addressed the issue of standing, but did not address whether the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation position.

As will be discussed below, the AAO has determined that the director did not err in her decision to deny the petition on both of the bases specified in her decision. Accordingly, the director's decision will not be disturbed. The appeal will be dismissed, and the petition will be denied.

The AAO bases its decision upon its review of the entire record of proceedings, which includes: (1) the petitioner's Form I-129 and the supporting documentation filed with it; (2) the service center's request for additional evidence (RFE); (3) the response to the RFE; (4) the director's denial letter; and (5) the Form I-290B and the petitioner's brief and attached exhibits in support of the appeal.

The AAO will first address the specialty occupation basis of denial.

Section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), provides a nonimmigrant classification for aliens who are coming temporarily to the United States to perform services in a specialty occupation. The issue before the AAO is whether the petitioner has provided evidence sufficient to establish that it would be employing the beneficiary in a specialty occupation position.

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.

Thus, it is clear that Congress intended this visa classification only for aliens who are to be employed in an occupation that requires the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge that is conveyed by at least a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty.

Consistent with section 214(i)(1) of the Act, the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii) states that a specialty occupation means an occupation "which (1) 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 (2) 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 also 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.

As a threshold issue, it is noted that 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) must logically be read together with section 214(i)(1) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1184(i)(1), and 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii). In other words, this regulatory language must be construed in harmony with the thrust of the related provisions and with the statute as a whole. *See K Mart Corp. v. Cartier Inc.*, 486 U.S. 281, 291 (1988) (holding that construction of language which takes into account the design of the statute as a whole is preferred); *see also COIT Independence Joint Venture v. Federal Sav. and Loan Ins. Corp.*, 489 U.S. 561 (1989); *Matter of W-F-*, 21 I&N Dec. 503 (BIA 1996). As such, the criteria stated in 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) should logically be read as being necessary but not necessarily sufficient to meet the statutory and regulatory definition of specialty occupation. To otherwise interpret this section as stating the necessary *and* sufficient conditions for meeting the definition of specialty occupation would result in a particular position meeting a condition under 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) but not the statutory or regulatory definition. *See Defensor v. Meissner*, 201 F.3d 384, 387 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000). To avoid this illogical and absurd result, 8 C.F.R.

§ 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) must therefore be read as stating additional requirements that a position must meet, supplementing the statutory and regulatory definitions of specialty occupation.

Consonant with section 214(i)(1) of the Act and the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) consistently 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. Applying this standard, USCIS regularly approves H-1B petitions for qualified aliens who are to be employed as engineers, computer scientists, certified public accountants, college professors, and other such occupations. These professions, for which petitioners have regularly been able to establish a minimum entry requirement in the United States of a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, fairly represent the types of specialty occupations that Congress contemplated when it created the H-1B visa category.

With the visa petition, the petitioner provided evidence sufficient to show that the beneficiary has a bachelor's degree in computer science awarded by De La Salle University in the Philippines. An evaluation in the record states that the beneficiary's degree is equivalent to a bachelor's degree in computer science earned in the United States. The visa petition states that the petitioner's address is [REDACTED] At Part 5, Item 5 the petitioner indicated that the beneficiary would work at that address.

The petitioner provided the employment contract, dated February 28, 2009, between the petitioner and the beneficiary. That contract states the duties of the proffered position as follows:

- a) Develop software application for Engineering Tracking System;
- b) Design, develop, code, integrate, and test software;
- c) Develop, write, and execute Test Plans by generating Test Cases and Test Procedures for Functional, Negative, and Regression Testing;
- d) Document and verify discrepancies;
- e) Fix reported software bugs;
- f) Code walkthroughs and Software Metrics;
- g) Automate testing using automated test tools;
- h) Verify documentation;
- i) Visit our client organizations on a regular basis to provide software development and testing; [and]
- j) Be a liaison officer between our company and its clients[.]

Item "i" indicates that the beneficiary would travel to client sites, which item "j" appears to confirm. Where the beneficiary would work and the ramifications of his work location are considered further below. The petitioner also provided a letter, dated March 31, 2009, from the petitioner's CEO. That letter contains the same list of duties for the proffered position, but with items "a", "i", and "j" omitted. The reason for those omissions was not stated.

On May 15, 2009 the service center issued a request for evidence in this matter. However, neither the evidence requested nor the evidence provided in response was directly relevant to the specialty occupation issue in this case. On June 19, 2009 the director denied the visa petition for, *inter alia*, failing to demonstrate that the beneficiary would be employed in a specialty occupation. On appeal, the petitioner did not directly address the specialty occupation issue.

The AAO will now discuss the application of the additional, supplemental requirements of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) to the evidence in this record of proceeding.

We will first address the supplemental, alternative requirement of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(1), which is satisfied if the petitioner demonstrates that the normal minimum entry requirement for the proffered position is a bachelor's or higher degree in a specific specialty or its equivalent.

The AAO recognizes the U.S. Department of Labor's *Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook)* as an authoritative source on the duties and educational requirements of the wide variety of occupations that it addresses.<sup>1</sup> In this instance, the petitioner may be able to meet this criterion by (1) establishing the occupational classification under which the proffered position should be classified and (2) providing evidence that the *Handbook* supports the conclusion that this occupational classification normally requires a bachelor's or higher degree in a specific specialty or its equivalent for entry into the occupation in the United States.

The petitioner designates the proffered position a computer programmer position. In the chapter entitled "Computer Software Engineers and Computer Programmers," the *Handbook* describes the duties of computer programmer positions as follows:

*Computer programmers* write programs. After computer software engineers and systems analysts design software programs, the programmer converts that design into a logical series of instructions that the computer can follow (A section computer systems analysts appears elsewhere in the *Handbook*). The programmer codes these instructions in any of a number of programming languages, depending on the need. The most common languages are C++ and Python.

Computer programmers also update, repair, modify, and expand existing programs. Some, especially those working on large projects that involve many programmers, use computer-assisted software engineering (CASE) tools to automate much of the coding process. These tools enable a programmer to concentrate on writing the unique parts of a program. Programmers working on smaller projects often use "programmer environments," applications that increase productivity by combining compiling, code walk-through, code generation, test data generation, and debugging functions. Programmers also use libraries of basic code that can be modified or

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<sup>1</sup> The *Handbook*, which is available in printed form, may also be accessed on the Internet, at <http://www.stats.bls.gov/oco/>. The AAO's references to the *Handbook* are to the 2010 – 2011 edition available online.

customized for a specific application. This approach yields more reliable and consistent programs and increases programmers' productivity by eliminating some routine steps.

As software design has continued to advance, and some programming functions have become automated, programmers have begun to assume some of the responsibilities that were once performed only by software engineers. As a result, some computer programmers now assist software engineers in identifying user needs and designing certain parts of computer programs, as well as other functions.

The referenced section of the U.S. Dept. of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2010-11 ed., available at <http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos303.htm> (last accessed February 6, 2012).

The duties the petitioner's CEO attributed to the proffered position are consistent with the duties of computer programmers as described in the *Handbook*. The AAO finds that, assuming that description is an accurate statement of the services the beneficiary would perform, the proffered position is a computer programmer position as described in the *Handbook*.

The *Handbook* describes the educational requirements of computer programmer positions as follows:

Many programmers require a bachelor's degree, but a 2-year degree or certificate may be adequate for some positions. Some computer programmers hold a college degree in computer science, mathematics, or information systems, whereas others have taken special courses in computer programming to supplement their degree in a field such as accounting, finance, or another area of business.

Employers who use computers for scientific or engineering applications usually prefer college graduates who have a degree in computer or information science, mathematics, engineering, or the physical sciences. Employers who use computers for business applications prefer to hire people who have had college courses in management information systems and business, and who possess strong programming skills. A graduate degree in a related field is required for some jobs.

Given that a two-year degree or certificate may be adequate for some computer programmer positions, computer programmer positions do not categorically qualify as specialty occupation positions. Further, the *Handbook* appears to indicate that even for those computer programmer positions that may require a bachelor's degree, a degree in computer science, mathematics, information systems, some branch of engineering, or any of the physical sciences may suffice. Computer science, mathematics, information systems, engineering, and physical sciences, do not, taken together, delineate a specific specialty.

For both reasons, the *Handbook* does not support the proposition that a minimum of a bachelor's degree or the equivalent in a specific specialty is the normal minimum entry requirement for the computer programmer positions. The petitioner has not demonstrated that a baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent is normally the minimum requirement for entry into computer programmer positions. Even if it had demonstrated that its CEO's description of the duties of the proffered position were accurate, therefore, the petitioner would not have demonstrated that the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation pursuant to the criterion of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(1).

Next, the AAO finds that the petitioner has not satisfied the first of the two alternative prongs of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2). This prong alternatively requires a petitioner to establish that a bachelor's degree, in a specific specialty, is common to the petitioner's industry in positions that are both: (1) parallel to the proffered position; and (2) located in organizations that are similar to the petitioner.

In determining whether there is such a common degree requirement, factors often considered by USCIS include: whether the *Handbook* reports that 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)).

As was observed above, the *Handbook* provides no support for the proposition that the petitioner's industry, or any other, normally requires computer programmers to possess a minimum of a bachelor's degree or the equivalent in a specific specialty. The record contains no evidence pertinent to a professional association of computer programmers that requires a minimum of a bachelor's degree or the equivalent in a specific specialty as a condition of entry. The record contains no letters or affidavits from others in the petitioner's industry.

The petitioner has not provided any evidence pertinent to the recruitment or hiring practices of similar companies. Therefore, even if the petitioner had demonstrated that the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation position, it would not have demonstrated that a requirement of a minimum of a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty or the equivalent is common to the petitioner's industry in parallel positions among similar companies, and would not have demonstrated that the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation pursuant to the criterion of the first alternative prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2).

The AAO will next consider the second alternative prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2), which is satisfied if the petitioner establishes that, notwithstanding that other computer programmer positions in the petitioner's industry may not require a minimum of a bachelor's degree, or the equivalent, in a specific specialty, the particular position proffered in the instant case is so complex or unique that it can be performed only by an individual with such credentials.

The description of the duties of the proffered position is the only evidence in the record that might distinguish the proffered position as more complex or unique than other computer programmer positions. That description, however, is a general and generic description of the duties of computer programmer positions in general. Designing, developing, coding, integrating, and testing software, for instance, contain no indication of duties beyond the ken of a programmer without a specialized degree or the equivalent. Even if the petitioner had demonstrated that its CEO's description of the duties of the proffered position were accurate, then, it would not have satisfied the second alternative prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2).

The record contains no evidence pertinent to anyone the petitioner has ever previously hired to fill the proffered position, and the petitioner has not, therefore, provided any evidence for analysis under the criterion of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(3).<sup>2</sup>

Finally, the AAO will address the alternative criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(4), which is satisfied if the petitioner establishes that the nature of the specific duties is so specialized and complex that knowledge required to perform them is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree, or the equivalent, in a specific specialty.

Again, however, the description of the duties of the proffered position does not distinguish it as so specialized and complex that it is usually associated with a minimum of a bachelor's degree or the equivalent in a specific specialty. Developing software; developing, writing, and executing test plans; documenting and verifying discrepancies; fixing reported bugs; etc., appear to be typical duties of a computer programmer. This generalized description of generic duties contains no indication of complexity and specialization that would require knowledge usually associated with at least a bachelor's degree or the equivalent in a specific specialty, especially relative to other computer programmer positions that, according to the *Handbook*, normally do not have such a minimum entry requirement.

Therefore, even if the description of the duties of the proffered position were demonstrated to be accurate, the petitioner would not have satisfied the criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(4).

As was demonstrated above, even if the description of the duties of the proffered position provided by the petitioner's CEO were demonstrably accurate, the petitioner would not have satisfied any of

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<sup>2</sup> While a petitioner may believe or otherwise assert that a proffered position requires a degree, that opinion alone without corroborating evidence cannot establish the position as a specialty occupation. Were USCIS limited solely to reviewing a petitioner's claimed self-imposed requirements, then any individual with a bachelor's degree could be brought to the United States to perform any occupation as long as the employer artificially created a token degree requirement, whereby all individuals employed in a particular position possessed a baccalaureate or higher degree in the specific specialty or its equivalent. *See Defensor v. Meissner*, 201 F. 3d at 387. In other words, if a petitioner's degree requirement is only symbolic and the proffered position does not in fact require such a specialty degree or its equivalent to perform its duties, the occupation would not meet the statutory or regulatory definition of a specialty occupation. *See* § 214(i)(1) of the Act; 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii) (defining the term "specialty occupation").

the alternative criteria of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A). However, the petitioner has also failed to demonstrate that it would assign the beneficiary's duties and supervise his performance at whatever location he might work.

As was noted above, although the petitioner has stated that it would employ the beneficiary at its location in San Jose, California, evidence in the record suggests that he may work at other locations on the projects of other companies.

As recognized by the court in *Defensor, supra*, where the work is to be performed for entities other than the petitioner, evidence of the client companies' job requirements is critical. The court held that the legacy Immigration and Naturalization Service had reasonably interpreted the statute and regulations as requiring the petitioner to produce evidence that a proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation on the basis of the requirements imposed by the entities using the beneficiary's services. *Id.* at 387-388. Such evidence must be sufficiently detailed to demonstrate the type and educational level of highly specialized knowledge in a specific discipline that is necessary to perform that particular work. In this case, no evidence was provided from the end-user of the beneficiary's services to establish the substantive nature of the work he would perform and the educational requirement the end-user imposes on the proffered position. Because the AAO cannot determine what the substantive nature of the petitioner's duties would be, the AAO is unable to analyze them as per the pertinent regulations.

The petitioner's failure to establish the substantive nature of the work to be performed by the beneficiary precludes a finding that the proffered position is a specialty occupation under any criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A), because it is the substantive nature of that work that determines (1) the normal minimum educational requirement for the particular position, which is the focus of criterion 1; (2) industry positions which are parallel to the proffered position and thus appropriate for review for a common degree requirement, under the first alternate prong of criterion 2; (3) the level of complexity or uniqueness of the proffered position, which is the focus of the second alternate prong of criterion 2; (4) the factual justification for a petitioner normally requiring a degree or its equivalent, when that is an issue under criterion 3; and (5) the degree of specialization and complexity of the specific duties, which is the focus of criterion 4.

The AAO finds that the director was correct in her determination that the record before her failed to establish that the beneficiary would be employed in a specialty occupation position, and it also finds that the submissions on appeal have not remedied that failure. Accordingly, the appeal will be dismissed and the petition denied on this basis.

The remaining issue upon which the decision of denial was based is the petitioner's standing to file the visa petition as the beneficiary's prospective employer within the meaning of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii), or an agent within the meaning of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(2)(i)(F). The AAO notes, initially, that the petitioner has never claimed, and the record does not support, that the petitioner is the beneficiary's agent.

As was noted above, the beneficiary's employment contract strongly suggests that he would work at sites other than the employer's address. Who would supervise his work at those remote locations is unclear, especially as the petitioner has declined to acknowledge that the beneficiary would work elsewhere. The issue of who would supervise the beneficiary's work raises the issue of whether the petitioner actually has an employer/employee relationship with the beneficiary pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii)(2).

Counsel asserted, on appeal, that the petitioner has demonstrated that the beneficiary is its prospective employee. As detailed above, however, the record of proceeding lacks sufficient documentation evidencing exactly where and for whom the beneficiary would work during the requested period of employment. Given this specific lack of evidence, the petitioner has failed to establish who has or will have actual control over the beneficiary's work or duties, or the condition and scope of the beneficiary's services. In other words, the petitioner has failed to establish whether it has made a bona fide offer of employment to the beneficiary based on the evidence of record or that the petitioner, or any other company which it may represent, will have and maintain an employer-employee relationship with the beneficiary for the duration of the requested employment period. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii) (defining the term "United States employer" and requiring the petitioner to engage the beneficiary to work such that it will have and maintain an employer-employee relationship with respect to the sponsored H-1B nonimmigrant worker). As previously discussed, there is insufficient evidence detailing where the beneficiary will work, the specific projects to be performed by the beneficiary, or for which company the beneficiary will ultimately perform these services. Therefore, the director's decision is affirmed, and the petition must be denied for this additional reason.

The remote location scenario raises another issue. The LCA in the record is approved for employment at the petitioner's location in San Jose, California. If the beneficiary would work at other locations, then the petitioner is obliged to demonstrate that the LCA is valid for employment at those other locations. Because it has not, the petitioner has failed to demonstrate that the LCA corresponds with the visa petition as required by 20 C.F.R. § 655.705(b), and has not shown that it may be used to support the visa petition. The appeal will be dismissed and the petition denied on this additional basis.

An application or petition that fails to comply with the technical requirements of the law may be denied by the AAO even if the service center does not identify all of the grounds for denial in the initial decision. *See Spencer Enterprises, Inc. v. United States*, 229 F. Supp. 2d 1025, 1043 (E.D. Cal. 2001), *aff'd*, 345 F.3d 683 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003); *see also Soltane v. DOJ*, 381 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2004) (noting that the AAO conducts appellate review on a *de novo* basis).

Moreover, when the AAO denies a petition on multiple alternative grounds, a plaintiff can succeed on a challenge only if it shows that the AAO abused its discretion with respect to all of the AAO's enumerated grounds. *See Spencer Enterprises, Inc. v. United States*, 229 F. Supp. 2d at 1043, *aff'd*. 345 F.3d 683.

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The petition will be denied and the appeal dismissed for the above stated reasons, with each considered as an independent and alternative basis for the decision. In visa petition proceedings, the burden of proving eligibility for the benefit sought remains entirely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. Here, that burden has not been met.

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