U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

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OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
425 Eye Street N.W.
ULLB, 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20536

[redacted]

File: WAC 99 241 52797 Office: California Service Center Date: JAN 11 2000

IN RE: Petitioner:
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)

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

[redacted]

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INSTRUCTIONS:
This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of $110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS

Terrance M. O'Reilly, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the director and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a restaurant which seeks to employ the beneficiary as a market research analyst for a period of three years. The director determined the petitioner had not established that the beneficiary is qualified to perform services in a specialty occupation.

On appeal, counsel argues that the proffered position is a specialty occupation and the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of a specialty occupation.

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), provides in part for nonimmigrant classification to qualified aliens who are coming temporarily to the United States to perform services in a specialty occupation. Section 214(i)(1) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1184(i)(1), defines a "specialty occupation" as an occupation that requires theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, and 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 section 214(i)(2) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1184(i)(2), to qualify as an alien coming to perform services in a specialty occupation the beneficiary must hold full state licensure to practice in the occupation, if such licensure is required to practice in the occupation. In addition, the beneficiary must have completed the degree required for the occupation, or have experience in the specialty equivalent to the completion of such degree and recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions relating to the specialty.

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, and

3. Evidence that the alien qualifies to perform services in the specialty occupation.

The petitioner has provided a certified labor condition application and a statement that it will comply with the terms of the labor condition application.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(C), to qualify to perform services in a specialty occupation, the alien must meet one of the following criteria:

> 1. Hold a United States baccalaureate or higher degree required by the specialty occupation from an accredited college or university;
>
> 2. Hold a foreign degree determined to be equivalent to a United States baccalaureate or higher degree required by the specialty occupation from an accredited college or university;
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> 3. Hold an unrestricted State license, registration, or certification which authorizes him or her to fully practice the specialty occupation and be immediately engaged in that specialty in the state of intended employment; or
>
> 4. Have education, specialized training, and/or progressively responsible experience that is equivalent to completion of a United States baccalaureate or higher degree in the specialty occupation and have recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions directly related to the specialty.

The petitioner asserts that the proffered position is that of a market research analyst. The Department of Labor's Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook), 1998-1999 edition, at page 146 indicates that the usual requirement for employment as a market research analyst is a master's degree in marketing or economics.

The beneficiary holds a baccalaureate degree in economics conferred by Westmont College. The beneficiary does not hold a master's degree in any field of study. Accordingly, it is concluded that the petitioner has not shown that the beneficiary qualifies to perform the duties of a market research analyst based upon education alone.

The petitioner has provided insufficient information regarding the nature and duration of the beneficiary's employment experience. The beneficiary is not a member of any organizations whose usual prerequisite for entry is a master's degree. In view of the foregoing, it is concluded that the petitioner has not demonstrated that the beneficiary qualifies to perform the duties of a market research analyst.

The term "specialty occupation" is 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 to fully perform the occupation in such fields of human endeavor, including, but not limited to, architecture, engineering, mathematics, physical sciences, social sciences, medicine and health, education, business specialties, accounting, law, theology, and the arts, and which requires the attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A), to qualify as a specialty occupation, the position must meet one of the following criteria:

> 1. A baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the particular position;
>
> 2. The degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations or, in the alternative, an employer may show that its particular position is so complex or unique that it can be performed only by an individual with a degree;
>
> 3. The employer normally requires a degree or its equivalent for the position; or
>
> 4. The nature of the specific duties is so specialized and complex that knowledge required to perform the duties is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree.

The duties of the proffered position are described in pertinent part as follows:

> Perform professional analysis with regard to the location of the restaurant. Analyze costs (including food costs, personnel, lease, etc.), competitors, and customers' preferences.Make recommendations to management based on findings.

The petitioner has failed to establish that any of the four factors enumerated above are present in this proceeding. The petitioner has not shown that it has, in the past, <u>required</u> the services of individuals with baccalaureate or higher degrees <u>in a specialized area</u> for the proffered position. In addition, the petitioner has not shown that similar firms <u>require</u> the services of such

individuals in parallel positions. The petitioner has not explained why it requires the full-time services of a market research analyst.

In these proceedings, the duties of the position are dispositive and not the job title. The proffered position appears to combine the duties of a general manager or executive with those of a marketing manager. The Handbook, 1998-1999 edition, at page 48-49 finds no requirement of a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specialized area for employment as a general manager or executive. Degrees in business and in liberal arts fields appear equally welcome. In addition, certain personal qualities and participation in in-house training programs are often considered as important as a specific formal academic background.

The Handbook at pages 69-70 also finds no requirement of a baccalaureate degree in a specialized area for employment as a marketing manager. A wide range of educational backgrounds are considered suitable for entry into marketing managerial positions. Some employers prefer degrees in business administration but bachelor's degrees in various liberal arts fields are also acceptable. Here again, certain personal qualities and participation in in-house training programs are often considered as significant as the beneficiary's specific educational background. In view of the foregoing, it is concluded that the petitioner has not demonstrated that the proffered position is a specialty occupation within the meaning of regulations.

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. Accordingly, the decision of the director will not be disturbed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.