

The INA (Section 214(i)) sets criteria to define the term "specialty occupation:"

(1) For purposes of section 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) and paragraph 2, a "specialty occupation" means 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.

(2) For purposes of section 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b)), the requirements of this paragraph with respect to a specialty occupation are—(A) full state licensure to

practice in the occupation, if such licensure is required to practice in the occupation,

(B) completion of the degree described in paragraph (1)(B) for the occupation, or (C)(i) experience in the specialty equivalent to the completion of such degree, and (ii) recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions relating to the specialty.

APPENDIX B.—H-1B PETITIONS APPROVED IN FISCAL YEAR 2001 FOR TOP 10 MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS AND TOP 23 DETAILED OCCUPATIONS, SOURCE: INS, JULY 2002

Occupations	Group rank	Detailed rank	LCA* code	Total	Percent
Computer-related	1	.....	03	191,397	58.0
Systems analysis and programming .....	.....	1	030	171,784	52.1
Occupations not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.) .....	.....	3	039	13,661	4.1
Data communications and networks .....	.....	17	031	2,618	0.8
Computer systems technical support .....	.....	18	033	2,590	0.8
Architecture, engineering and surveying	2	.....	00/01	40,388	-2.2
Electrical/Electronics engineering	2	.....	003	15,356	4.7
Occupations n.e.c. ....	.....	6	019	8,404	3.4
Mechanical engineering .....	.....	10	007	4,815	1.5
Architectural .....	.....	15	001	2,937	0.9
Civil engineering .....	.....	19	005	2,534	0.8
Industrial engineering .....	.....	23	012	2,184	0.7
Administrative specializations	3	.....	16	23,794	7.2
Accountants, auditors and related occupations .....	.....	5	160	11,076	3.4
Occupations n.e.c. ....	.....	13	169	3,279	1.0
Budget and management systems .....	.....	14	161	3,245	1.0
Sales and distribution management .....	.....	21	163	2,415	0.7
Education	4	.....	09	17,431	5.3
College and university education .....	.....	4	090	12,183	3.7
Preschool, primary school and kindergarten education .....	.....	20	092	2,534	0.7
Managers and officials	5	.....	18	12,423	3.8
Miscellaneous n.e.c. ....	.....	7	189	6,864	2.1
Medicine and health	6	.....	07	11,334	3.4
Physicians and surgeons .....	.....	12	070	4,541	1.4
Occupations n.e.c. ....	.....	16	079	2,827	0.9
Life Sciences	7	.....	04	6,492	2.0
Biological Sciences .....	.....	11	041	4,813	1.5
Social Sciences	8	.....	05	6,145	1.9
Economics .....	.....	8	050	5,733	1.7
Mathematics and physical sciences	9	.....	02	5,772	1.7
Chemistry .....	.....	22	022	2,360	0.7
Miscellaneous professional, technical & managerial	10	.....	19	5,662	1.7
Occupations n.e.c. ....	.....	9	199	5,106	1.5

*Labor Condition Application code

Appendix E—Project Profile Information

Applicant Name: _____

Project Title: _____

Occupations and Number of individuals to be Trained [list]: _____

Level of Training: _____

a. Pre-career ladder _____

b. Lower career ladder _____

c. Mid-career ladder _____

d. H-1B visa level (bachelor's degree or equivalent, professionally recognized certificate training) _____

Note: Pre-Career Ladder training refers to training that is meant to prepare someone for development along a career path. This may include basic literacy classes, GED classes, basic computer skills training, ESL education, or other low level training that in and of itself will not prepare the student to hold a job on an H-1B level career ladder. Lower career ladder and mid-career level

training is more advanced than pre-career ladder but still constitutes foundation preparation rather than training specifically addressing a specialty occupation at the H-1B visa level. The H-1B visa level requires "a theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge and attainment of a bachelor's or higher degree in the specialty."

Targeted Population:

a. Incumbent workers _____

b. Unemployed workers _____

Note: incumbent workers are those currently employed by a specific company or business. Unemployed workers are those workers not currently employed, but still part of the labor force.

Geographic area served:

a. Rural _____

b. Urban _____

Note: A general delineation of urban/rural is whether the geographic area served in

within a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). If within a MSA, the area is considered urban, otherwise, rural.

Degrees/certificates expected [list by type. name and number]:

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