



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

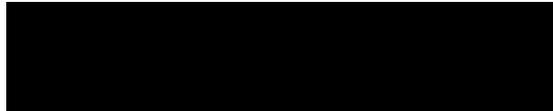
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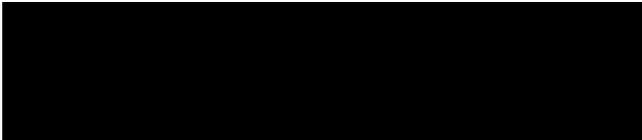
FILE: WAC 04 046 53038 Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: JAN 23 2006

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:



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, Director  
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 sustained. The petition will be approved.

The petitioner is an architectural firm and seeks to employ the beneficiary as an intermediate designer. The petitioner 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 stating that the proffered position does not qualify as a specialty occupation. On appeal, counsel submits a brief and additional information stating that the offered position does qualify as a specialty occupation.

The issue to be discussed in this proceeding is whether the proffered position qualifies as 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 the classification of qualified nonimmigrant 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 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.

The term "specialty occupation" is further defined at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii) as:

[A]n occupation which 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 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 are 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 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.

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

The petitioner is seeking the beneficiary’s services as an intermediate designer. Evidence of the beneficiary’s duties includes the Form I-129 petition with attachment and the petitioner’s response to the director’s request for evidence. According to this evidence the beneficiary would:

- Draft construction documents which show details of the specific parts of architectural projects;
- Use computer aided design software to develop documents;
- Assure that documents drafted meet the requirements of building codes, fire regulation, zoning ordinances, and other laws;
- Consider the functionality and safety of architectural design;
- Provide support to licensed architects in the development of preliminary design of architectural structures; and
- Design and produce 2D/3D graphics presenting various design ideas for clients to review and choose from.

The petitioner requires a minimum of a bachelor’s degree in architecture for entry into the proffered position.

Upon review of the record, the petitioner has established that the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation. The AAO routinely consults the U.S. Department of Labor’s *Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook)* for information about the duties and educational requirements of particular occupations. The duties of the proffered position are essentially those noted for architects, not architectural drafters as concluded by the director. The petitioner would not only provide drafting services, but would, under the supervision of a licensed architect, provide architect-level design and schematic drawing. The design services to be provided by the beneficiary provide detailed guidance to those constructing buildings which affects the functionality and safety of

the structure. These are services performed by licensed architects. The *Handbook* notes that architects must be licensed, or work under the supervision of a licensed architect, and have a minimum of a bachelor's degree in architecture to enter into the profession. The proffered position is, therefore, a specialty occupation. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(I).

The director did not comment on the beneficiary's qualifications to perform the duties of the proffered position as the Form I-129 petition was denied on another ground. The record is, however, sufficient for the AAO to make that determination. The petitioner holds a Master of Architecture degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Further, the petitioner has submitted evidence to establish that he would work under the supervision of a licensed architect. The beneficiary is, therefore, qualified to perform the duties of the offered specialty occupation.

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 sustained that burden and the appeal shall accordingly be sustained.

**ORDER:** The appeal is sustained. The petition is approved.