

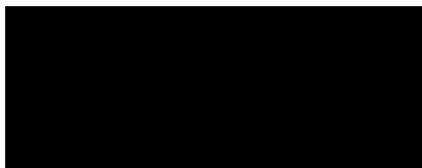
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U.S. Citizenship
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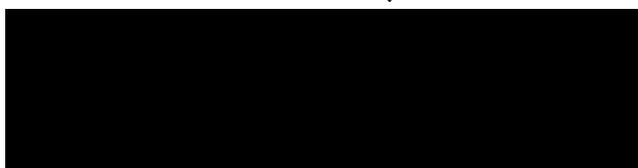
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FILE: WAC 03 242 51083 Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: FEB 23 2005

IN RE: Petitioner: [Redacted]
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)

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 a manufacturer of industrial computer systems and seeks to employ the beneficiary as a computer support specialist. 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 because the proffered position does not qualify as a specialty occupation. On appeal the petitioner submits a brief and additional information stating that the offered position qualifies as a specialty occupation.

The first 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 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 a computer support specialist. Evidence of the beneficiary's duties includes the I-129 petition with attachment and the petitioner's response to the director's request for evidence. According to this evidence the beneficiary would: research and design a server enhancement and devise and design a customized program on telecommunication equipment, servers, and industrial computers (50 percent of the time); develop programs, document all program development, logic, coding, and corrections (10 percent of the time); convert all project specifications into sequence of detailed instructions and logical steps for coding into language processable by computer (10 percent of the time); correct program errors that arise by altering the program, prepare reports concerning evaluations of root causes and corrections of systems failures (10 percent of the time); maintain the integrity of the network system and maintain the computer hardware, evaluate the work load and capacity of the system to determine the feasibility of expanding or enhancing the system's computer operations (5 percent of the time); and review and recommend equipment preparations in terms of configurations, set-up, modifications, and requirements so that the system will perform the appropriate functions (5 percent of the time). The petitioner requires a minimum of a bachelor's degree for entry into the proffered position. The petitioner deems the beneficiary qualified to perform the duties of the position by virtue of his bachelor's degree in information management.

Upon review of the record, the petitioner has failed to establish that the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation under the first criterion. 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 appear to be essentially those noted for computer systems analyst and programmer analysts. The *Handbook* notes that there is no universally accepted way to prepare for a job as a systems/programmer analyst, computer scientist, or database administrator, but most employers place a premium on some formal college education. While a bachelor's degree is a prerequisite for many jobs, others may require only a two-year degree. Despite a preference

towards technical degrees, individuals with a degree in a variety of majors find employment as systems analysts, with the level of education and type of training required depending upon the employer's specific needs. Training is offered by universities, as well as community colleges and technical institutes. The petitioner has not, therefore, established that a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the proffered position. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(1).

The petitioner has established, however, that the nature of the specific duties is so specialized and complex that the knowledge required to perform them is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree. For example, the duties of the offered position require the beneficiary to: research and design server enhancements and customized programs on telecommunication equipment and servers/computers; develop computer programs; and correct program errors by altering the written program. These duties are highly specialized and complex in nature and are normally performed by individuals who have obtained a baccalaureate level education, or its equivalent, in such fields as computer science, information science, or management information systems. As noted in the *Handbook*, a bachelor's degree is a prerequisite for many systems analyst positions. The offered position involves specialized and complex duties requiring the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge. The petitioner has, therefore, satisfied the requirements of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(4). The proffered position is a specialty occupation.

The director did not comment on the beneficiary's qualifications to perform the duties of the proffered position as the petition was denied on another ground. The record is sufficient, however, for the AAO to make that determination.

Section 214(i)(2) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1184(i)(2), states that an alien applying for classification as an H-1B nonimmigrant worker must possess:

- (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.

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;

- (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.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(D), for purposes of paragraph (h)(4)(iii)(C)(4) of this section, equivalence to completion of a United States baccalaureate or higher degree shall mean achievement of a level of knowledge, competence, and practice in the specialty occupation that has been determined to be equal to that of an individual who has a baccalaureate or higher degree in the specialty and shall be determined by one or more of the following:

- (1) An evaluation from an official who has authority to grant college-level credit for training and/or experience in the specialty at an accredited college or university which has a program for granting such credit based on an individual's training and/or work experience;
- (2) The results of recognized college-level equivalency examinations or special credit programs, such as the College Level Examination Program (CLEP), or Program on Noncollegiate Sponsored Instruction (PONSI);
- (3) An evaluation of education by a reliable credentials evaluation service which specializes in evaluating foreign educational credentials;
- (4) Evidence of certification or registration from a nationally-recognized professional association or society for the specialty that is known to grant certification or registration to persons in the occupational specialty who have achieved a certain level of competence in the specialty;
- (5) A determination by the Service that the equivalent of the degree required by the specialty occupation has been acquired through a combination of education, specialized training, and/or work experience in areas related to the specialty and that the alien has achieved recognition of expertise in the specialty occupation as a result of such training and experience.

The record contains an evaluation of the beneficiary's foreign education rendered by a reliable credentials evaluation service. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(D)(3). The evaluation establishes that the beneficiary possesses the equivalent of a bachelor's degree in information management from an accredited college or university in the United States. That degree is closely to the proffered position and one that is required for the position by many employers. As such, the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of a specialty occupation.

As always, the burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. The petitioner has sustained that burden. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361.

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