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U.S. Citizenship
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Services

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JAN 31 2005



FILE: SRC 03 063 50802 Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER Date:

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 dismissed. The petition will be denied.

The petitioner specializes in the commercialization of industrial products and seeks to employ the beneficiary as an administrative services manager. 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, counsel submits a brief and asserts that the offered position qualifies 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 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 requests for additional evidence; (3) the petitioner’s response to the director’s requests; (4) the director’s denial letter; and (5) the Form I-290B with supporting documentation. The AAO reviewed the record in its entirety before issuing its decision.

The petitioner is seeking the beneficiary’s services as an administrative services manager. 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: plan, direct, or coordinate supportive services of the company such as record-keeping, mail distribution, telephone operator/receptionist, and other office support services; negotiate and execute buy/sale contracts with applicable reporting to the president of the company; draft and translate documents in the Chinese and English languages; hold trade shows/exhibitions on company products; supervise employees; and may oversee facilities planning and maintenance/custodial operations. The petitioner does not state that it requires a degree in a specific specialty for entry into the proffered position, but notes that the complexity of the position requires someone with a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Upon review of the record, the petitioner has failed to establish that a baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the offered position, or that a degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations, as asserted by counsel. Factors often considered by CIS when determining these criteria include: whether the Department of Labor’s *Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook)* reports that the industry requires a degree; whether an industry 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. Min. 1999) (quoting *Hird/Baker Corp. v. Slattery*, 764 F. Supp. 872, 1102 (S.D.N.Y. 1991)).

The AAO routinely consults the *Handbook* for information about the duties and educational requirements of particular occupations. The duties of the proffered position, as noted by the director and petitioner, are essentially those noted for Administrative Services Managers in the *Handbook*. These managers perform a broad range of duties in virtually every sector of the economy. They coordinate and direct support services to organizations as diverse as insurance companies, computer manufacturers, and government offices. These workers manage the many services that allow organizations to operate efficiently, such as secretarial and reception, administration, payroll, conference planning and travel, information and data processing, mail,

materials scheduling and distribution, printing and reproduction, etc. The duties to be performed by the beneficiary fall within this category of employment. The *Handbook* notes that educational requirements for these managers vary widely, depending on the size and complexity of the organization. In smaller organizations, job experience alone qualifies an applicant for entry into the position. In larger organizations, formal education and experience are required, with education requirements ranging from a high school diploma or associate degree to a baccalaureate level education. It is clear from the *Handbook*, however, that a degree requirement in a specific specialty is not a minimum industry requirement for entry into the offered position. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(1).

The petitioner does not assert that a degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations, or that it normally requires a degree in a specific specialty for entry into the proffered position, and offers no evidence in this regard. The petitioner has not, therefore, established the criteria at 8 C.F.R. §§ 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2) or (3).

Finally, the duties of the proffered position appear to be routine for administrative services managers. They are not so complex or unique that they can be performed only by an individual with a degree in a specific specialty. Nor are they so specialized or complex that knowledge required to perform them is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty. The duties are routinely performed in the industry by individuals with a wide range of education and experience. A baccalaureate level education in a specific specialty is not required for entry into the position. The petitioner notes that the beneficiary would be supervising a total of 11 employees, and states that all have college degrees except for warehouse/reception employees. The petitioner did not, however, provide any documentation to corroborate this assertion. Simply going on the record without supporting documentary evidence is not sufficient for the purpose of meeting the burden of proof in these proceedings. See *Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N Dec. 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972). The petitioner has failed to establish the referenced criteria at 8 C.F.R. §§ 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2) or (4).

The director also noted that the petitioner was attempting to extend or amend the petitioner's stay as she had previously been awarded H-1B status with another employer. The record indicated that the petitioner had never worked for that employer, however, and was not in valid H-1B status. As such, the director held that the petitioner could not extend that status. The record also indicates, however, that the beneficiary was in valid F2 status when the petition was filed. The petitioner could, therefore, petition to change and extend the beneficiary's status since the beneficiary was already present in the United States. This issue is not, however, an issue which may be appealed and the petitioner's only remedy in this regard would be to file with the director a motion to reconsider.

The petitioner has failed to establish that the offered position meets any of the criteria listed at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A). Accordingly, the AAO shall not disturb the director's denial of the petition.

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 and the appeal shall accordingly be dismissed.

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