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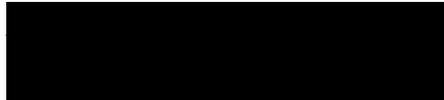
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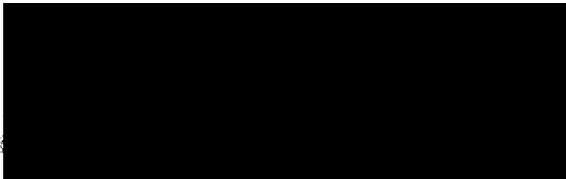
FILE: WAC 04 081 53453 Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date:

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.

for *Michael T. Kelly*
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 publisher of magazines and other periodicals in the United States and seeks to employ the beneficiary as an assistant art director. 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 beneficiary does not qualify to perform the duties of a specialty occupation. On appeal, counsel submits a brief and additional information stating that the beneficiary does qualify to perform the duties of a specialty occupation.

The issue to be discussed in this proceeding is whether the beneficiary qualifies 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 the classification of qualified nonimmigrant aliens who are coming temporarily to the United States to perform services in a specialty occupation.

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 or 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 offered position is that of a graphics designer with some additional supervisory responsibilities related to graphic design. The U.S. Department of Labor's *Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook)*, 2004-05 edition, notes that a bachelor's degree is required for most entry-level design positions and that acceptable degrees in fine arts are granted at 4-year colleges and universities. The 2000-01 edition of the *Handbook* notes that academic training leading to a bachelor's degree in art or design had virtually become a necessity in the industry. The proffered position does, therefore, qualify as a specialty occupation as it meets the criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(1).

The petitioner seeks to qualify the beneficiary by establishing that the beneficiary meets the requirements of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2 (h)(4)(iii)(C)(2). In support of this assertion, the petitioner submitted two evaluations of the beneficiary's educational credentials. The first was provided by [REDACTED] an evaluator with Global Education Group, Inc., dated September 10, 2003. That evaluation was based on transcripts issued by the

University of Buenos Aires, with the evaluator concluding that the beneficiary possessed the equivalent of completion of three years of undergraduate study in Graphic Design at a regionally accredited university in the United States. As a result of that evaluation, the director determined that the beneficiary did not qualify to perform the duties of a specialty occupation. On appeal, counsel provides a second evaluation stating that the first evaluation was erroneous as it had been drafted without confirmation of the beneficiary's foreign degree. The second evaluation submitted is also from [REDACTED] with Global Education Group, Inc., dated January 15, 2004, and concluded that the beneficiary's foreign education is equivalent to a bachelor's degree in Graphic Design by a regionally accredited university in the United States. That evaluation was based on transcripts from the University of Buenos Aires **and** a statement from the university's registrar indicating that the beneficiary completed his course of study at the university and was awarded a diploma on December 3, 2003. (Emphasis added.) The beneficiary is, therefore, qualified to perform the duties of a specialty occupation. As such, the petitioner has overcome the basis of the director's denial, and the director's decision shall accordingly be withdrawn.

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.