



U.S. Citizenship
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Services

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FILE: SRC 05 112 51581 Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER Date: **OCT 27 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, Chief
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The 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 is a surveying and mapping firm that seeks to employ the beneficiary as a draftsman. The petitioner, therefore, endeavors to extend the beneficiary's nonimmigrant classification as a 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 on the basis of her determination that the petitioner had failed to establish that the proposed position qualifies for classification as a specialty occupation.

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 and supporting documentation. The AAO reviewed the record in its entirety before issuing its decision.

Section 214(i)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (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 is 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 proposed position.

According to the petitioner’s April 6, 2005 response to the director’s request for evidence, the duties of the proposed position would consist of drafting detailed topographical profiles and related maps and specifications to be used in the planning and construction of highways and river flood control and drainage; reviewing rough sketches, drawings specification, and other engineering data; plotting maps and charts showing profiles and cross-sections, indicating the relation of topographical contours and elevations to buildings and other structures; drafting detailed drawings of structures and installations, such as roads and culverts; modifying topographical maps from surveying notes; and drafting detailed drawings.

In determining whether a proposed position qualifies as a specialty occupation, CIS looks beyond the title of the position and determines, from a review of the duties of the position and any supporting evidence, whether the position actually requires the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, and the attainment of a baccalaureate degree in a specific specialty, as the minimum for entry into the occupation as required by the Act. The AAO routinely consults the Department of Labor’s *Occupational Outlook Handbook* (the *Handbook*) for its information about the duties and educational requirements of particular occupations.

The duties of the proposed position are similar to those of drafters, as those positions are described in the *Handbook*.

At page 141, the *Handbook* states the following:

Drafters prepare technical drawings and plans used by production and construction workers to build everything from manufactured products such as toys, toasters, industrial machinery, and spacecraft to structures such as houses, office buildings, and oil and gas pipelines. Drafters’ drawings provide visual guidelines; show the technical details of the products and structures; and specify dimensions, materials, and procedures.

In that the duties of a drafter as discussed in the *Handbook* are similar to those of the proposed position, the AAO next turns to the *Handbook’s* discussion of the educational qualifications required for entry into the field.

In its discussion of the educational requirements for drafters, the *Handbook* offers the following information:

Employers prefer applicants who have completed postsecondary school training in drafting, training that is offered by technical institutes, community colleges, and some 4-year colleges and universities. . . .

Many types of publicly and privately operated schools provide some form of training in drafting. . . .

Many technical institutes offer 2-year associate degree programs, which are similar to, or part of, the programs offered by community colleges or State university systems. . . .

After completing a 2-year associate degree program, graduates may obtain jobs as drafters or continue their education in a related field at 4-year colleges. Most 4-year colleges usually do not offer training in drafting, but college courses in engineering, architecture, and mathematics are useful for obtaining a job as a drafter.

As such, the *Handbook* explains unequivocally that a bachelor's degree is not the normal minimum requirement for entry into the proposed position. The *Handbook's* findings do not support counsel's contention that a bachelor's degree is required for entry.

The AAO does not find persuasive the information cited by counsel from the Department of Labor's *Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT)*. The *DOT* is not a persuasive source of information regarding whether a particular job requires the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, as a minimum for entry into the occupation. Its assessment (the SVP rating) is meant only to indicate the total number of years of vocational preparation required for a particular position. It does not describe how those years are to be divided among training, formal education, and experience, and does not specify the particular type of degree, if any, that a position would require. As such, the AAO accords no weight to this information.

Accordingly, the proposed position does not qualify as a specialty occupation under 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(1).

Nor does the proposed position qualify as a specialty occupation under either prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2).

The first prong of this regulation requires a showing that a specific degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations. The AAO has reviewed the job postings submitted by the petitioner, which counsel contends establish the petitioner's degree requirement as the normal minimum entry into the position. Counsel, however, has failed to consider the specific requirements at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2) for establishing a baccalaureate or higher degree as an industry norm. To meet the burden of proof imposed by the regulatory language, a petitioner must establish that its degree requirement exists in parallel positions among similar organizations.

First, counsel has submitted no evidence to demonstrate that any of these job postings are from companies similar to the petitioner, a surveying and mapping firm with 24 employees and stated gross annual income of \$1,082,692. For example, there is no evidence that the advertisers are similar to the petitioner in size and scope of operations, business efforts, and expenditures. Simply going on record without supporting documentary evidence is not sufficient for purposes of meeting the burden of proof in these proceedings. *Matter of Soffici*, 22 I&N Dec. 158, 165 (Comm. 1998) (citing *Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N Dec. 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972)).

Although counsel submits a job posting from Hird/Baker, Inc., he submits no information regarding its business operations. Nor was any information submitted regarding the business operations of Michael

Baker Associates. Although the unnamed company advertising its vacancy in *The Sun Classified* is a survey company, no other information regarding its operations was submitted, either.

Nor do all of these advertisements support counsel's contention that a bachelor's degree, or its equivalent, is an industry standard for this position. For example, the unnamed survey company's posting states only that a bachelor's degree is "preferred." Employer preferences are not synonymous with employer requirements, and they do not rise to the "normally required" criterion imposed by the regulation.

Thus, while relevant to this proceeding, these job postings submitted by counsel are insufficient to establish the petitioner's degree requirement as an industry norm in parallel positions among similar organizations, and they do not satisfy the requirements of the first prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2).

The AAO also concludes that the record does not establish the proposed position as a specialty occupation under the second prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2), which requires a showing that the position is so complex or unique that it can only be performed by an individual with a degree. It finds no evidence that would support such a finding, as the position proposed in the petition is very similar to the drafter position described in the *Handbook*.

Accordingly, the petitioner has not established its proposed position as a specialty occupation under either prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2).

The AAO next turns to the criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(3), which requires that the petitioner demonstrate that it normally requires a degree or its equivalent for the position. To determine a petitioner's ability to meet the third criterion, the AAO normally reviews the petitioner's past employment practices, as well as the histories, including the names and dates of employment, of those employees with degrees who previously held the position, and copies of those employees' diplomas.

However, no such evidence has been presented. Accordingly, the third criterion of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) has not been satisfied.

The fourth criterion, 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(4), requires the petitioner to establish that the nature of the proposed position's 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 in the specialty occupation. A review of the duties of the proposed position does not lead to a conclusion that they would require the beneficiary to possess a higher degree of knowledge and skill than that normally expected of drafters in other, similar organizations.

Finally, the AAO notes that the beneficiary is currently in H-1B status. However, each nonimmigrant petition is a separate proceeding with a separate record. See 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(16)(ii). If the previous petition was approved based upon the same evidence contained in this record, its approval would constitute material error on the part of the director. The AAO is not required to approve applications or petitions where eligibility has not been demonstrated, merely because of prior approvals that may have been erroneous. See, e.g. *Matter of Church Scientology International*, 19 I&N Dec. 593, 597 (Comm. 1988). It would be absurd to suggest that CIS or any agency must treat acknowledged errors as binding precedent. *Sussex Engg. Ltd. v. Montgomery*, 825 F.2d 1084, 1090 (6th Cir. 1987), cert. denied, 485 U.S. 1008 (1988).

Furthermore, the AAO's authority over the service centers is comparable to the relationship between a court of appeals and a district court. Even if a service center director did approve a nonimmigrant petition similar to the one at issue here, the AAO would not be bound to follow the contradictory decision of a service center. *Louisiana Philharmonic Orchestra v. INS*, 2000 WL 282785 (E.D. La.), *aff'd*, 248 F.3d 1139 (5th Cir. 2001), *cert. denied*, 122 S.Ct. 51 (2001).

The proposed position does not qualify for classification as a specialty occupation under any of the criteria set forth at 8 C.F.R. §§ 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(1), (2), (3), and (4). Accordingly, the AAO will 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.

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