

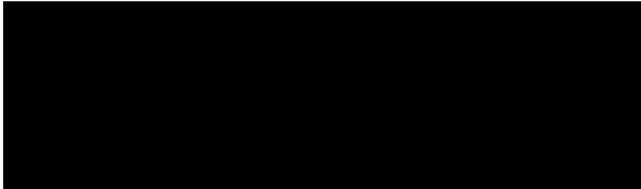
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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Washington, DC 20529



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE: EAC 03 145 53801 Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER Date: **MAR 09 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

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 The director's decision will be withdrawn. The petition will be remanded to the director for entry of a new decision.

The petitioner is a large scale catering service that seeks to employ the beneficiary as an executive Kosher Chef. 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 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 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 executive Kosher Chef. 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: supervise the petitioner's meat and delicacy department and create unique meat and delicacy creations; oversee the activities of three chefs; plan menus; develop recipes; estimate food consumption; purchase kosher ingredients and supplies; assign prices; observe and direct methods of entire preparation and techniques, and determine the size of portions and garnishes to conform to the highest catering standards; have overall responsibility for all aspects of meat and delicacy preparation and presentation as well as the authority to hire, fire, and train cooks and assistants; and allocate the budget for the department and establish and enforce nutrition and sanitation standards for the department. The petitioner requires a minimum of a bachelor's degree, or its equivalent, in culinary arts for entry into the proffered position.

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 chefs. In the *Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook)*, 2004-05 edition, the Department of Labor describes, in part, the duties of chefs as follows:

Executive chefs and head cooks coordinate the work of the kitchen staff and direct the preparation of meals. They determine serving sizes, plan menus, order food supplies, and oversee kitchen operations to ensure uniform quality and presentation of meals. The terms chef and cook often are used interchangeably, but generally reflect the different types of chefs and the organizational structure of the kitchen staff. For example, an *executive chef* is in charge of all food service operations and also may supervise the many kitchens of a hotel, restaurant group, or corporate dining operation. A *chef de cuisine* reports to an executive chef and is responsible for the daily operations of a single kitchen. A *sous chef*, or sub chef, is the second-in-command and runs the kitchen in the absence of the chef. Chefs tend to be more highly skilled and better trained than cooks. Many chefs earn fame both for themselves and for their kitchens because of the quality and distinctive nature of the food they serve.

The duties associated with the proffered position are similar to those listed above. The *Handbook* further notes that to achieve the level of skill required of an executive chef, many years of training and experience are

necessary. Though many chefs learn their craft through on the job training, formal training is becoming increasingly popular. Employers usually prefer training given by trade schools, vocational centers, colleges, professional associations, or trade unions. Postsecondary courses range from a few months to 4 years or more. It is, therefore, apparent that a baccalaureate degree or its equivalent is not normally the minimum requirement for entry into the profession. The petitioner has failed to establish the first criterion of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A).

The position offered is not a typical chef position. The petitioner's catering operation employs 67 people and has an annual income of approximately \$5,000,000. The beneficiary would prepare foods only in accordance with the strict observance of the laws of kosher foods. The record reflects that the preparation of these foods must also take into consideration the cultural differences of the petitioner's clientele, such as the difference between the Ashkenazi (Western European/Eastern European) clientele and the Sefardic community (Syrian, Lebanese, Israeli, Moroccan, etc.). The petitioner caters events ranging from 150 people to 1,500, and provides full catering services to such organizations as the Park Avenue, Fifth Avenue, and Sharezion synagogues in New York, the Brooklyn Museum, Republic National Bank, and individuals such as the Prime Minister of Israel and various Israeli cabinet members. The petitioner noted that the beneficiary would be a member of the petitioner's management team, reporting only to the executive chef, and that all other executive chefs possess a bachelor's degree, or its equivalent. The duties of the proffered position are more complex than those described in the *Handbook* for a typical chef's position. Thus, the petitioner's requirement of a bachelor's degree is a reasonable requirement. The petitioner has established that 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. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(4). The proffered position is, therefore, a specialty occupation.

The director did not comment on the beneficiary's qualifications to perform the duties of the specialty occupation as the petition was denied on another ground. As such, this matter shall be remanded to the director to determine whether the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of the proffered position. The director may request such additional evidence as he deems necessary in rendering his decision.

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

ORDER: The director's decision is withdrawn. The petition is remanded to the director to enter a new decision commensurate with the directives of this opinion, which, if adverse to the petitioner shall be certified to the AAO for review.