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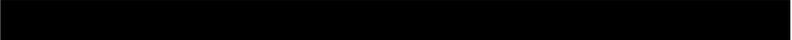
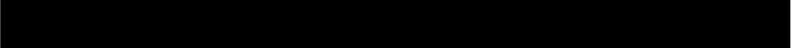
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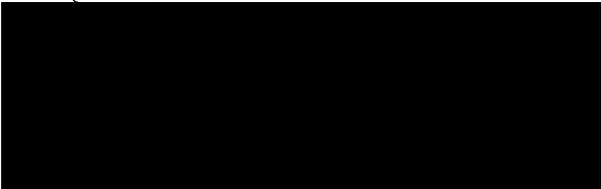
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FILE: LIN 04 018 52591 Office: NEBRASKA SERVICE CENTER Date: **MAR 22 2005**

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 is a commercial and industrial general contractor and construction management organization and seeks to employ the beneficiary as an engineer. 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 position did not qualify as a specialty occupation. On appeal, counsel submits a brief and additional information asserting that the proffered position is 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 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 supporting documentation. The AAO reviewed the record in its entirety before issuing its decision.

The petitioner is seeking the beneficiary’s services as an engineer. 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: lead architectural engineering and cross functional teams from the petitioner with the goal of ensuring that architectural design plans are properly reviewed and in place so as to avoid or minimize construction cost waste resulting in problems or changes in design; estimate and coordinate activities on new and existing construction projects; evaluate and resolve design and engineering related problems encountered in projects; consult with engineers and architects then evaluate findings to formulate a corrective action plan and coordinate implementation of the plan; assist in facilitating correction of errors or modifications identified before and during construction operations; ensure that relevant design data is available to the petitioner’s field engineers before construction begins and obtain and resolve specific questions relating to designs posed by the petitioner’s engineers; conduct pre-construction conferences to provide an orientation of final project specifications with project architects, consultants, engineers and appropriate professionals; meet regularly with field engineers to discuss any updates or modifications in architectural design that are considered for current projects; monitor construction progress through on-site inspection to ensure that construction is in conformance with the design or design changes, and that the schedule is being adhered to and proper materials are being used; maintain records or oversee recording of information by others to ensure that field engineers related problems are documented; and review architectural design and shop drawings and variances that affect construction operations and report to senior management. The petitioner requires a minimum of a bachelor’s degree in architectural engineering for entry into the proffered position.

Upon review of the record, the petitioner has failed to establish that the offered position meets the requirements of the above cited regulatory criteria. 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. Minn. 1999) (quoting *Hird/Blaker Corp. v. Sava*, 712 F. Supp. 1095, 1102 (S.D.N.Y. 1989)).

The AAO routinely consults the *Handbook* for information about the duties and educational requirements of particular occupations. The duties of the proffered position are essentially those noted for construction managers. The *Handbook* notes that construction managers plan and coordinate construction projects. Such managers are known by many titles, including: constructors; construction superintendents; general superintendents; project engineers; project managers; general construction managers; or executive construction managers. These individuals manage, coordinate, and supervise the construction process from the conceptual development stage through final construction on a timely and economical basis. Given designs for a particular project, they oversee the organization, scheduling, and implementation of the project to execute those designs. They are responsible for coordinating and managing people, materials, and equipment; budgets, schedules, and contracts; and safety of employees and the general public. Construction managers oversee the completion of all construction in accordance with the engineer's and architect's specifications and prevailing building codes. They evaluate and determine appropriate construction methods and cost effective plans and schedules. This may require sophisticated estimating and scheduling techniques and the use of computers with specialized software. They regularly prepare progress reports and meet with owners, other constructors, trade contractors, vendors, architects, engineers, and others to monitor and coordinate all phases of a construction project. These are essentially the duties of the proffered position. The *Handbook* notes that even though degrees are increasingly preferred in the industry, a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty is not normally the minimum requirement for entry into the offered position. The petitioner has not, therefore, satisfied the first criterion of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A).

The petitioner asserts that a degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations and that an engineer is a specialty occupation requiring a minimum of a bachelor's degree in engineering. The petitioner is correct in its assertion that an engineer is a specialty occupation requiring a bachelor's degree in engineering. The proffered position, however, is not that of an engineer, but of a construction manager as set forth above. There is no requirement that construction managers have a bachelor's degree in engineering, or any other field for that matter (as noted in the *Handbook*), and the petitioner offers no evidence to the contrary. The petitioner also asserts that a previous agency decision had classified the offered position as a specialty occupation. This reference will not sustain the petitioner's burden of establishing H-1B qualification in the petition now before the AAO. This record of proceeding does not contain the entire record of proceeding in the petition referred to by counsel. Accordingly, no comparison of the positions can be made. Each nonimmigrant petition is a separate proceeding with a separate record. See 8 C.F.R. § 103.8(d). In making a determination of statutory eligibility, the AAO is limited to the information contained in the record of proceeding. See 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(16)(ii). It warrants noting that Congress intended this visa classification for aliens that are to be employed in an occupation that requires the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge. Congress specifically stated that such an occupation would require, as a *minimum* qualification, a baccalaureate or higher degree in the specialty. CIS regularly approves H-1B petitions for qualified aliens who are to be employed as engineers, computer scientists, certified public accountants, college professors, and other such professions. These occupations all require a baccalaureate degree in the specialty occupation as a minimum for entry into the occupation and fairly represent the types of professions that Congress contemplated when it created that visa category. In the present matter, the petitioner has offered the beneficiary a position as a

construction manager. For the reasons discussed above, the proffered position does not require attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty as a minimum for entry into the occupation, and approval of a petition for another beneficiary based on identical facts would constitute material error, gross error, and a violation of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2 paragraph (h). The petitioner has failed to establish the referenced criterion at 8 C.F.R. §§ 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2).

The petitioner does not assert that it normally requires a degree or its equivalent for the proffered position, and offers no evidence in this regard. The petitioner has not established the criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(3).

The duties of the proffered position are routine for project engineers/construction managers on engineering/construction projects in the industry. 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 and 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 of the position are routinely performed in the industry by individuals with less than a baccalaureate level education. The petitioner has not satisfied the referenced criteria at 8 C.F.R. §§ 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2) or (4).

As related in the discussion above, the petitioner has failed to establish that the proffered position is a specialty occupation. 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.