

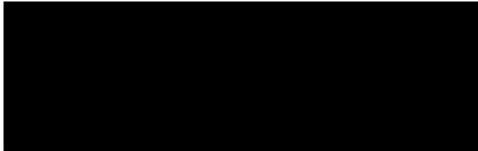
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
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U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

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FILE: SRC 06 076 52337 Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER Date: SEP 28 2007

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 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 of the Texas Service Center 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 operates a grocery store and states that it has investments in several real estate properties. The petitioner indicates on the Form I-129 that it has three employees but provides no information relating to its annual income.<sup>1</sup> It seeks to employ the beneficiary as an accountant 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 record of proceeding before the AAO contains: (1) Form I-129 and supporting documentation; (2) the director's request for additional evidence; (3) counsel's response to the director's request; (4) the director's denial letter; and (5) Form I-290B, with counsel's brief. The AAO reviewed the record in its entirety before issuing its decision.

The issues before the AAO are whether the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation, and whether the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of a specialty occupation. To meet its burden of proof in this regard, the petitioner must establish that the job it is offering to the beneficiary meets the following statutory and regulatory requirements.

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:

An 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

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<sup>1</sup> The petitioner did not provide tax records or other financial documentation to establish the scope of its business activities.

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 above criteria to mean not just any baccalaureate or higher degree, but one in a specific specialty that is directly related to the proffered position.

To determine whether a particular job qualifies as a specialty occupation, CIS does not simply rely on a position’s title. The specific duties of the proffered position, combined with the nature of the petitioning entity’s business operations, are factors to be considered. CIS must examine the ultimate employment of the alien, and determine whether the position qualifies as a specialty occupation. *Cf. Defensor v. Meissner*, 201 F. 3d 384 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000). The critical element is not the title of the position nor an employer’s self-imposed standards, but whether the position actually requires the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, and the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree in the specific specialty as the minimum for entry into the occupation, as required by the Act.

The petitioner seeks the beneficiary’s services as an accountant. Evidence of the beneficiary’s duties includes: the Form I-129; the petitioner’s November 22, 2005 letter in support of the petition; and the petitioner’s response to the director’s request for evidence. According to the evidence the beneficiary would:

- Prepare financial and management reports;
- Keep up with all accounting records both manually and on a computerized system;
- Develop and implement a billing system;
- Handle all cash and banking transactions;
- Prepare payroll;
- Prepare and submit tax reports, both quarterly and annually;
- Analyze cash flow;
- Prepare budgets and various accounting statements; and
- Prepare financial analyses for projected growth and future profits.

The petitioner states that the minimum requirement for the offered position is a bachelor’s degree (no field of study designated by the petitioner).

In determining whether the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation, the AAO turns to the criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(1) and (2): a baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent is the normal minimum requirement for entry into the particular position; and a degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations or a particular position is so complex or unique that it can be performed only by an individual with a degree. Factors considered by the AAO when determining these criteria include: whether the Department of Labor's *Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook)*, on which the AAO routinely relies for the educational requirements of particular occupations, reports the industry requires a degree; whether the industry's 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)).

In his denial, the director found the duties described by the petitioner to reflect many of those performed by accounting clerks and/or bookkeepers and general office management personnel. As discussed below, the AAO does not find the record to demonstrate that the petitioner would employ the beneficiary in a position requiring a degreed accountant.

The petitioner has stated that the proffered position is that of an accountant. To determine whether the duties of the proffered position support the petitioner's characterization of its employment, the AAO turns to the 2006-2007 edition of the *Handbook* for its discussion of management accountants, the category of accounting most closely aligned to the duties described by the petitioner. As stated by the *Handbook*, management accountants:

[r]ecord and analyze the financial information of the companies for which they work. Among their other responsibilities are budgeting, performance evaluation, cost management, and asset management . . . . They analyze and interpret the financial information that corporate executives need in order to make sound business decisions. They also prepare financial reports for other groups, including stockholders, creditors, regulatory agencies, and tax authorities. Within accounting departments, management accountants may work in various areas, including financial analysis, planning and budgeting, and cost accounting.<sup>2</sup>

The AAO finds the above discussion to be generally reflected in the petitioner's description of the duties of the proffered position and agrees that the petitioner's employment would require the beneficiary to have an understanding of accounting principles. However, not all accounting employment is performed by degreed accountants. Therefore, the performance of duties requiring accounting knowledge does not establish the proffered position would impose a degree requirement on the beneficiary. The question is not whether the petitioner's position requires knowledge of accounting principles, which it does, but rather whether it is one that normally requires the level of accounting knowledge that is signified by at least a bachelor's degree, or its equivalent, in accounting.

The *Handbook's* discussion of the occupation of accountants clearly indicates that accounting positions may be filled by individuals holding associate degrees or certificates, or who have acquired their accounting expertise through experience:

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<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

Capable accountants and auditors may advance rapidly; those having inadequate academic preparation may be assigned routine jobs and find promotion difficult. Many graduates of junior colleges or business or correspondence schools, as well as bookkeepers and accounting clerks who meet the education and experience requirements set by their employers, can obtain junior accounting positions and advance to positions with more responsibilities by demonstrating their accounting skills on the job.

It also notes in its description of the work performed by bookkeeping, accounting and auditing clerks that:

Demand for full-charge bookkeepers is expected to increase, because they are called upon to do much of the work of accountants, as well as perform a wider variety of financial transactions, from payroll to billing. Those with several years of accounting or bookkeeper certification will have the best job prospects.<sup>3</sup>

Further proof of the range of academic backgrounds that may prepare an individual for accounting employment is provided by the credentialing practices of the Accreditation Council for Accountancy and Taxation (ACAT), an independent accrediting and monitoring organization affiliated with the National Society of Accountants. The ACAT does not require a degree in accounting or a related specialty to issue a credential as an Accredited Business Accountant® /Accredited Business Advisor® (ABA). Eligibility for the eight-hour comprehensive examination for the ABA credential requires only three years of “verifiable experience in accounting, taxation, financial services, or other fields requiring a practical and theoretical knowledge of the subject matter covered on the ACAT Comprehensive Examination.” Up to two of the required years of work experience may be satisfied through college credit.<sup>4</sup>

To determine whether the accounting knowledge required by the proffered position rises above that which may be acquired through experience or an associate’s degree in accounting,<sup>5</sup> the AAO turns to the record for information regarding the nature of the petitioner’s business operations. While the size of a petitioner’s business is normally not a factor in determining the nature of a proffered position, both its level of income and the extent of its business operations are appropriately reviewed when a petitioner seeks to employ an H-1B worker as an accountant. In cases where a petitioner’s business is relatively small, like that in the instant case, the AAO reviews the record for evidence that its operations, are, nevertheless, of sufficient scope and/or complexity to indicate that it would employ the beneficiary in an accounting position requiring a level of financial knowledge that may be obtained only through a baccalaureate degree in accounting or its equivalent.

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<sup>3</sup> *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2006-2007 Edition, at [www.bls.gov/oco/ocos144.htm](http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos144.htm).

<sup>4</sup> Information provided by the ACAT website (<http://www.acatcredentials.org/index.html>). The *Handbook* identifies the ACAT website as one of several “Sources of Additional Information” at the end of its discussion of the occupation of accountants.

<sup>5</sup> According to the website for Skyline College, a community college located in San Mateo, CA ([www.skylinecollege.net](http://www.skylinecollege.net)), an associate’s degree in business or accounting would involve learning the fundamentals about financial accounting principles and concepts, balance sheets, income statements, cash flow statements, the GAAP, forecasting, budgeting, cost accounting, break even analysis, developing and operating a computerized accounting system. Thus, an associate’s degree would provide knowledge about the GAAP and accounting techniques that serve the needs of management and facilitate decision-making.

In this instance, the record does not contain any documentation detailing the nature and extent of the petitioner's financial operations.

As the record fails to identify the type of financial structure within which the beneficiary would work, the duties of the proffered position may not be established as sufficiently complex to indicate that the petitioner would employ the beneficiary as a management accountant. Instead, as listed, they could be more closely aligned to accounting responsibilities that may be performed by junior accountants, employment that does not impose a baccalaureate degree requirement on those seeking entry-level employment. Therefore, the petitioner has not established the proffered position as a specialty occupation under the first criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(A) – a baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the particular position.

To establish the proffered position as a specialty occupation under the second criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(A), a petitioner must prove that a specific degree requirement is common to its industry in parallel positions among similar organizations or that the proffered position is so complex or unique that it can be performed only by an individual with a degree. In the instant case, counsel, in response to the director's request for evidence, asserted that the *Handbook's* discussion of the degree requirement for the occupation of accountants established the proffered position as a specialty occupation under the criterion's first prong. The petitioner also submitted several job advertisements for accounting positions to establish that a degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations. The AAO does not agree.

The proffered position is not that of a management accountant. Although generally described, the duties could be performed by a junior accountant, employment that the *Handbook* indicates may be performed by individuals who have associate's degrees in accounting or who have an appropriate level of experience. Accordingly, the proffered position may not be established as a specialty occupation under the first prong of the second criterion based on the *Handbook's* discussion of the standard degree requirement for management, public and government accountants. Further, the job advertisements submitted are not from organizations similar in nature and scope to that of the petitioner and are, therefore, of little evidentiary value. The petitioner has failed to establish the proffered position as a specialty occupation based on the practices in its industry.

The AAO also concludes that the record before it does not establish that the petitioner's position qualifies as a specialty occupation under the second prong at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2) -- the position is so complex or unique that it can be performed only by an individual with a degree. The duties of the proffered position are presented by the petitioner in very general terms which do not permit a detailed analysis of the actual duties the beneficiary would perform in the petitioner's business environment. It is not possible to conclude, from the generalized description of the duties provided by the petitioner that the performance of those duties requires the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge. All of the duties detailed by the petitioner are routinely performed by junior or associate accountants who do not possess a baccalaureate level education, and by bookkeepers and associated management/accounting personnel. Accordingly, the petitioner has not established its position as a specialty occupation under either prong of the second criterion.

To determine whether a proffered position may be established as a specialty occupation under the third criterion – the employer normally requires a degree or its equivalent for the position – the AAO usually

reviews the petitioner's past employment practices, as well as the histories, including names and dates of employment, of those employees with degrees who previously held the position, and copies of those employees' diplomas. In the instant case, the petitioner has submitted no evidence regarding its hiring practices as the position is new in the petitioner's organization. Accordingly, the record does not establish the proffered position as a specialty requirement under the third criterion.

The fourth criterion requires a petitioner to establish that the nature of the specific duties of its position is so specialized and complex that the knowledge required to perform these duties is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree. The AAO, however, finds no evidence to indicate that the beneficiary's duties would require greater knowledge or skill than that normally possessed by junior accountants, bookkeepers or other non-degreed accounting personnel. As indicated above, the petitioner does not disclose its income on the Form I-129 and has submitted no evidence documenting the financial complexities of its company. Simply going on the 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 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972)). Further, the position, as described, does not appear to represent a combination of jobs that would require the beneficiary to have a unique set of skills other than those of a junior accountant. As a result, the record fails to establish that the proffered position meets the specialized and complex threshold of the fourth criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A).

The final issue to be determined is whether the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of 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 of 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.

As previously stated, the proffered position does not qualify as a specialty occupation, thus, there is no regulatory requirement that the beneficiary possess a baccalaureate level education to perform the duties of the position. It should be noted, however, that the record does not establish that the beneficiary possesses a bachelor's degree. 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)(4). In support of this assertion, the petitioner submitted an evaluation of the beneficiary's education and work experience from [REDACTED] a credentials evaluator with Morningside Evaluations and Consulting. [REDACTED] states that the beneficiary's past education and experience are equivalent to a bachelor's degree in business administration from an accredited institution of higher learning in the United States. The submitted evaluation does not, however, establish that the beneficiary has the equivalent of a bachelor's degree. Credentials evaluators are permitted to evaluate only an individual's foreign education for degree equivalence purposes, not past work experience. Work experience may be evaluated, for degree equivalence purposes, by 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. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(D)(1). While [REDACTED] asserts that he

has such authority, the record does not support that assertion. The record does not contain a statement from any college or university administrator verifying that [REDACTED] is employed at a university which has a program for granting college-level credit for past work experience, and that [REDACTED] has authority at that college or university to grant such credit. Simply going on the 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 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972)). The experiential evaluation is, therefore, of little evidentiary value.

Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) may itself determine whether the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of the specialty occupation. That determination may be made pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(D)(5), which provides:

For purposes of determining equivalency to a baccalaureate degree in the specialty, three years of specialized training and/or work experience must be demonstrated for each year of college-level training the alien lacks. For equivalence to an advanced (or Masters) degree, the alien must have a baccalaureate degree followed by at least five years of experience in the specialty. . . . It must be clearly demonstrated that the alien's training and/or work experience included the theoretical and practical application of specialized knowledge required by the specialty occupation; that the alien's experience was gained while working with peers, supervisors, or subordinates who have a degree or its equivalent in the specialty occupation; and that the alien has recognition of expertise in the specialty evidenced by at least one type of documentation such as:

- (i) Recognition of expertise in the specialty occupation by at least two recognized authorities in the same specialty occupation;
- (ii) Membership in a recognized foreign or United States association or society in the specialty occupation;
- (iii) Published material by or about the alien in professional publications, trade journals, books or major newspapers;
- (iv) Licensure or registration to practice the specialty occupation in a foreign country;  
or
- (v) Achievements which a recognized authority has determined to be significant contributions to the field of the specialty occupation.

The documentation recounting the beneficiary's work experience is insufficient in detail to determine that: the work experience included the theoretical and practical application of specialized knowledge required by the proffered position; the beneficiary's experience was gained while working with peers, supervisors, or subordinates who have a degree or its equivalent in the specialty occupation; and that the beneficiary has recognition of expertise in the specialty. CIS cannot, therefore, determine that the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of the specialty occupation.

For reasons related in the preceding discussion, the petitioner has failed to establish the proffered position as a specialty occupation, or that the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of 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.

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