



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

(b)(6)

DATE: APR 03 2013 OFFICE: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

FILE: [REDACTED]

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)

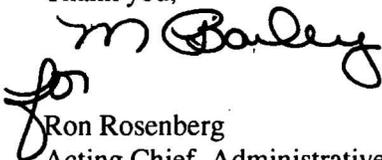
ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All of the documents related to this matter have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Please be advised that any further inquiry that you might have concerning your case must be made to that office.

If you believe the AAO inappropriately applied the law in reaching its decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen in accordance with the instructions on Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$630. The specific requirements for filing such a motion can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. **Do not file any motion directly with the AAO.** Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires any motion to be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank you,


Ron Rosenberg
Acting Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The service center director denied the nonimmigrant visa petition. The matter is now on appeal before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO). The appeal will be dismissed. The petition will be denied.

On the Form I-129 visa petition, the petitioner describes itself as a company, established in 1997, involved in the export, import, and local sales of precious stones. In order to employ the beneficiary in what it designates as a marketing consultant position, the petitioner seeks to classify him 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, finding that the petitioner failed to establish (1) that the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation in accordance with the applicable statutory and regulatory provisions; and (2) that the beneficiary is qualified to perform services in a specialty occupation. On appeal, counsel for the petitioner asserts that the director's bases for denial of the petition were erroneous and contends that the petitioner satisfied all evidentiary requirements.

The record of proceeding before the AAO contains: (1) the Form I-129 and supporting documentation; (2) the director's request for evidence (RFE); (3) the petitioner's response to the RFE; (4) the notice of decision; and (5) the Form I-290B and supporting materials. The AAO reviewed the record in its entirety before issuing its decision.

For the reasons that will be discussed below, the AAO agrees with the director that the petitioner has not established eligibility for the benefit sought. Accordingly, the director's decision will not be disturbed. The appeal will be dismissed, and the petition will be denied.

The first issue for consideration is whether the petitioner's proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation. To meet its burden of proof in this regard, the petitioner must establish that the employment it is offering to the beneficiary meets the applicable 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 regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii) states, in pertinent part, the following:

Specialty occupation means an occupation which [(1)] 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 [(2)] 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, a proposed position must also 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.

As a threshold issue, it is noted that 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) must logically be read together with section 214(i)(1) of the Act and 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii). In other words, this regulatory language must be construed in harmony with the thrust of the related provisions and with the statute as a whole. *See K Mart Corp. v. Cartier Inc.*, 486 U.S. 281, 291 (1988) (holding that construction of language which takes into account the design of the statute as a whole is preferred); *see also COIT Independence Joint Venture v. Federal Sav. and Loan Ins. Corp.*, 489 U.S. 561 (1989); *Matter of W-F-*, 21 I&N Dec. 503 (BIA 1996). As such, the criteria stated in 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) should logically be read as being necessary but not necessarily sufficient to meet the statutory and regulatory definition of specialty occupation. To otherwise interpret this section as stating the necessary *and* sufficient conditions for meeting the definition of specialty occupation would result in particular positions meeting a condition under 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) but not the statutory or regulatory definition. *See Defensor v. Meissner*, 201 F.3d 384, 387 (5th Cir. 2000). To avoid this illogical and absurd result, 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) must therefore be read as stating additional requirements that a position must meet, supplementing the statutory and regulatory definitions of specialty occupation.

Consonant with section 214(i)(1) of the Act and the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) consistently 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. *See Royal Siam Corp. v. Chertoff*, 484 F.3d 139, 147 (1st Cir. 2007) (describing "a degree requirement in a specific specialty" as "one that relates directly to the duties and responsibilities of a particular position"). Applying this standard, USCIS 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 occupations. These professions, for which petitioners have regularly been able to establish a minimum entry requirement in the United States of a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty or its equivalent directly related to the duties and responsibilities of the particular position, fairly represent the types of specialty occupations that Congress contemplated when it created the H-1B visa category.

In this matter, the petitioner seeks the beneficiary's services as a marketing consultant on a part-time basis at the rate of pay of \$22.00 per hour.¹ In its support letter dated April 13, 2011, the petitioner provided the following description of the proffered position:

- He will look into the local market & International Market and determine whether, as to which type of Jewelry Items and Diamonds are in demand so that we could invest in the Import & Export of that particular kind of Precious stone.
- He would use his skill, which he had developed working as Marketing Sales Manager to collect data about the prevailing trend in Jewelry market using questionnaires and opinion polls from Manufacturers, distributor [sic], retailers, wholesalers etc.
- He will then analyze the data to make forecast about the future market trend. Using this Forecast, our Organization will then develop the business strategy as to how we should go about.
- He will be also responsible for collecting the data about customer's preference & trend in market and will look into profit margin, prevailing market rate and production costs to determine the price of particular item.
- He will also prepare the reports and show his finding to the Management for further Marketing Strategy.

[The beneficiary] will also establish marketing and sales policies and suggest changes in these policies, direct sales and operational strategies aimed at expanding market share for the company; direct and coordinate all national and international marketing efforts, develop and implement a marketing plan, and maintain contacts with leading members of the Gemstones Industry to expand our customer base; prepare marketing and sales reports for management and also determine marketing and advertising strategy.

In addition, the petitioner states that "[t]he position requires a person to have the requisite education, training and experience in Marketing Management." The petitioner further states that "[w]e also believe that specific level of knowledge of Marketing Consultant can only be achieved

¹ In the Form I-129 petition, the petitioner was asked to provide the number of hours per week that the beneficiary would be employed. The petitioner elected not to provide the requested information. No explanation was provided.

after successfully completing a Baccalaureate degree and having experience in Marketing and Sales department." The AAO observes that the petitioner does not indicate that the minimum academic requirement for the position is a bachelor's degree *in a specific specialty*, or its equivalent.

With the Form I-129 petition, the petitioner submitted a copy of the beneficiary's foreign degree and transcripts, as well as a credential evaluation from Multinational Education & Information Services, Inc. The evaluation from Multinational Education & Information Services indicates that a combination of the beneficiary's foreign education and work experience amount to the equivalent of "a Bachelor Degree in Business Administration with specialization in Marketing awarded by an accredited institution/college of tertiary education in the United States."

The petitioner also submitted a Labor Condition Application (LCA) in support of the instant H-1B petition. The AAO notes that the LCA designation for the proffered position corresponds to the occupational classification "Market Research Analyst" - SOC (ONET/OES Code) 19-3021.00. The petitioner designated the proffered position as a Level I (entry level) position.

Upon review of the documentation, the director found the evidence insufficient to establish eligibility for the benefit sought and issued an RFE on June 23, 2011. The petitioner was asked to submit probative evidence (1) to establish that the beneficiary qualifies for a specialty occupation; (2) to establish that a specialty occupation position exists for the beneficiary; and (3) to establish that the beneficiary has been maintaining valid non-immigrant status since he was last granted admission into the United States. The director outlined the specific evidence to be submitted. The AAO notes that the director specifically requested the petitioner to provide a detailed description of the proffered position, including approximate percentage of time for each duty the beneficiary will perform.

On August 8, 2011, the petitioner responded by submitting further information regarding the proffered position and additional evidence. In response to the director's RFE, the petitioner submitted a letter dated July 20, 2011, which included a revised description of the duties of the proffered position, along with the percentage of time that the beneficiary will spend performing each duty.² Specifically, the petitioner stated that the beneficiary will perform the following duties:

- (a) He will look into magazines, show reports and other databases to find the trend in the local and international market about the sales of Jewelry. He would determine as to what types of jewelry is in demand in the market, so that we could invest in that type of jewelry. He will inform the production department and sales department about the report. He will then coordinate with both the departments, as to the profit margin and the expenses incurred in marketing of

² It must be noted for the record that the petitioner mistakenly and repeatedly referenced the beneficiary in the letter in the feminine pronoun case. The record provides no explanation for this inconsistency. Thus, the AAO must question the accuracy of the letter and whether the information provided is correctly attributed to this particular position and beneficiary.

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those goods. Based upon his report, our organization would invest in that kind of Jewelry item. **(20% time)**

- (b) [The beneficiary] had previously worked as Marketing Manager with a prestigious jewelry organization in India. He will use the skills developed as marketing executive to find the ways for collecting data about prevailing trend in the industry. He will send questionnaires to different business house [sic], asking them about their preferences and quality/quantity they would prefer to buy/sell. He would post the questioners [sic] in our Web site for our customers, send questionnaires to manufacturers, distributors, retailers, wholesalers etc. **(20% time)**
- (c) [The beneficiary] would use statistical and mathematical knowledge and use the modern computerized graphical system for making the charts, models based upon her [sic] report. He would then make the business strategy. **(50%)**
- (d) He will then prepare the reports and show her [sic] finding to the Management for further Marketing Strategy. **(10%)**

The petitioner also stated that "the duties of this professional position could only be satisfactorily discharged by an individual who possesses, at a minimum, a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration, with a marketing background or equivalent." Further in the letter, the petitioner stated that "the specific level of knowledge of Market Research Analyst can only be achieved after successfully completing a Baccalaureate degree in Business Administration and having experience in the pertaining field." In addition, the petitioner stated that "only a person, who has the pertinent Baccalaureate Degree in Business Administration, will have the specific knowledge of Reasoning, Language and Mathematical Development as required" for the proffered position. Moreover, as previously noted, in the April 13, 2011 letter of support, the petitioner stated that "a Baccalaureate degree and having experience in Marketing and Sales department" is required for the proffered position. No explanation for the variances was provided.³

In addition, in response to the RFE, the petitioner submitted, in part, (1) an excerpt entitled "Market and Survey Researchers" from the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL's) *Occupational Outlook Handbook* (hereinafter the *Handbook*); (2) copies of its financial documents, including bank statements, invoices, and Income Tax Return for 2009; and (3) an H-1B approval notice for a different beneficiary along with documentation regarding his credentials.

The director reviewed the information provided by the petitioner to determine whether the petitioner had established eligibility for the benefit sought. Although the petitioner claimed that the

³ The petitioner has provided inconsistent information as to the requirements of the proffered position. It is incumbent upon the petitioner to resolve any inconsistencies in the record by independent objective evidence. Any attempt to explain or reconcile such inconsistencies will not suffice unless the petitioner submits competent objective evidence pointing to where the truth lies. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582, 591-92 (BIA 1988).

beneficiary would serve in a specialty occupation, the director determined that the petitioner failed to establish how the beneficiary's immediate duties would necessitate services at a level requiring the theoretical and practical application of at least a bachelor's degree level of a body of highly specialized knowledge in a specific specialty. The director denied the petition on April 5, 2012. Counsel for the petitioner submitted an appeal of the denial of the H-1B petition.

The issue before the AAO is whether the petitioner has provided sufficient evidence to establish that it would employ the beneficiary in a specialty occupation position. The AAO will first make some preliminary findings that are material to this decision's application of the H-1B statutory and regulatory framework to the proffered position as described in the record of proceeding.

When determining whether a position is a specialty occupation, it is important to consider the nature of the business offering the employment and the description of the specific duties of the position as it relates to the particular employer. To ascertain the intent of a petitioner, USCIS looks to the Form I-129 and the documents filed in support of the petition. It is only in this manner that the agency can determine the exact position offered, the location of employment, the proffered wage, et cetera. Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(9)(i), the director has the responsibility to consider all of the evidence submitted by a petitioner and such other evidence that he or she may independently require to assist his or her adjudication. Further, the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iv) provides that "[a]n H-1B petition involving a specialty occupation shall be accompanied by [d]ocumentation . . . or any other required evidence sufficient to establish . . . that the services the beneficiary is to perform are in a specialty occupation."

For H-1B approval, the petitioner must demonstrate a legitimate need for an employee exists and to substantiate that it has H-1B caliber work for the beneficiary for the period of employment requested in the petition. It is incumbent upon the petitioner to demonstrate it has sufficient work to require the services of a person with at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, to perform duties at a level that requires the theoretical and practical application of at least a bachelor's degree level of a body of highly specialized knowledge in a specific specialty for the period specified in the petition.

The AAO notes that it is reasonable to assume that the size of an employer's business has or could have an impact on the duties of a particular position. *See EG Enterprises, Inc. d/b/a/ Mexican Wholesale Grocery v Department of Homeland Security*, 467 F. Supp. 2d 728 (E.D. Mich. 2006). Thus, the size of a petitioner may be considered as a component of the nature of the petitioner's business, as the size impacts upon the duties of a particular position. In matters where a petitioner's business is relatively small, the AAO reviews the record for evidence that its operations, are, nevertheless, of sufficient complexity to indicate that it would employ the beneficiary in position requiring the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge that may be obtained only through a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent. Additionally, when a petitioner employs relatively few people, it may be necessary for the petitioner to establish how the beneficiary will be relieved from performing non-qualifying duties.

In the Form I-129 petition, the petitioner stated that it currently has four employees. In response to the RFE, the petitioner indicated that it employs a president and a sales manager. No explanation was provided regarding the additional individuals the petitioner claimed to employ in the Form I-129 petition. Notably, the petitioner submitted a copy of its tax return, which indicates that it paid \$54,000 in salaries and wages in 2009.⁴ Upon review of the record of the proceeding, the AAO observes that the petitioner and counsel did not address how the beneficiary would be relieved from performing non-qualifying duties.

For an H-1B petition to be granted, the petitioner must provide sufficient evidence to establish that it will employ the beneficiary in a specialty occupation position. 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'r 1998). USCIS regulations affirmatively require a petitioner to establish eligibility for the benefit it is seeking at the time the petition is filed. See 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(1).

In establishing a position as a specialty occupation, a petitioner must describe the specific duties and responsibilities to be performed by a beneficiary in the context of the petitioner's business operations, demonstrate a legitimate need for an employee exists, and substantiate that it has H-1B caliber work for the beneficiary for the period of employment requested in the petition. In the instant case, it is not evident that the proposed duties as described in this record of proceeding, and the position that they comprise, merit recognition of the proffered position as a specialty occupation. To the extent that they are described, the AAO finds the proposed duties do not provide a sufficient factual basis for conveying the substantive matters that would engage the beneficiary in the actual performance of the proffered position for the entire period requested, so as to persuasively support the claim that the position's actual work would require the theoretical and practical application of any particular educational level of highly specialized knowledge in a specific specialty directly related to the duties and responsibilities of the proffered position. Moreover, the job description fails to communicate (1) the actual work that the beneficiary would perform on a day-to-day basis; (2) the complexity, uniqueness and/or specialization of the tasks; and/or (3) the correlation between that work and a need for a particular level education of highly specialized knowledge in a specific specialty. Additionally, although the petitioner submitted some documents regarding its operations (i.e., 2009 tax return and related documents, invoices, bank statements, unaudited financial documents), the petitioner did not submit probative evidence to establish the actual duties that the beneficiary will perform. Furthermore, as will be discussed, the petitioner itself does not require a degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent.

As previously mentioned, the AAO notes that the petitioner has provided inconsistent information regarding the minimum requirements for the proffered position. In the April 13, 2011 letter of support, the petitioner states that a bachelor's degree is required for the position, but it did not indicate that a bachelor's degree in a *specific specialty*, or its equivalent, is required. The degree

⁴ The petitioner submitted a document entitled "Income Statement For the Twelve Months Ending September 30, 2010." The petitioner listed its year-to-date net income as approximately \$921.00, and its current month net income as a negative \$314,475.00.

requirement set by the statutory and regulatory framework of the H-1B program is not just a bachelor's or higher degree, but such a degree in a *specific specialty* that is directly related to the duties and responsibilities of the position. See 214(i)(1)(b) of the Act and 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii). Thus, the petitioner's assertion that a general-purpose degree (no specific specialty) is tantamount to an admission that the proffered position is not in fact a specialty occupation.

Moreover, in the July 20, 2011 letter, submitted in response to the RFE, the petitioner claims that a bachelor's degree in business administration is a sufficient minimum requirement for entry into the proffered position. The AAO again notes that requirement of a general-purpose bachelor's degree (such as a degree in business administration, without further specification) is inadequate to establish that a position qualifies as a specialty occupation. A petitioner must demonstrate that the proffered position requires a precise and specific course of study that relates directly to the position in question. Since there must be a close correlation between the required specialized studies and the position, the requirement of a degree with a generalized title, such as business administration, without further specification, does not establish the position as a specialty occupation. *Cf. Matter of Michael Hertz Associates*, 19 I&N Dec. 558.

To demonstrate that a job requires the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge as required by section 214(i)(1) of the Act, a petitioner must establish that the position requires the attainment of a bachelor's or higher degree in a specialized field of study, or its equivalent. As mentioned, USCIS interprets the degree requirement at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) to require a degree in a specific specialty that is directly related to the proposed position. USCIS has consistently stated that, although a general-purpose bachelor's degree, such as a degree in business administration, may be a legitimate prerequisite for a particular position, requiring such a degree, without more, will not justify a finding that a particular position qualifies for classification as a specialty occupation. See *Royal Siam Corp. v. Chertoff*, 484 F.3d 147.⁵

Furthermore, based upon a review of the record of proceeding, the AAO finds that there are additional discrepancies and inconsistencies in the record of the proceeding with regard to the proffered position. This is exemplified by the wage level chosen by the petitioner in the LCA for

⁵ Specifically, the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit explained in *Royal Siam* that:

[t]he courts and the agency consistently have stated that, although a general-purpose bachelor's degree, such as a business administration degree, may be a legitimate prerequisite for a particular position, requiring such a degree, without more, will not justify the granting of a petition for an H-1B specialty occupation visa. See, e.g., *Tapis Int'l v. INS*, 94 F.Supp.2d 172, 175-76 (D.Mass.2000); *Shanti*, 36 F. Supp.2d at 1164-66; cf. *Matter of Michael Hertz Assocs.*, 19 I & N Dec. 558, 560 ([Comm'r] 1988) (providing frequently cited analysis in connection with a conceptually similar provision). This is as it should be: otherwise, an employer could ensure the granting of a specialty occupation visa petition by the simple expedient of creating a generic (and essentially artificial) degree requirement.

the proffered position.

As previously stated, the petitioner submitted an LCA in support of the instant petition that designated the proffered position to corresponding occupational category of "Market Research Analysts" - SOC (ONET/OES Code) 19-3021.00. The wage level for the proffered position in the LCA corresponds to a Level I (entry). The prevailing wage source is listed in the LCA as the OFLC (Office of Foreign Labor Certification) Online Data Center.⁶ The LCA was certified on April 18, 2011. The petitioner signed the LCA on April 20, 2011. The AAO notes that by completing and submitting the LCA, and by signing the LCA, the petitioner attested that the information contained in the LCA was true and accurate.

Wage levels should be determined only after selecting the most relevant Occupational Information Network (O*NET) code classification. Then, a prevailing wage determination is made by selecting one of four wage levels for an occupation based on a comparison of the employer's job requirements to the occupational requirements, including tasks, knowledge, skills, and specific vocational preparation (education, training and experience) generally required for acceptable performance in that occupation.

Prevailing wage determinations start with a Level I (entry) and progress to a wage that is commensurate with that of a Level II (qualified), Level III (experienced), or Level IV (fully competent) after considering the job requirements, experience, education, special skills/other requirements and supervisory duties. Factors to be considered when determining the prevailing wage level for a position include the complexity of the job duties, the level of judgment, the amount and level of supervision, and the level of understanding required to perform the job duties.⁷ DOL emphasizes that these guidelines should not be implemented in a mechanical fashion and that the wage level should be commensurate with the complexity of the tasks, independent judgment required, and amount of close supervision received.

The wage levels are defined in DOL's "Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance." A Level

⁶ The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program produces employment and wage estimates for over 800 occupations. See Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/oes/>. The OES All Industries Database is available at the Foreign Labor Certification (OFLC) Data Center, which includes the Online Wage Library for prevailing wage determinations and the disclosure databases for the temporary and permanent programs. The Online Wage Library is accessible at <http://www.flcdatacenter.com/>.

⁷ A point system is used to assess the complexity of the job and assign the wage level. Step 1 requires a "1" to represent the job's requirements. Step 2 addresses experience and must contain a "0" (for at or below the level of experience and SVP range), a "1" (low end of experience and SVP), a "2" (high end), or "3" (greater than range). Step 3 considers education required to perform the job duties, a "1" (more than the usual education by one category) or "2" (more than the usual education by more than one category). Step 4 accounts for Special Skills requirements that indicate a higher level of complexity or decision-making with a "1" or a "2" entered as appropriate. Finally, Step 5 addresses Supervisory Duties, with a "1" entered unless supervision is generally required by the occupation.

I wage rate is described as follows:

Level I (entry) wage rates are assigned to job offers for beginning level employees who have only a basic understanding of the occupation. These employees perform routine tasks that require limited, if any, exercise of judgment. The tasks provide experience and familiarization with the employer's methods, practices, and programs. The employees may perform higher level work for training and developmental purposes. These employees work under close supervision and receive specific instructions on required tasks and results expected. Their work is closely monitored and reviewed for accuracy. Statements that the job offer is for a research fellow, a worker in training, or an internship are indicators that a Level I wage should be considered.

See DOL, Employment and Training Administration's *Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance*, Nonagricultural Immigration Programs (Rev. Nov. 2009), available on the Internet at http://www.foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov/pdf/Policy_Nonag_Progs.pdf.

In the instant case, the petitioner and counsel claim that the proffered position involves specialized and complex duties. In addition, the petitioner asserts that the position requires a degree and experience in the pertaining field. The petitioner further reports that the beneficiary will "establish marketing and sales policies" as well as "direct sales and operational strategies." According to the petitioner, the beneficiary will "direct and coordinate all national and international marketing efforts."⁸ The petitioner states that the beneficiary will also "develop and implement a marketing plan" and "determine marketing and advertising strategy." The petitioner states that the beneficiary will be responsible for "defining the marketing goal of the company." According to the petitioner, the beneficiary will prepare reports and "[b]ased upon his report, [the petitioner's] organization would invest in that kind of Jewelry item." The petitioner claims that the beneficiary will "use the skills developed as a marketing executive" in the proffered position. Moreover, the petitioner asserts that the beneficiary will be responsible for "mak[ing] the business strategy." Furthermore, the petitioner states that the proffered position will require the beneficiary's "marketing knowledge and expertise" and that his work will "involve extensive analysis of data, testing and experimental methods, extensive statistical reporting and mathematical modeling." The petitioner claims that the position requires "very well marketing/management background."

The AAO observes that the petitioner indicated that it will be relying heavily on the beneficiary to make critical decisions regarding marketing and sales policies as well as direct sales and operational strategies. Moreover, the petitioner claims that the beneficiary will "make the [petitioner's] business strategy." Such reliance on the beneficiary's work appears to surpass the expectations of a Level I

⁸ The petitioner claims that the duties of the proffered position include "direct[ing] sales and operational strategies" and "direct and coordinate all national and international marketing efforts." In the instant case, the petitioner has not established who the beneficiary will "direct." Based upon the information provided, there are not any subordinate employees. Thus, it can only be assumed, and has not been established otherwise, that the beneficiary's duties will include performing functions that would be normally associated with subordinate workers, and that, in the absence of such subordinates, the beneficiary will be precluded from "directing" others.

position, as described above, in which the employee works under close supervision, performing routine tasks that require only a basic understanding of the occupation and has limited exercise of judgment. Here, rather than the beneficiary's work being "monitored and reviewed for accuracy," the petitioner and counsel suggest that the petitioner is relying on the beneficiary services to ensure the growth and success of the petitioner's business.

Thus, upon review of the assertions made by the petitioner and counsel, the AAO must question the level of complexity, independent judgment and understanding actually required for the proffered position as the LCA is certified for a Level I entry-level position. This characterization of the position and the claimed duties and responsibilities as described in the record of proceeding conflict with the wage-rate element of the LCA selected by the petitioner, which, as reflected in the discussion above, is indicative of a comparatively low, entry-level position relative to others within the occupation. In accordance with the relevant DOL explanatory information on wage levels, this wage rate indicates that the beneficiary is only required to have a basic understanding of the occupation; that he will be expected to perform routine tasks that require limited, if any, exercise of judgment; that he will be closely supervised and her work closely monitored and reviewed for accuracy; and that he will receive specific instructions on required tasks and expected results.

Upon review of the assertions, the AAO must question the level of complexity, independent judgment and understanding actually required for the proffered position as the LCA is certified for a Level I entry-level position. This characterization of the position and the claimed duties and responsibilities as described by the petitioner conflict with the wage-rate element of the LCA selected by the petitioner, which, as reflected in the discussion above, is indicative of a comparatively low, entry-level position relative to others within the occupation. In accordance with the relevant DOL explanatory information on wage levels, the selected wage rate indicates that the beneficiary is only required to have a basic understanding of the occupation; that he will be expected to perform routine tasks that require limited, if any, exercise of judgment; that he will be closely supervised and his work closely monitored and reviewed for accuracy; and that he will receive specific instructions on required tasks and expected results.

Under the H-1B program, a petitioner must offer a beneficiary wages that are at least the actual wage level paid by the petitioner to all other individuals with similar experience and qualifications for the specific employment in question, or the prevailing wage level for the occupational classification in the area of employment, whichever is greater, based on the best information available as of the time of filing the application. *See* section 212(n)(1)(A) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(n)(1)(A). The prevailing wage rate is defined as the average wage paid to similarly employed workers in a specific occupation in the area of intended employment.

The AAO notes that the prevailing wage on the LCA corresponds to a Level I position for the occupational category of "Market Research Analysts" for New York County (New York, New York).⁹ Notably, if the proffered position were designated as a higher level position, the prevailing

⁹ For additional information regarding the prevailing wage for this occupation in New York County, *see* the All Industries Database for 7/2010 - 6/2011 for Market Research Analysts at the Foreign Labor Certification Data Center, Online Wage Library on the Internet at

wage at that time would have been \$28.02 per hour for a Level II position, \$34.99 per hour for a Level III position, and \$41.96 per hour for a Level IV position.

The petitioner was required to provide, at the time of filing the H-1B petition, an LCA certified for the correct wage level in order for it to be found to correspond to the petition. To permit otherwise would result in a petitioner paying a wage lower than that required by section 212(n)(1)(A) of the Act, by allowing that petitioner to simply submit an LCA for a different wage level at a lower prevailing wage than the one that it claims it is offering to the beneficiary. As such, the petitioner has failed to establish that it would pay an adequate salary for the beneficiary's work, as required under the Act, if the petition were granted.

The AAO also notes that this aspect of the LCA undermines the credibility of the petition, and, in particular, the credibility of the petitioner's assertions regarding the demands, level of responsibilities and requirements of the proffered position. It is incumbent upon the petitioner to resolve any inconsistencies in the record by independent objective evidence. Any attempt to explain or reconcile such inconsistencies will not suffice unless the petitioner submits competent objective evidence pointing to where the truth lies. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 591-92.

As noted below, the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(i)(B)(2) specifies that certification of an LCA does not constitute a determination that an occupation is a specialty occupation:

Certification by the Department of Labor of a labor condition application in an occupational classification does not constitute a determination by that agency that the occupation in question is a specialty occupation. The director shall determine if the application involves a specialty occupation as defined in section 214(i)(1) of the Act. The director shall also determine whether the particular alien for whom H-1B classification is sought qualifies to perform services in the specialty occupation as prescribed in section 214(i)(2) of the Act.

While DOL is the agency that certifies LCA applications before they are submitted to USCIS, DOL regulations note that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (i.e., its immigration benefits branch, USCIS) is the department responsible for determining whether the content of an LCA filed for a particular Form I-129 actually supports that petition. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 655.705(b), which states, in pertinent part:

For H-1B visas . . . DHS accepts the employer's petition (DHS Form I-129) with the DOL certified LCA attached. *In doing so, the DHS determines whether the petition is supported by an LCA which corresponds with the petition*, whether the occupation named in the [LCA] is a specialty occupation or whether the individual is a fashion model of distinguished merit and ability, and whether the qualifications of the nonimmigrant meet the statutory requirements of H-1B visa classification.

[Italics added]. The regulation at 20 C.F.R. § 655.705(b) requires that USCIS ensure that an LCA actually supports the H-1B petition filed on behalf of the beneficiary. Here, the petitioner has failed to submit a valid LCA that corresponds to the claimed duties and requirements of the proffered position, that is, specifically, that corresponds to the level of work, responsibilities and requirements that the petitioner ascribed to the proffered position and to the wage-level corresponding to such a level of work, responsibilities and requirements in accordance with the pertinent LCA regulations.

The statements regarding the claimed level of complexity, independent judgment and understanding required for the proffered position are materially inconsistent with the certification of the LCA for a Level I position. This conflict undermines the overall credibility of the petition. The AAO finds that, fully considered in the context of the entire record of proceedings, the petitioner failed to establish the nature of the proffered position and in what capacity the beneficiary will actually be employed.

For the foregoing reasons, a review of the enclosed LCA indicates that the information provided does not correspond to the level of work and requirements that the petitioner ascribed to the proffered position and to the wage-level corresponding to such a level of work and requirements in accordance with the pertinent LCA regulations. As a result, even if it were determined that the petitioner overcame the other independent reasons for the director's denial, the petition could still not be approved for this reason.

The AAO will now address the director's basis for denial of the petition, namely that the petitioner failed to establish that it would employ the beneficiary in a specialty occupation position. Based upon a complete review of the record of proceeding, the AAO agrees with the director and finds that the evidence fails to establish that the position as described constitutes a specialty occupation. For efficiency's sake, the AAO hereby incorporates the above discussion and analysis into the record of proceeding regarding the beneficiary's proposed employment.

To make its determination whether the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation, the AAO first turns to the criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(1) and (2): a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty or its equivalent is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the particular position; and a degree requirement in a specific specialty 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 in a specific specialty. Factors considered by the AAO when determining these criteria include: whether DOL's *Handbook*, on which the AAO routinely relies for the educational requirements of particular occupations, reports the industry requires a degree in a specific specialty; whether the industry's professional association has made a degree in a specific specialty 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 recognizes the *Handbook* as an authoritative source on the duties and educational

requirements of the wide variety of occupations that it addresses.¹⁰ As previously discussed, the petitioner asserts in the LCA that the proffered position falls under the occupational category "Market Research Analysts."

The AAO reiterates that the job duties of the proffered position, as provided by the petitioner, do not convey the substantive nature of the actual work that the beneficiary would perform within the petitioner's business operations. Rather, the job description conveys, at best, only generalized functions at a generic level. Upon review of the record of proceeding, the petitioner has not established that the duties of the proffered position fall under the occupational category "Market Research Analysts." Nevertheless, the AAO reviewed the chapter of the *Handbook* (2012-2013 edition) entitled "Market Research Analysts" including the sections regarding the typical duties and requirements for this occupational category.¹¹ However, the *Handbook* does not indicate that "Market Research Analysts" comprise an occupational group for which at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is normally the minimum requirement for entry.

The subchapter of the *Handbook* entitled "How to Become a Market Research Analyst" states the following about this occupational category:

Education

Market research analysts typically need a bachelor's degree in market research or a related field. Many have degrees in fields such as statistics, math, or computer science. Others have a background in business administration, one of the social sciences, or communications. Courses in statistics, research methods, and marketing are essential for these workers; courses in communications and social sciences—such as economics, psychology, and sociology—are also important.

Many market research analyst jobs require a master's degree. Several schools offer graduate programs in marketing research, but many analysts complete degrees in other fields, such as statistics, marketing, or a Master of Business Administration (MBA). A master's degree is often required for leadership positions or positions that perform more technical research.

U.S. Dep't of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2012-13 ed.*, Market Research Analysts, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/oooh/business-and-financial/market-research-analysts.htm#tab-4> (last visited March 13, 2013).

¹⁰ The *Handbook*, which is available in printed form, may also be accessed on the Internet, at <http://www.stats.bls.gov/oco/>. The AAO's references to the *Handbook* are to the 2012 – 2013 edition available online.

¹¹ For additional information regarding the occupational category "Market Research Analysts," see U.S. Dep't of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2012-13 ed.*, Market Research Analysts, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/oooh/business-and-financial/market-research-analysts.htm#tab-1> (last visited March 13, 2013).

When reviewing the *Handbook*, the AAO must note again that the petitioner designated the wage level of the proffered position as a Level I position on the LCA. As previously discussed, this designation is indicative of a comparatively low, entry-level position relative to others within the occupation and signifies that the beneficiary is only expected to possess a basic understanding of the occupation and carries expectations that the beneficiary perform routine tasks that require limited, if any, exercise of judgment; that he would be closely supervised; that his work would be closely monitored and reviewed for accuracy; and that he would receive specific instructions on required tasks and expected results. The petitioner has not credibly established that the beneficiary will serve in a high-level or leadership position or in a position that performs technical research.

The *Handbook* does not state that a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the occupation. This passage of the *Handbook* reports that market research analysts have degrees and backgrounds in a wide-variety of disparate fields. The *Handbook* states that employees typically need a bachelor's degree in market research or a related field, but the *Handbook* continues by indicating that many market research analysts have degrees in fields such as statistics, math, or computer science. According to the *Handbook*, other market research analysts have a background in fields such as business administration, one of the social sciences, or communications. The *Handbook* notes that various courses are essential to this occupation, including statistics, research methods, and marketing. The *Handbook* states that courses in communications and social sciences (such as economics, psychology, and sociology) are also important.

In general, provided the specialties are closely related, e.g., chemistry and biochemistry, a minimum of a bachelor's or higher degree in more than one specialty is recognized as satisfying the "degree in the specific specialty" requirement of section 214(i)(1)(B) of the Act. In such a case, the required "body of highly specialized knowledge" would essentially be the same. Since there must be a close correlation between the required "body of highly specialized knowledge" and the position, however, a minimum entry requirement of a degree in disparate fields, such as philosophy and engineering, would not meet the statutory requirement that the degree be "in *the* specific specialty," unless the petitioner establishes how each field is directly related to the duties and responsibilities of the particular position such that the required body of highly specialized knowledge is essentially an amalgamation of these different specialties.¹² Section 214(i)(1)(B) of the Act (emphasis added).

Here, although the *Handbook* indicates that an advanced degree is typically needed for these positions, it also indicates that degrees in various fields are acceptable for entry into the occupation. In addition to recognizing degrees in disparate fields and backgrounds (i.e., social science and computer science) as acceptable for entry into this occupation, the *Handbook* also states that "others have a background in business administration." As previously discussed, although a general-

¹² Whether read with the statutory "the" or the regulatory "a," both readings denote a singular "specialty." Section 214(i)(1)(B) of the Act; 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii). Still, the AAO does not so narrowly interpret these provisions to exclude positions from qualifying as specialty occupations if they permit, as a minimum entry requirement, degrees in more than one closely related specialty. As just stated, this also includes even seemingly disparate specialties provided the evidence of record establishes how each acceptable, specific field of study is directly related to the duties and responsibilities of the particular position.

purpose bachelor's degree, such as a degree in business administration, may be a legitimate prerequisite for a particular position, requiring such a degree, without more, will not justify a finding that a particular position qualifies for classification as a specialty occupation. *See Royal Siam Corp. v. Chertoff*, 484 F.3d at 147. Therefore, the *Handbook's* recognition that a general, non-specialty "background" in business administration is sufficient for entry into the occupation strongly suggests that a bachelor's degree *in a specific specialty* is not normally the minimum entry requirement for this occupation. Accordingly, as the *Handbook* indicates that working as a market research analyst does not normally require at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, for entry into the occupation, it does not support the proffered position as being a specialty occupation.

The AAO notes that the petitioner submitted a copy of an H-1B approval notice as evidence that USCIS has previously approved an H-1B case submitted by the petitioner. Notably, the petitioner did not submit a copy of the Form I-129 petition and supporting documents. If a petitioner wishes to have unpublished service center or AAO decisions considered by USCIS in its adjudication of a petition, the petitioner is permitted to submit copies of such evidence that it either obtained itself and/or received in response to a Freedom of Information Act request filed in accordance with 6 C.F.R. Part 5. Otherwise, "[t]he non-existence or other unavailability of required evidence creates a presumption of ineligibility." 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(2)(i).

Again, the petitioner in this case failed to submit a copy of the petition. As the record of proceeding does not contain a copy of the petition, there were no underlying facts to be analyzed and, therefore, no prior, substantive determinations could have been made to determine what facts, if any, were analogous to those in this proceeding. While 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(c) provides that AAO precedent decisions are binding on all USCIS employees in the administration of the Act, unpublished decisions are not similarly binding.

When any person makes an application for a "visa or any other document required for entry, or makes an application for admission [. . .] the burden of proof shall be upon such person to establish that he is eligible" for such relief. 8 U.S.C. § 1361; *see also Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I. & N. Dec. 190 (Reg. Comm'r 1972). Furthermore, any suggestion that USCIS must review unpublished decisions and possibly request and review each case file relevant to those decisions, while being impractical and inefficient, would also be tantamount to a shift in the evidentiary burden in this proceeding from the petitioner to USCIS, which would be contrary to section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. Accordingly, the AAO was not required to request and/or obtain a copy of the petition cited by counsel.

Nevertheless, if the previous nonimmigrant petition was approved based on the same unsupported and contradictory assertions that are contained in the current record, the approval would constitute material and gross 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'r 1988). It would be absurd to suggest that USCIS 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 had approved the nonimmigrant petition, 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).

It is incumbent upon the petitioner to provide persuasive evidence that the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation under this criterion, notwithstanding the absence of the *Handbook's* support on the issue. As previously mentioned, the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iv) provides that "[a]n H-1B petition involving a specialty occupation shall be accompanied by [d]ocumentation . . . or any other required evidence sufficient to establish . . . that the services the beneficiary is to perform are in a specialty occupation." As previously mentioned, 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)).

The petitioner has not established that the proffered position falls under an occupational category for which the *Handbook*, or other authoritative source, indicates that at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the occupation. Furthermore, the duties and requirements of the proffered position as described in the record of proceeding do not indicate that the position is one for which a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is normally the minimum requirement for entry. Thus, the petitioner failed to satisfy the criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(1).

Next, the AAO reviews the record regarding the first of the two alternative prongs of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2). This prong alternatively calls for a petitioner to establish that a requirement of a bachelor's or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is common to the petitioner's industry in positions that are both: (1) parallel to the proffered position; and (2) located in organizations that are similar to the petitioner.

As stated earlier, in determining whether there is such a common degree requirement, factors often considered by USCIS include: whether the *Handbook* reports that 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 at 1165 (quoting *Hird/Blaker Corp. v. Sava*, 712 F. Supp. at 1102).

Here and as already discussed, the petitioner has not established that its proffered position is one for which the *Handbook*, or other authoritative source, reports an industry-wide requirement of at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty or its equivalent. Thus, the AAO incorporates by reference the previous discussion on the matter. Also, there are no submissions from professional associations, individuals, or similar firms in the petitioner's industry attesting that individuals employed in positions parallel to the proffered position are routinely required to have a minimum of a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, for entry into those positions. The

record of proceeding is devoid of evidence to support a conclusion that the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation under this criterion of the regulations.

Thus, based upon a complete review of the record, the petitioner has not established that a requirement of a bachelor's or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is common to the petitioner's industry in positions that are both: (1) parallel to the proffered position; and (2) located in organizations that are similar to the petitioner. For the reasons discussed above, the petitioner has not satisfied the first alternative prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2).

The AAO will next consider the second alternative prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2), which is satisfied if the petitioner shows that its particular position is so complex or unique that it can be performed only by an individual with at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty or its equivalent.

To begin with and as discussed previously, the petitioner itself does not require a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent. In addition, the petitioner failed to credibly demonstrate exactly what the beneficiary will do on a day-to-day basis such that complexity or uniqueness can even be determined. Furthermore, the petitioner fails to sufficiently develop relative complexity or uniqueness as an aspect of the proffered position.

In the instant case, the record of proceeding contains information regarding the petitioner's business operations, including bank statements; unaudited financial documents; invoices; and its income tax return and related documents for 2009.¹³ On appeal, counsel claims that the job description submitted by the petitioner demonstrates the complexity of the position. However, the petitioner failed to demonstrate how the duties of the position as described require the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge such that a bachelor's or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is required to perform them. For instance, the petitioner did not submit information relevant to a detailed course of study leading to a specialty degree and did not establish how such a curriculum is necessary to perform the duties of the proffered position. While related courses may be beneficial, or in some cases even essential, in performing certain duties of a marketing consultant position, the petitioner has failed to demonstrate how an established curriculum of such courses leading to a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is required to perform the duties of the particular position here proffered.

This is further evidenced by the LCA submitted by the petitioner in support of the instant petition. Again, the AAO incorporates by reference and reiterates its earlier discussion that the LCA indicates that the position is a low-level, entry position relative to others within the occupation. Based upon the wage rate, the beneficiary is only required to have a basic understanding of the occupation. Moreover, the wage rate indicates that the beneficiary will perform routine tasks that require limited, if any, exercise of independent judgment; his work will be closely supervised and monitored; he will receive specific instructions on required tasks and expected results; and his work

¹³ The petitioner submitted several bank statements. The documents indicate that the petitioner's checking account balance varied between approximately \$6,340 and \$28,770. The petitioner also submitted 24 invoices dated in 2010 and 2011.

will be reviewed for accuracy.

Without further evidence, it is simply not credible that the petitioner's proffered position is complex or unique as such a position would likely be classified at a higher-level, such as a Level IV (fully competent) position, requiring a significantly higher prevailing wage. A Level IV (fully competent) position is designated by DOL for employees who "use advanced skills and diversified knowledge to solve unusual and complex problems."¹⁴

Therefore, the evidence of record does not establish that this position is significantly different from other market research analyst positions such that it refutes the *Handbook's* information to the effect that there is a spectrum of preferred degrees for these positions, including a degree not in a specific specialty. In other words, the record lacks sufficiently detailed information to distinguish the proffered position as unique from or more complex than market research analyst positions that can be performed by persons without at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent.

The AAO observes that the petitioner has indicated that the beneficiary's educational background and experience in the industry will assist him in carrying out the duties of the proffered position. However, the test to establish a position as a specialty occupation is not the skill set or education of a proposed beneficiary, but whether the position itself requires the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge obtained by at least baccalaureate-level knowledge in a specialized area. The petitioner and counsel do not sufficiently explain or clarify at any time in the record which of the duties, if any, of the proffered position would be so complex or unique as to be distinguishable from those of similar but non-degreed or non-specialty degreed employment. Upon review of the record of proceeding, the petitioner has failed to establish the proffered position as satisfying this prong of the criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2).

The third criterion of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) entails an employer demonstrating that it normally requires a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, for the position. To this end, the AAO usually reviews the petitioner's past recruiting and hiring practices, as well as information regarding employees who previously held the position.

To satisfy this criterion, the record must contain documentary evidence demonstrating that the petitioner has a history of requiring the degree or degree equivalency, in a specific specialty, in its prior recruiting and hiring for the position. Further, it should be noted that the record must establish that a petitioner's imposition of a degree requirement is not merely a matter of preference for high-caliber candidates but is necessitated by performance requirements of the position. In the instant case, the record does not establish a prior history of recruiting and hiring for the proffered position only persons with at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent.

¹⁴ For additional information on Level IV wage levels, see DOL, Employment and Training Administration's *Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance, Nonagricultural Immigration Programs* (Rev. Nov. 2009), available on the Internet at http://www.foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov/pdf/Policy_Nonag_Progs.pdf.

While a petitioner may believe or otherwise assert that a proffered position requires a specific degree, that opinion alone without corroborating evidence cannot establish the position as a specialty occupation. Were USCIS limited solely to reviewing a petitioner's claimed self-imposed requirements, then any individual with a bachelor's degree could be brought to the United States to perform any occupation as long as the petitioner artificially created a token degree requirement, whereby all individuals employed in a particular position possessed a baccalaureate or higher degree in the specific specialty or its equivalent. *See Defensor v. Meissner*, 201 F.3d at 388. In other words, if a petitioner's stated degree requirement is only designed to artificially meet the standards for an H-1B visa and/or to underemploy an individual in a position for which he or she is overqualified and if the proffered position does not in fact require such a specialty degree or its equivalent to perform its duties, the occupation would not meet the statutory or regulatory definition of a specialty occupation. *See* § 214(i)(1) of the Act; 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii) (defining the term "specialty occupation").

To satisfy this criterion, the evidence of record must show that the specific performance requirements of the position generated the recruiting and hiring history. A petitioner's perfunctory declaration of a particular educational requirement will not mask the fact that the position is not a specialty occupation. USCIS must examine the actual employment requirements, and, on the basis of that examination, determine whether the position qualifies as a specialty occupation. *See generally Defensor v. Meissner*, 201 F. 3d 384. In this pursuit, the critical element is not the title of the position, or the fact that an employer has routinely insisted on certain educational standards, but whether performance of 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. To interpret the regulations any other way would lead to absurd results: if USCIS were constrained to recognize a specialty occupation merely because the petitioner has an established practice of demanding certain educational requirements for the proffered position - and without consideration of how a beneficiary is to be specifically employed - then any alien with a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty could be brought into the United States to perform non-specialty occupations, so long as the employer required all such employees to have baccalaureate or higher degrees. *See id.* at 388.

As previously noted, the petitioner submitted a copy of an H-1B approval notice as evidence that USCIS has previously approved an H-1B case submitted by the petitioner. The document does not contain any information regarding the job title and duties for that petition. As previously discussed, the petitioner did not submit a copy of the prior H-1B petition and its respective supporting documents. As the record of proceeding does not contain sufficient evidence of the prior petition to determine whether it is the same position, there are no underlying facts to be analyzed and, therefore, no prior, substantive reasons could have been provided to explain why deference to the approval of the prior H-1B petition was not warranted. The burden of proving eligibility for the benefit sought remains entirely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act.

In response to the RFE, the petitioner claims that "we hire people with similar/same qualification for this position." In support of this assertion, the petitioner submitted a copy of the foreign academic credentials issued to [REDACTED]. Notably, the petitioner did not submit an academic credential evaluation for [REDACTED] to establish that his foreign education is equivalent to a

U.S. bachelor's degree in a specific specialty. In addition, the AAO notes that some of the documentary evidence submitted by the petitioner is in a foreign language and is not accompanied by a full English language translation that has been certified by the translator as complete and accurate, and that the translator is competent to translate from the foreign language into English. Because the petitioner failed to submit a certified translation of the documents, the AAO cannot determine whether the evidence supports the petitioner's claims. See 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(3). Accordingly, the evidence that is in a foreign language that does not comply with 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(3) is not probative and will not be accorded any weight in this proceeding. The AAO will not attempt to decipher or "guess" the meaning of documents that are not accompanied by a full, certified English language translation.

Further, while the petitioner provided a general statement that [redacted] "was going to work in [the petitioner's] organization as Market Research Analyst," the petitioner failed to provide the job duties and day-to-day responsibilities of the position that it claims is the same as the proffered position. The petitioner did not provide any information regarding the complexity of the job duties, supervisory duties (if any), independent judgment required or the amount of supervision received. Accordingly, it is unclear whether the duties and responsibilities of this individual were the same or related to the proffered position.

It must be noted that the petitioner stated in the Form I-129 petition that it was established in 1997 (approximately 14 years prior to the submission of the H-1B petition). The petitioner did not provide the total number of people it has employed to serve in the proffered position. Consequently, it cannot be determined how representative the petitioner's claim regarding *one individual over a 14 year period* is of the petitioner's normal recruiting and hiring practices. It must be noted that without further information, the submission of *the educational credentials of one individual* is not persuasive in establishing that the petitioner normally requires at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, for the position.

Upon review of the record, the petitioner has not provided sufficient evidence to establish that it normally requires at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, for the proffered position. Thus, the petitioner has not satisfied the third criterion of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A).

The fourth criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) requires a petitioner to establish that the nature of the specific 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 a specific specialty or its equivalent.

In the appeal dated April 30, 2012, counsel asserts that the petitioner meets this criterion of the regulations. However, the AAO again notes that the petitioner itself does not require a baccalaureate or higher degree *in a specific specialty*, or its equivalent. Furthermore, the record of proceeding does not support the assertion. For instance, in support of the petition, the petitioner provided information regarding its business operations, including bank statements; invoices; unaudited financial documents; and 2009 tax related documents. However, upon review of the record of the proceeding, the AAO notes that relative specialization and complexity have not been

sufficiently developed by the petitioner as an aspect of the proffered position. That is, the proposed duties have not been described with sufficient specificity to establish that they are more specialized and complex than positions that are not usually associated with at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent. There is a lack of evidence substantiating the petitioner's assertions.

The AAO incorporates its earlier discussion and analysis regarding the duties of the proffered position, and the designation of the proffered position in the LCA as a low, entry-level position relative to others within the occupational category of "Market Research Analysts." The petitioner designated the position as a Level I position (the lowest of four assignable wage-levels), which DOL indicates is appropriate for "beginning level employees who have only a basic understanding of the occupation." Without further evidence, it is simply not credible that the petitioner's proffered position is one with specialized and complex duties as such a position would likely be classified at a higher-level, such as a Level IV (fully competent) position, requiring a substantially higher prevailing wage. As previously discussed, a Level IV (fully competent) position is designated by DOL for employees who "use advanced skills and diversified knowledge to solve unusual and complex problems."

The petitioner has submitted inadequate probative evidence to satisfy this criterion of the regulations. Thus, the petitioner has not established that the duties of the position are so specialized and complex that the knowledge required to perform the duties is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent. The AAO, therefore, concludes that the petitioner failed to satisfy the criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(4).

For the reasons related in the preceding discussion, the petitioner has failed to establish that it has satisfied any of the criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) and, therefore, it cannot be found that the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation. The appeal will be dismissed and the petition denied for this reason.

The AAO does not need to examine the issue of the beneficiary's qualifications, because the petitioner has not provided sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the position is a specialty occupation. In other words, the beneficiary's credentials to perform a particular job are relevant only when the job is found to be a specialty occupation.

As discussed in this decision, the petitioner did not submit sufficient evidence regarding the proffered position to determine whether it will require a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent. Absent this determination that a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty or its equivalent is required to perform the duties of the proffered position, it also cannot be determined whether the beneficiary possesses that degree or its equivalent. Therefore, the AAO need not and will not address the beneficiary's qualifications further, except to note that, in any event, the evaluation of the beneficiary's combined education and work experience submitted by the petitioner is insufficient to establish that the beneficiary possesses the equivalent of a U.S. bachelor's degree in any specific specialty.

Specifically, as the claimed equivalency was based in part on experience, there is no evidence that the evaluator had authority to grant college-level credit for training and/or work 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 and that the beneficiary also has recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions directly related to the specialty. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(C)(4) and (D)(1).

In the instant case, there is no independent evidence in the record from appropriate officials, such as deans or provosts, to establish that [REDACTED] of Multinational Education & Information Services, Inc. is, in the language of the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(D)(1), "an official [with] 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."

Furthermore, upon review of the beneficiary's employment letter, the AAO finds that the letter provides insufficient information regarding the beneficiary's work history and duties (e.g., whether the position was full-time or part-time; complexity of the job duties; the level of judgment; the amount and level of supervision; the level of understanding required to perform the job duties). The letter describes the beneficiary's duties in terms of generalized and generic functions that do not convey the substantive nature of the work that the beneficiary performed. The letter does not present an adequate factual foundation for the evaluator to determine that the beneficiary has the education, specialized training, and/or progressively responsible experience that are equivalent to completion of a United States baccalaureate or higher degree in the specialty occupation, and that he has recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions directly related to the specialty. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(C)(4). Thus, the AAO finds that the evaluation fails to establish that the beneficiary's education, training and/or work experience are the equivalent of a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty based upon the information provided. In light of the lack of a sufficient factual foundation discussed above, the evaluation is insufficient even if it had been rendered by an official qualified under 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(D)(1).

Moreover, when USCIS determines a beneficiary's qualifications pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(D)(5), it must be clearly demonstrated that the beneficiary'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 beneficiary has documented recognition of expertise in the specialty. In the instant case, the documentation from the beneficiary's employer does not establish that his work experience included the theoretical and practical application of specialized knowledge and that his experience was gained while working with peers, supervisors, or subordinates who have a degree in the specialty occupation, or its equivalent. Additionally, the petitioner did not submit probative documentation establishing that the beneficiary has recognition of expertise in the specialty. As such, since evidence was not presented that the beneficiary has at least a U.S. bachelor's degree in any specific specialty, or its equivalent, the petition could not be approved even if eligibility for the benefit sought had been otherwise established.

An application or petition that fails to comply with the technical requirements of the law may be denied by the AAO even if the service center does not identify all of the grounds for denial in the initial decision. *See Spencer Enterprises, Inc. v. United States*, 229 F. Supp. 2d 1025, 1043 (E.D. Cal. 2001), *aff'd*, 345 F.3d 683 (9th Cir. 2003); *see also Soltane v. DOJ*, 381 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2004) (noting that the AAO conducts appellate review on a *de novo* basis).

Moreover, when the AAO denies a petition on multiple alternative grounds, a plaintiff can succeed on a challenge only if it shows that the AAO abused its discretion with respect to all of the AAO's enumerated grounds. *See Spencer Enterprises, Inc. v. United States*, 229 F. Supp. 2d at 1043, *aff'd*, 345 F.3d 683.

The petition will be denied and the appeal dismissed for the above stated reasons, with each considered as an independent and alternative basis for the decision. In visa petition proceedings, the burden of proving eligibility for the benefit sought remains entirely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. Here, that burden has not been met.

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