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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090



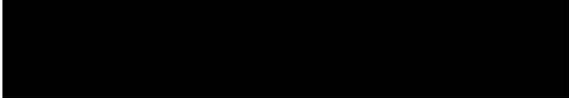
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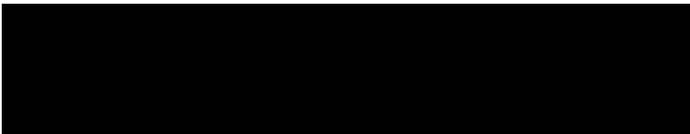
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FILE: WAC 07 275 54693 Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date: **OCT 06 2009**

IN RE: Petitioner: 
Beneficiary: 

PETITION: Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker Pursuant to Section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the
Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b)

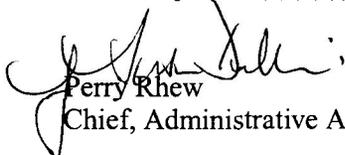
ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. Please refer to 8 C.F.R. § 103.5 for the specific requirements. All motions must be submitted to the office that originally decided your case by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$585. Any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required by 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i).


Perry Rhew
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

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

The petitioner is a web hosting and e-data storage company with two employees that seeks to employ the beneficiary as a part-time accountant. The petitioner, therefore, endeavors to classify the beneficiary as a nonimmigrant worker in a specialty occupation pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b).

The director denied the petition on the basis of her determination that the petitioner had failed to establish that the proposed position qualifies for classification as a specialty occupation.

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

Section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), provides a nonimmigrant classification for aliens who are coming temporarily to the United States to perform services in a specialty occupation.

Section 214(i)(1) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1184 (i)(1), defines the term "specialty occupation" as an occupation that requires:

- (A) theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, and
- (B) attainment of a bachelor's or higher degree in the specific specialty (or its equivalent) as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States.

Thus, it is clear that Congress intended this visa classification only for aliens who are to be employed in an occupation that requires the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge that is conveyed by at least a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty.

Consistent with section 214(i)(1) of the Act, the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii) states that a 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, the position must meet one of the following criteria:

- (1) A baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the particular position;
- (2) The degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations or, in the alternative, an employer may show that its particular position is so complex or unique that it can be performed only by an individual with a degree;
- (3) The employer normally requires a degree or its equivalent for the position; or
- (4) The nature of the specific duties is so specialized and complex that knowledge required to perform the duties is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree.

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, 8 U.S.C. § 1184(i)(1), 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 proposed position. Applying this standard, USCIS regularly approves H-1B petitions for qualified aliens who are to be employed as engineers, computer scientists, college professors, and other such professions. These occupations all require a baccalaureate degree in the specific specialty as a minimum for entry into the occupation and fairly represent the types of professions that Congress contemplated when it created the H-1B visa category.

In its September 18, 2007 letter of support, the petitioner stated that the proposed position would include the following tasks:

- Preparing the petitioner's financial reports;
- Preparing the petitioner's monthly statements;
- Ascertaining the petitioner's assets and liabilities;
- Preparing the petitioner's balance sheets; and
- Preparing all tax reports, quarterly and annual tax returns, and profit and loss statements.

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

The petitioner has stated that its proposed position is that of an accountant. To determine whether the duties of the proposed position support the petitioner's characterization of its employment, the AAO turns to the 2008-2009 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.¹

The AAO finds the above discussion to be generally reflective of the petitioner's description of the duties of the proposed position and agrees that the petitioner's employment would require the beneficiary to have an understanding of basic accounting principles. However, not all accounting employment is performed by degreed accountants. Therefore, the performance of duties requiring accounting knowledge does not establish that the proposed position would impose a degree requirement on the beneficiary. The question is not whether the proposed position requires a knowledge of accounting principles, which it does, but rather whether it is

¹ *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2008-2009 ed., <http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos001htm> (accessed September 15, 2009).

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 some accounting positions may be filled by individuals holding associate degrees or certificates, or who have acquired their accounting expertise through experience:

Some 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 accountant positions by demonstrating their accounting skills on the job.²

The *Handbook* also notes the following in its description of the work performed by bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks:

Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks are financial recordkeepers. They update and maintain accounting records, including those which calculate expenditures, receipts, accounts payable and receivable, and profit and loss. These workers have a wide range of skills from full-charge bookkeepers who can maintain an entire company's books to accounting clerks who handle specific tasks. All of these clerks make numerous computations each day and increasingly must be comfortable using computers to calculate and record data.

In small businesses, *bookkeepers and bookkeeping clerks* often have responsibility for some or all of the accounts, known as the general ledger. They record all transactions and post debits (costs) and credits (income). They also produce financial statements and prepare reports and summaries for supervisors and managers. Bookkeepers also prepare bank deposits by compiling data from cashiers, verifying and balancing receipts, and sending cash, checks, or other forms of payment to the bank. They also may handle payroll, make purchases, prepare invoices, and keep track of overdue accounts.

In large-companies' accounting departments, *accounting clerks* have more specialized tasks. Their titles, such as accounts payable clerk or accounts receivable clerk, often reflect the type of accounting they do. In addition, their responsibilities vary by level of experience. Entry-level accounting clerks post details of transactions, total accounts, and compute interest charges. They also may monitor loans and accounts to ensure that payments are up to date. More advanced accounting clerks may total, balance, and reconcile billing vouchers; ensure the completeness and accuracy of data on accounts; and code documents according to company procedures.

² *Id.*

* * *

Clerks who can carry out a wider range of bookkeeping and accounting activities will be in greater demand than specialized clerks. Demand for full-charge bookkeepers is expected to increase, for example, because they do much of the work of accountants and perform a wider variety of financial transactions, from payroll to billing. Technological advances will continue to change the way these workers perform their daily tasks, such as using computer software programs to maintain records, but will not decrease the demand for these workers, especially in smaller establishments.³

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.⁴

In order to determine whether the accounting knowledge required by the proposed position rises above that which may be acquired through experience or an associate’s degree in accounting, the AAO turns to the record for information regarding the nature of the petitioner’s business operations. In cases where a petitioner’s business is 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.

The petitioner is a web hosting and e-data storage company with two employees and a gross income of \$504,916.⁵ Though the size of the company does not, in and of itself, determine a company’s need for an accountant, its income level and scale of operations have a direct and

³ *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2008-2009 ed., <http://www.bls.gov/oco/ocos144.htm> (accessed September 15, 2009).

⁴ Information provided by the ACAT website, available at <http://www.acatcredentials.org/index.html> (accessed September 15, 2009). 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.

⁵ The petitioner did not fully complete the Form I-129. The AAO obtains this figure from the petitioner’s most recent tax return of record.

substantial bearing on the scope of the duties the beneficiary would perform as an accountant. The responsibilities associated with a two-employee company with a gross annual income of \$504,916 differ considerably from the responsibilities associated with a much larger income, as well as from the responsibilities of performing accounting work for multiple clients. The record here does not support a finding that the petitioner will 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. The petitioner has not demonstrated that its business, despite its relatively limited income, has the complexity of financial operations to require a degree in accounting.

Moreover, the record fails to offer evidence of the specific financial requirements associated with the petitioner's company, such as unique accounting systems or financial requirements that would add complexity to the beneficiary's duties. Nor does it indicate that the petitioner is currently required to manage outstanding business loans or other debt, or to deal with complex financial agreements or other issues that might complicate its financial situation. Therefore, the petitioner has not demonstrated that its business has the complexity of financial operations to require an accountant with a four-year degree in accounting.

As related in the foregoing discussion, the duties of the proposed position are not established as those of a degreed accountant. Moreover, financial clerks such as bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks, who are not normally required to possess four-year degrees, normally perform many of the duties of the proposed position. As a result, the petitioner has not established the proposed position as a specialty occupation under the first criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) – that a baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the particular position.

The AAO now turns to a consideration of whether the petitioner, unable to establish its proposed position as a specialty occupation under the first criterion set forth at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(iii)(A), may qualify it under one of the three remaining criteria: a degree requirement as the norm within the petitioner's industry or the position is so complex or unique that it may be performed only by an individual with a degree; the petitioner normally requires a degree or its equivalent for the position; or the duties of the position are so specialized and complex that the knowledge required to perform them is usually associated with a baccalaureate or higher degree.

The proposed position does not qualify as a specialty occupation under either prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2).

The first prong of this regulation requires a demonstration that a specific degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations. To meet the burden of proof under this prong imposed by the regulatory language, a petitioner must establish that its degree requirement exists in parallel positions among similar organizations.

The AAO has reviewed the advertisement placed by ServePath submitted by the petitioner, and finds it insufficient to satisfy this prong.

There is no evidence that the ServePath is similar to the petitioner in size, scope, and scale of operations, business efforts, and expenditures. As it is limited to sparse, generalized, and generic information about the nature of the duties of ServePath's position, this advertisement does not provide a factual basis for a meaningful comparison with the duties proposed for the beneficiary. Also, there is no evidence in the record as to how representative this advertisement is of ServePath's usual recruiting and hiring practices. Simply going on record without supporting documentary evidence is not sufficient for purposes of meeting the burden of proof in these proceedings. *Matter of Soffici*, 22 I&N Dec. 158, 165 (Comm. 1998) (citing *Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N Dec. 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972)).

For all of these reasons, the petitioner has failed to establish that a degree requirement is an industry standard, and therefore has not satisfied the first prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2).

The second prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2) requires the petitioner to prove that the duties of the proposed position are so complex or unique that only an individual with a degree can perform them. For reasons already set forth in this decision, the nature of the duties of the proposed position as set forth in this petition does not support such a finding. Neither counsel nor the petitioner has provided information that distinguishes the proposed position from similar junior accounting positions not requiring a four-year degree or its equivalent, based upon its unique nature or complexity. The petitioner has failed to establish the second prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2).

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

The proposed position does not qualify as a specialty occupation under 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(3), which requires a showing that the petitioner normally requires a degree or its equivalent for the position. To determine a petitioner's ability to meet this criterion, the AAO normally 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. No such information has been submitted. Accordingly, the proposed position does not qualify for classification as a specialty occupation under the criteria set forth at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(3).

The fourth criterion requires the petitioner to establish that the nature of the specific duties of its position is so specialized and complex that the knowledge required to perform them is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree. To the extent that they are described, the proposed duties do not indicate the specialization and complexity required by this criterion. As noted previously, the petitioner has not demonstrated a unique accounting system, established complex financial obligations or agreements, or otherwise established that the complexity of its financial operations require a person with a four-year degree in accounting. The evidence of record does not distinguish the duties of the proposed position as more specialized and complex than those of junior accounting positions not requiring or usually associated with at least a bachelor's degree in accounting. As a result, the record fails to

establish that the proffered position meets the specialized and complex threshold at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(4).

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

Finally, the AAO notes that the record indicates that the beneficiary currently holds H-1B status. The director's decision does not indicate whether she reviewed the approvals of any other nonimmigrant petitions. However, 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. If the previous nonimmigrant petitions were approved based on the same unsupported assertions contained in the current record, those approvals would constitute material error on the part of the director. The AAO is not required to approve applications or petitions where eligibility has not been demonstrated, merely because of prior approvals that may have been erroneous. *See, e.g. Matter of Church Scientology International*, 19 I&N Dec. 593, 597 (Comm. 1988). It would be absurd to suggest that 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). A prior approval does not compel the approval of a subsequent petition or relieve the petitioner of its burden to provide sufficient documentation to establish current eligibility for the benefit sought. 55 Fed. Reg. 2606, 2612 (Jan. 26, 1990). A prior approval also does not preclude USCIS from denying an extension of an original visa petition based on a reassessment of the petitioner's qualifications. *Texas A&M Univ. v. Upchurch*, 99 Fed. Appx. 556, 2004 WL 1240482 (5th Cir. 2004). 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 nonimmigrant petitions on behalf of a beneficiary, the AAO would not be bound to follow the contradictory decision of a service center. *Louisiana Philharmonic Orchestra v. INS*, 2000 WL 282785 (E.D. La.), *aff'd*, 248 F.3d 1139 (5th Cir. 2001), *cert. denied*, 122 S.Ct. 51 (2001).

The petitioner has failed to establish that the proposed position qualifies for classification as a specialty occupation. Accordingly, the AAO will not disturb the director's denial of the petition.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. The petitioner has not sustained that burden.

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