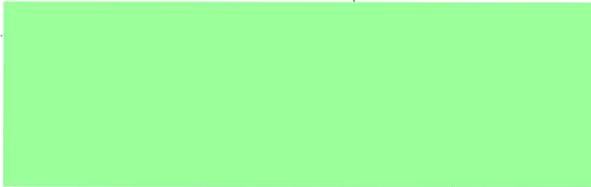


(b)(6)

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090

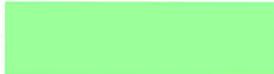


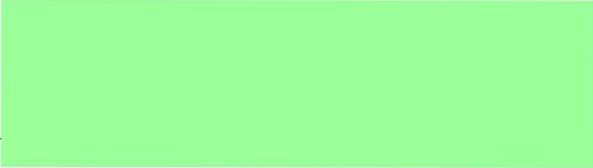
U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services



DATE: **NOV 21 2013**

OFFICE: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

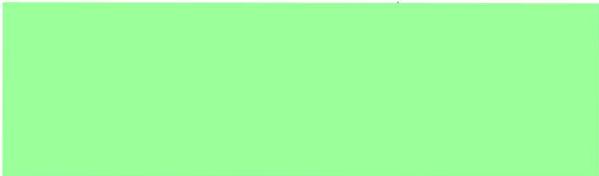
FILE: 

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:

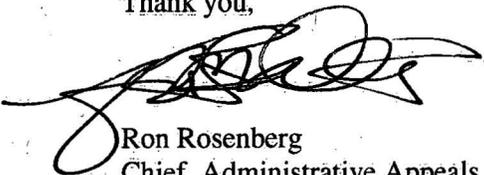


INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) in your case.

This is a non-precedent decision. The AAO does not announce new constructions of law nor establish agency policy through non-precedent decisions. If you believe the AAO incorrectly applied current law or policy to your case or if you seek to present new facts for consideration, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen, respectively. Any motion must be filed on a Notice of Appeal or Motion (Form I-290B) within 33 days of the date of this decision. **Please review the Form I-290B instructions at <http://www.uscis.gov/forms> for the latest information on fee, filing location, and other requirements. See also 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. Do not file a motion directly with the AAO.**

Thank you,



Ron Rosenberg
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 and supporting documentation, the petitioner describes itself as a company, established in 2009, involved in the import and distribution of household and healthcare products. In order to employ the beneficiary in what it designates as a market research analyst position, the petitioner seeks to classify her 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 that the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation in accordance with the applicable statutory and regulatory provisions. On appeal, counsel for the petitioner asserts that the director's basis for denial of the petition was 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 primary 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 providing supplemental criteria that must be met in accordance with, and not as alternatives to, the statutory and regulatory definitions of specialty occupation.

As such and 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.

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

In this matter, the petitioner seeks the beneficiary's services to serve in a position it designates as a market research analyst on a part time basis (25-30 hours per week) at the rate of \$16.09 per hour. In its support letter dated May 31, 2012, the petitioner provided the following description of the proffered position:

- Collect and analyze data on customer demographics, preferences, needs, and buying habits to identify potential markets and factors affecting product demand;
- Research potential target market groups and generate reports and graphic data illustrations for executive's review;
- Seek and provide information to identify sales growth opportunities and the products' position in the marketplace;
- Gather data on competitors by analyzing their prices, sales, and method of marketing and distribution;
- Measure the effectiveness of marketing, advertising, and communications programs and strategies; [and]
- Forecast and track marketing and sales trends, and analyzing collected data.

In addition, the petitioner states that "[t]he minimum requirement for this position is a Bachelor's degree in Economics, Business, or its equivalency in a related field."

With the Form I-129 petition, the petitioner submitted a copy of the beneficiary's foreign academic credentials, as well as a credential evaluation from the Foundation for International Services, Inc. The credential evaluation indicates that the beneficiary's foreign education is "the equivalent of a bachelor's degree with a double major in applied statistics and business administration from a regionally accredited college or university 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 and Marketing Specialists" - SOC (ONET/OES Code) 13-1161. The petitioner designated the proffered position as a Level I (entry level) position.

Furthermore, in support of the petition, the petitioner provided information regarding its business operations, including a work flow chart, a 2012 Product Information packet, a sales chart, documents referred to by counsel as "work samples," invoices and related documents.

The AAO notes that the petitioner has described the duties of the beneficiary's employment in the same general terms as those used by the Occupational Information Network (O*NET) Code Connector. That is, the wording of the above duties as provided by the petitioner for the proffered position are recited almost verbatim from the tasks associated with the occupational category "Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists" from the O*NET Code Connector.¹ This type of generalized description may be appropriate when defining the range of duties that may be performed within an occupational category, but it fails to adequately convey the substantive work that the beneficiary will perform within the petitioner's business operations and, thus, generally cannot be relied upon by a petitioner when discussing the duties attached to specific H-1B employment. In establishing a position as a specialty occupation, a petitioner must describe the specific duties and responsibilities to be performed by the 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.

Moreover, the AAO observes that the petitioner did not provide any information with regard to the order of importance and/or frequency of occurrence with which the beneficiary will perform the functions and tasks. Thus, the petitioner failed to specify which tasks were major functions of the

¹ For example the O*NET Code Connector provides, in pertinent part, the following information regarding the tasks associated with the occupational category "Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists":

- Collect and analyze data on customer demographics, preferences, needs, and buying habits to identify potential markets and factors affecting product demand.
- Prepare reports of findings, illustrating data graphically and translating complex findings into written text.
- Seek and provide information to help companies determine their position in the marketplace.
- Gather data on competitors and analyze their prices, sales, and method of marketing and distribution.
- Measure the effectiveness of marketing, advertising, and communications programs and strategies.
- Forecast and track marketing and sales trends, analyzing collected data.

See O*NET Code Connector, Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists, on the Internet at <http://www.onetcodeconnector.org/ccreport/13-1161.00> (last visited November 20, 2013).

proffered position and it did not establish the frequency with which each of the duties would be performed (e.g., regularly, periodically or at irregular intervals). As a result, the petitioner did not establish the primary and essential functions of the proffered position.

That is, the AAO notes that the petitioner's job description for the proffered position is generalized and generic as the petitioner fails to convey either the substantive nature of the work that the beneficiary would actually perform, or any particular body of highly specialized knowledge that would have to be theoretically and practically applied to perform the proffered position.

The petitioner failed to provide sufficient details regarding the nature and scope of the beneficiary's employment or substantive evidence regarding the actual work that the beneficiary would perform. Without a meaningful job description, the record lacks evidence sufficiently concrete and informative to demonstrate that the proffered position requires a specialty occupation's level of knowledge in a specific specialty, or its equivalent. The tasks as described fail to communicate (1) the actual work that the beneficiary would perform, (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. The petitioner's assertion with regard to the educational requirement is conclusory and unpersuasive, as it is not supported by the job description.

Upon review of the documentation, the director found the evidence insufficient to establish eligibility for the benefit sought and issued an RFE on October 15, 2012. The petitioner was asked to submit probative evidence to establish that a specialty occupation position exists for the beneficiary. The director outlined the specific evidence to be submitted. The AAO notes that the director specifically requested the petitioner to provide a more detailed description of the work to be performed by the beneficiary for the entire period requested, including the specific job duties, the percentage of time to be spent on each duty, level of responsibility, etc.

On December 20, 2012, counsel responded by submitting a brief and additional evidence. Specifically, counsel submitted, in part, (1) an excerpt entitled "Market Research Analysts" from the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL's) *Occupational Outlook Handbook* (hereinafter the *Handbook*), 2012-13 Edition; (2) a letter from [REDACTED]; (3) job vacancy announcements; (4) a letter from [REDACTED] Professor of Marketing and Marketing Department Chair at [REDACTED]; (5) the petitioner's 2011 Household & Health Care Market report; and (6) previously submitted documents.

Although specifically requested in the RFE, the petitioner did not provide a more detailed description of the work to be performed by the beneficiary. Rather, counsel submitted the same job description that was included with the initial petition (which was recited from O*NET Code Connector). The petitioner and its counsel did not provide an explanation for failing to submit a more detailed description of the duties of the proffered position.

The director reviewed the information provided by counsel to determine whether the petitioner had established eligibility for the benefit sought. Although the petitioner claimed that the 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 February 15, 2013. Thereafter, counsel 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.

Further, 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 a 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 three employees. Upon review of the record of the proceeding, the AAO observes that the petitioner and counsel did not address or provide probative documentation as to how the beneficiary would be relieved from performing non-

qualifying duties. Further, the record of proceeding does not contain the job titles and job descriptions of the petitioner's other employees.

Moreover, based upon a review of the record of proceeding, the AAO finds that there are discrepancies and inconsistencies in the record of the proceeding with regard to the proffered position. This particular aspect is exemplified by the discrepancy between what the petitioner claims about the requirements and level of responsibility inherent in the proffered position set against the contrary information conveyed by the petitioner in the LCA submitted in support of the petition.

As previously stated, the petitioner provided an LCA in support of the instant petition that indicates the occupational classification for the position is "Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists" – SOC (ONET/OES) code 13-1161. In the LCA, the petitioner designated the proffered position as a Level I (entry) position, with a prevailing wage of \$16.09 per hour. The prevailing wage source is listed in the LCA as the OES (Occupational Employment Statistics) OFLC (Office of Foreign Labor Certification) Online Data Center.² The LCA was certified on May 24, 2012. The petitioner signed the LCA on May 31, 2012. 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.

Based upon a review of the record of proceeding, the AAO finds the wage level for the proffered position questionable. 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.³

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

² 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/>.

³ For additional information on wage levels, see U.S. Dep't of Labor, Emp't & Training Admin., *Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance*, Nonagric. Immigration Programs (rev. Nov. 2009), available at http://www.foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov/pdf/NPWHC_Guidance_Revised_11_2009.pdf.

and level of supervision, and the level of understanding required to perform the job duties.⁴ 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 as indicated by the job description.

As previously mentioned, the "Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance" issued by DOL provides a description of the wage levels. A Level I wage rate is defined by DOL 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 U.S. Dep't of Labor, Emp't & Training Admin., *Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance*, Nonagric. Immigration Programs (rev. Nov. 2009), available at http://www.foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov/pdf/NPWHC_Guidance_Revised_11_2009.pdf.

In the instant case, the petitioner claims that the market research analyst will "guide [the] company's marketing decisions" and "utilize data analysis techniques and marketing procedures that will ensure the future success of [the] company." Further, the petitioner asserts that it requires an individual "who works well independently." However, the petitioner's designation of the proffered position at a Level I wage-rate indicates that the beneficiary will be expected to "perform routine tasks that require limited, if any, exercise of judgment" and that she will work "under close supervision."

Counsel repeatedly claims that the proffered position involves specialized, complex and/or unique duties. In response to the director's RFE, counsel emphasizes that the "extensive analysis and research is required." According to counsel, the proffered position "is critical and vital to the longevity, vitality, and growth of the petitioner." Counsel claims that the proffered position's "duties are integrated, complex and vary in importance based upon the company's necessity." Counsel further states that "[t]he market research analyst position requires strong analytical skills"

⁴ 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.

and "strong data research and analysis skills." He emphasizes "the demanding, complex, and sophisticated nature of the duties that must be performed." Counsel states, "The incumbent must be able to work independently with no supervision and must be able to gather, organize, and analyze pertinent data to guide the company's marketing decisions." Additionally, counsel claims that all of the job duties are "integrated [and] complex." However, here, the petitioner has classified the proffered position at a Level I wage, which is appropriate for a position requiring only "a basic understanding of the occupation" who will "receive specific instructions on required tasks and results expected" at a level expected of a "worker in training" or an individual performing an "internship."

Counsel asserts that the petitioner has "grown in volume and status and therefore needs a dedicated market research analyst to ensure its continued growth, success, and future." He also states that the position "requires great oversight" and that without the proffered position, the petitioner "cannot effectively find growth opportunities and maintain longevity." On appeal, counsel claims that the position requires "highly specialized knowledge in order to provide comprehensive analysis of competitor and market research data for compilation into understandable charts and graphs." In addition, again emphasizes "the demanding, complex, and sophisticated nature of the duties." The petitioner and counsel claim that the petitioner will be relying heavily on the beneficiary's work product to make critical decisions regarding the company's expansion of its business and operations. Such reliance on the beneficiary's work appears to surpass the expectations of a Level I position, as described above, where the employee works under close supervision, performing routine tasks that require only a basic understanding of the occupation and limited exercise of judgment. In the instant case, rather than the beneficiary's work being "monitored and reviewed for accuracy," it appears that the petitioner claims that it will be relying on the accuracy of the beneficiary's work product to make major business decisions about the direction of the company.

Thus, upon review of the assertions regarding the proffered position, the AAO must question the level of complexity, independent judgment and understanding that are actually needed 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, responsibilities and requirements 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 she will be expected to perform routine tasks that require limited, if any, exercise of judgment; that she will be closely supervised and her work closely monitored and reviewed for accuracy; and that she will receive specific instructions on required tasks and expected results. Furthermore, a Level I designation is appropriate for a position as a research fellow, a worker in training, or an internship.

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); *Patel v. Boghra*, 369 Fed.Appx. 722, 723 (7th Cir. 2010). The LCA serves as the critical mechanism for enforcing section 212(n)(1) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(n)(1). See 65 Fed. Reg. 80110, 80110-80111 (indicating that the wage protections in the Act seek "to protect U.S. workers' wages and eliminate any economic incentive or advantage in hiring temporary foreign workers" and that this "process of protecting U.S. workers begins with [the filing of an LCA] with [DOL]").

The AAO notes that the prevailing wage on the LCA corresponds to a Level I position for the occupational category of "Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists" for Los Angeles County (Los Angeles, California).⁵ Notably, if the proffered position were designated as a higher level position, the prevailing wage at that time would have been \$23.37 per hour for a Level II position, \$30.64 per hour for a Level III position, and \$37.92 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.

⁵ For additional information regarding the prevailing wage for this occupation in Los Angeles County, see the All Industries Database for 7/2011 - 6/2012 for Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists at the Foreign Labor Certification Data Center, Online Wage Library on the Internet at <http://www.flcdatabase.com/OesQuickResults.aspx?code=13-1161&area=31084&year=12&source=1> (last visited November 20, 2013).

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 (emphasis added):

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 . . . and whether the qualifications of the nonimmigrant meet the statutory requirements of H-1B visa classification.

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, provided the proffered position was in fact found to be a higher-level and more complex position as asserted by the petitioner and counsel elsewhere in the petition, the petitioner would have failed to submit a valid LCA that corresponds to the claimed duties and requirements of the proffered position; that is, specifically, the LCA submitted in support of the petition would then fail to correspond 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 section 212(n)(1)(A) of the Act and the pertinent LCA regulations.

The statements regarding the requirements and 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 entry-level position. This conflict undermines the overall credibility of the petition. The AAO finds that, fully considered in the context of the entire record of proceeding, the petitioner failed to establish the nature of the proffered position and in what capacity the beneficiary will actually be employed.

As such, a review of the enclosed LCA indicates that the information provided therein 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, which if accepted as accurate would result in the beneficiary being offered a salary below that required by law. As a result, even if it were determined that the proffered position were a higher-level and more complex position as described and claimed elsewhere in the petition in support of the petitioner's assertions that this position qualifies as a specialty occupation, the petition could still not be approved for these two additional reasons.⁶

⁶ Fundamentally, it appears that (1) the petitioner previously claimed to DOL that the proffered position is a Level I, entry-level position to obtain a lower prevailing wage; and (2) the petitioner is now claiming to USCIS that the position is a higher-level and more complex position in order to support its claim that the position qualifies as a specialty occupation. The petitioner cannot have it both ways. Either the position is a more senior and complex position (based on a comparison of the petitioner's job requirements to the standard occupational requirements) and thereby necessitates a higher required wage, or it is an entry-level position for which the lower wage offered to the beneficiary in this petition is acceptable. To permit otherwise would be directly contrary to the U.S. worker protection provisions contained in section 212(n)(1)(A) of the Act and

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. It should be noted that, for efficiency's sake, the AAO hereby incorporates the above discussion and analysis regarding the duties and requirements of the proffered position into each basis discussed below for affirming the director's decision.

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)).

As a preliminary matter, the petitioner's claimed entry requirement of at least a bachelor's degree "in Economics, Business, or its equivalency in a related field" for the proffered position is inadequate to establish that the proposed position qualifies as a specialty occupation. That is, the petitioner claims that a degree in business is sufficient for the proffered position. The claimed requirement of a degree in business for the proffered position, without specialization, is inadequate to establish that the proposed 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 and closely 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, without further specification, does not establish the position as a specialty occupation. Cf. *Matter of Michael Hertz Associates*, 19 I&N Dec. 558 (Comm'r 1988).

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 discussed *supra*, 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. Although a general-purpose bachelor's degree, such as a degree in business, 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

its implementing regulations.

Royal Siam Corp. v. Chertoff, 484 F.3d at 147.⁷

Again, the petitioner claims that the duties of the proffered position can be performed by an individual with only a general-purpose bachelor's degree, i.e., a bachelor's degree in business. Upon review of the record of proceeding, it cannot be found that the particular position proffered in this matter has a normal minimum entry requirement of a bachelor's or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, under the petitioner's own standards. Accordingly, as the evidence of record fails to establish a standard, minimum requirement of at least a bachelor's degree *in a specific specialty*, or its equivalent, for entry into the particular position, it does not support the proffered position as being a specialty occupation and, in fact, supports the opposite conclusion. The petitioner's assertions regarding its requirements for the proffered position are tantamount to an admission that the proffered position is not in fact a specialty occupation. As such, even if the substantive nature of the work had been established, the instant petition could not be approved for this reason.

The AAO will now look at the *Handbook*, an authoritative source on the duties and educational requirements of the wide variety of occupations that it addresses.⁸ As previously discussed, the petitioner asserts in the LCA that the proffered position falls under the occupational category "Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists."

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 for the occupational category. Upon review of the record of proceeding, the petitioner has not established that the actual day-to-day 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

⁷ 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.

Id.

⁸ 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.

regarding the typical duties and requirements for this occupational category.⁹ 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/ooh/business-and-financial/market-research-analysts.htm#tab-4> (last visited November 20, 2013).

When reviewing the *Handbook*, the AAO must again 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 she would be closely supervised; that her work would be closely monitored and reviewed for accuracy; and that she would receive specific instructions on required tasks and expected results. Based upon the petitioner's designation of the proffered position as a Level I position, it does not appear that the beneficiary will be expected to serve in a senior or leadership role or in a top research or technical research position.

⁹ 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/ooh/business-and-financial/market-research-analysts.htm#tab-1> (last visited November 20, 2013). The AAO hereby incorporates into the record of proceeding the excerpt of the *Handbook* regarding the duties and requirements of the occupational category "Market Research Analysts."

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 (or its equivalent)" 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 (or its equivalent)," 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. Section 214(i)(1)(B) of the Act (emphasis added).¹⁰

Here, although the *Handbook* indicates that positions in this occupation typically need an advanced degree, the *Handbook* also indicates that baccalaureate degrees in various fields are acceptable for entry into the occupation.¹¹ In addition to recognizing degrees in disparate fields, (i.e., social science and computer science, as well as communications and statistics) as acceptable for entry into

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ The first definition of "most" in the *Webster's New College Dictionary* 731 (Third Edition, Hough Mifflin Harcourt 2008) is "[g]reatest in number, quantity, size, or degree." As such, if merely 51% of the jobs falling under this occupational category need at least a bachelor's degree, it could be said that "most" of these positions require such a degree. It cannot be found, therefore, that a particular degree requirement for "most" of the positions in a given occupation equates to a normal minimum entry requirement for that occupation, much less for the particular position proffered by the petitioner, which as previously discussed, has been designated as a Level I position on the LCA, suggesting that it is a relatively low-level, entry position. Instead, a normal minimum entry requirement is one that denotes a standard entry requirement but recognizes that certain, limited exceptions to that standard may exist. To interpret this provision otherwise would run directly contrary to the plain language of the Act, which requires in part "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." Section 214(i)(1) of the Act.

this field, the *Handbook* also states that "others have a background in business administration." As previously discussed, 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 at 147. As noted *supra*, 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. 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. 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 requirement for entry into this occupation. The *Handbook* does not indicate that at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the occupation. Thus, it does not support the proffered position as qualifying as a specialty occupation.

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." 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 will review 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.

For the petitioner to establish that an organization is similar, it must demonstrate that the petitioner and the organization share the same general characteristics. Without such evidence, documentation submitted by a petitioner is generally outside the scope of consideration for this criterion, which encompasses only organizations that are similar to the petitioner. When determining whether the petitioner and the organization share the same general characteristics, such factors may include information regarding the nature or type of organization, and, when pertinent, the particular scope of operations, as well as the level of revenue and staffing (to list just a few elements that may be considered). It is not sufficient for the petitioner and counsel to claim that an organization is similar and in the same industry without providing a legitimate basis for such an assertion.

In the Form I-129 and supporting documents, the petitioner stated that it is a company, established in 2009, involved in the import and distribution of household and healthcare products. The petitioner further stated that it has three employees. In addition, the petitioner stated that it has a gross annual income of \$419,000 and a net annual income of \$150,000. The petitioner designated its business operations under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 424990.¹² The AAO notes that this NAICS code is designated for "Other Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods Merchant Wholesalers." The U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau website describes this NAICS code by stating the following:

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the merchant wholesale distribution of nondurable goods (except printing and writing paper; stationery and office supplies; industrial and personal service paper; drugs and druggists' sundries; apparel, piece goods, and notions; grocery and related products; farm product raw materials; chemical and allied products; petroleum and petroleum products; beer, wine, and distilled alcoholic beverages; farm supplies; books, periodicals and newspapers; flower, nursery stock and florists' supplies; tobacco and tobacco products; and paint, varnishes, wallpaper, and supplies).

U.S. Dep't of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 NAICS Definition, 424990 – Other Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods Merchant Wholesalers, on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch> (last visited November 20, 2013).

¹² According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used to classify business establishments according to type of economic activity and each establishment is classified to an industry according to the primary business activity taking place there. *See* <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/> (last visited November 20, 2013).

In response to the director's RFE, counsel submitted a letter from ██████████ President of ██████████ in support of the assertion that the degree requirement is common to the petitioner's industry in parallel positions among similar organizations. The AAO reviewed the letter from Mr. ██████████ (the writer) and observes that it states that the company is an importer of general merchandise and a nationwide distributor, with two employees. It appears that the two employees are: (1) the president, Mr. ██████████ (who wrote the letter), and (2) the market research analyst, ██████████. Notably, the record contains no evidence of Mr. ██████████ employment (e.g., pay statements, Form W-2) or documentation substantiating his position and job duties. Further, although the writer provided a copy of Mr. ██████████ Certificate of Graduation from ██████████, the writer did not submit an academic credential evaluation for Mr. ██████████ to establish that his foreign education is equivalent to a U.S. bachelor's degree in a specific specialty.

Moreover, the writer states that Mr. ██████████ possesses a bachelor's degree, but the writer does not claim, and did not submit any probative evidence to establish, that the company *requires* at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, for the position. It appears that Mr. ██████████ may just happen to possess a degree.

Further, although the letter contains a brief description of the role of the market research analyst position, the AAO observes that it does not contain sufficient information regarding the day-to-day duties, complexity of the job duties, supervisory duties (if any), independent judgment required or the amount of supervision received to make a legitimate comparison of the employer's position to the proffered position. As the company consists of two employees, it raises the question as to how Mr. ██████████ is relieved from performing other duties. Accordingly, aside from job title, it is unclear whether the primary and essential duties and responsibilities of Mr. ██████████ are the same or related to the proffered position.

The writer claims to have employed a market research analyst for the past nine months. However, the writer does not state the total number of people who currently or in the past have served in the position. Furthermore, the writer does not state when the company was established. Without further information, the writer's statements regarding one employee are not persuasive.

Counsel also submitted copies of several job vacancy advertisements. The AAO reviewed the advertisements, however, the AAO finds that the petitioner and counsel's reliance upon the job vacancy advertisements is misplaced. Notably, the petitioner and counsel did not provide any independent evidence of how representative these job advertisements are of the particular advertising employers' recruiting history for the type of jobs advertised. Further, as they are only solicitations for hire, they are not evidence of the employers' actual hiring practices.

Upon review of the documentation, the petitioner fails 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.

For instance, the advertisements include positions with ██████████ (a company providing solutions for plumbing, irrigation, HVAC, fire protection, waterworks, OEM, and industrial process), ██████████

(a company in the automotive-motor vehicles-parts industry), (a precision technology leader, creating innovative opto-digital solutions in healthcare, life science and consumer electronics products"), (a company in the telecommunications services industry), (a company in the advertising and PR services industry), and (a company in the advertising industry). Without further information, the advertisements appear to be for organizations that are not similar to the petitioner and the petitioner has not provided any probative evidence to suggest otherwise. Consequently, the record is devoid of sufficient information regarding the advertising employers to conduct a legitimate comparison of the organizations to the petitioner. The petitioner failed to supplement the record of proceeding to establish that the advertising organizations are similar to it. That is, the petitioner has not provided any information regarding which aspects or traits (if any) it shares with the advertising organizations.

Moreover, some of the advertisements do not appear to be for parallel positions. For example, the duties of the position with are to "research products sold into wholesale plumbing & plumbing showroom trades." and requires traveling in California. In addition, counsel provided a posting by which requires a degree, plus "[a] minimum of 3 years of experience in database analysis and data mining" and "1-2 years of experience in Market Research." The advertisement for indicates that a degree; "4-6 years [of] related experience and/or training; or equivalent combination of education and experience are required." The career level is stated as "Experienced." Counsel also provided a posting by that requires a degree and "3 to 5 years of experience in marketing research and/or data analysis." As previously discussed, the petitioner designated the proffered position on the LCA through the wage level as a Level I (entry level) position. Some of the advertised positions appear to be for more senior positions than the proffered position. More importantly, the petitioner has not sufficiently established that the primary duties and responsibilities of the advertised positions are parallel to the proffered position.

Additionally, contrary to the purpose for which the advertisements were submitted, the postings do not establish that at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is required for the positions. For instance, some of the postings state that a bachelor's degree is required, but they do not provide any further specification. These include the following advertisements:

The AAO also notes that counsel submitted two advertisements (specifically, the postings for) that indicate that a bachelor's degree in business is acceptable. As previously mentioned, although a general-purpose bachelor's degree, such as a degree in business or 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. The AAO here reiterates that the degree requirement set by the statutory and regulatory framework of the H-1B program is not just a bachelor's or higher

¹³ The posting for lists the qualifications for the advertised position as a "[r]ecent graduate with a Bachelor's or Master's Degree in Marketing or Market Research preferred." Obviously, a *preference* is not an indication of a *requirement* for a degree in a particular discipline.

degree, but such a degree in a *specific specialty* that is directly related to the specialty occupation claimed in the petition. Thus, the advertisements do not indicate that a bachelor's degree in a *specific specialty* that is directly related to the duties of the position is required.¹⁴

The AAO reviewed the advertisements submitted in support of the petition.¹⁵ However, as discussed, 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 for parallel positions in organizations similar to the petitioner.

Moreover, although the size of the relevant study population is unknown, the petitioner fails to demonstrate what statistically valid inferences, if any, can be drawn from these few job advertisements with regard to determining the common educational requirements for entry into parallel positions in similar organizations. See generally Earl Babbie, *The Practice of Social Research* 186-228 (1995). Moreover, given that there is no indication that the advertisements were randomly selected, the validity of any such inferences could not be accurately determined even if the sampling unit were sufficiently large. See *id.* at 195-196 (explaining that "[r]andom selection is the key to [the] process [of probability sampling]" and that "random selection offers access to the body of probability theory, which provides the basis for estimates of population parameters and estimates of error").

As such, even if the job announcements supported the finding that the proffered position for organizations similar to the petitioner required a bachelor's or higher degree in a specific specialty or its equivalent, it cannot be found that such a limited number of postings that appear to have been consciously selected could credibly refute the findings of the *Handbook* published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics that such a position does not require at least a baccalaureate degree in a specific specialty for entry into the occupation in the United States.

In support of the proffered position qualifying as a specialty occupation, counsel also provided a letter from [REDACTED] in response to the RFE. The letter is dated December 1, 2012. In the letter, Mr. [REDACTED] states the following:

The nature of the specific duties [of the proffered position] (analysis of environmental data, design of consumer research, analysis of competitive marketing and positioning, and drawing inferences for marketing strategy) is so specialized and

¹⁴ Furthermore, three of the advertisements state that a range of disparate fields are acceptable. Again, since there must be a close correlation between the required "body of highly specialized knowledge" and the position, a minimum entry requirement of a degree in disparate fields 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. Section 214(i)(1)(B) of the Act (emphasis added).

¹⁵ As the documentation does not establish that the petitioner has met this prong of the regulations, further analysis regarding the specific information contained in each of the job postings is not necessary. That is, not every deficit of every job posting has been addressed.

complex as to be typically associated with the attainment of a Bachelor's degree or equivalent in Economics, Business or related field.

In addition, Mr. [REDACTED] states that "[t]he requirement for a Bachelor's degree or equivalent in Economics, Business or a related field is common for this or similar positions in the industry." It must be noted that, without further information, Mr. [REDACTED] conclusion that a degree in business is a sufficient minimum requirement for entry into the proffered position is inadequate to establish that the proposed position qualifies as a specialty occupation. As previously discussed, a general-purpose bachelor's degree, such as a degree in business, may be a legitimate prerequisite for a particular position, but 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.

Mr. [REDACTED] provided a summary of his education and experience and attached a copy of his curriculum vitae. Based upon a complete review of Mr. [REDACTED] letter and curriculum vitae, the AAO notes that, while Mr. [REDACTED] may, in fact, be a recognized authority on various topics, he has failed to provide sufficient information regarding the basis of his claimed expertise on this particular issue. Mr. [REDACTED] claims that he is qualified to comment on the position of market research analyst because of the position he holds at [REDACTED] as well as the positions he has held, his academic training, professional experience, publications, and awards. Despite Mr. [REDACTED] extensive resume, he has not established his expertise pertinent to the hiring practices of organizations seeking to fill positions similar to the proffered position in the instant case. That is, without further clarification, it is unclear how his education, training, skills or experience would translate to expertise or specialized knowledge regarding the *current recruiting and hiring practices* of companies involved in the import and distribution of household and healthcare products in the nondurable goods merchant wholesaler industry (as designated by the petitioner in the Form I-129 and with the NAICS code) similar to the petitioner for market research analyst positions (or parallel positions).

Mr. [REDACTED] opinion letter does not cite specific instances in which his past opinions have been accepted or recognized as authoritative on this particular issue. That is, there is no indication that he has published any work or conducted any research or studies pertinent to the educational requirements for *market research analysts* (or parallel positions) *in the petitioner's industry for similar organizations*, and no indication of recognition by professional organizations that he is an authority on those specific requirements. The opinion letter contains no evidence that it was based on scholarly research conducted by Mr. [REDACTED] in the specific area upon which he is opining. In reaching this determination, Mr. [REDACTED] provides no authoritative documentary support for his ultimate conclusion regarding the education required for the position (e.g., statistical surveys, authoritative industry or government publications, or professional studies). Mr. [REDACTED] asserts a general industry educational standard for organizations similar to the petitioner, without referencing any supporting authority or any empirical basis for the pronouncement. His statements are not supported by copies or citations of the research material used.¹⁶ Mr. [REDACTED] provides general

¹⁶ The AAO notes that the term recognized authority means a person or organization with expertise in a particular field, special skills or knowledge in that field, and the expertise to render the type of opinion

conclusory statements regarding market research analyst positions, but he does not provide a substantive, analytical basis for his opinion and ultimate conclusions.

Upon review of the opinion letter, there is no indication that Mr. [REDACTED] possesses any knowledge of the petitioner's proffered position beyond the job description that he claims that he received from the petitioner. Notably, the job duties as stated by Mr. [REDACTED] are not identical to the job description provided to USCIS by the petitioner and its counsel. The job duties as stated in Mr. [REDACTED] letter appear to be general duties that are common to the occupation, rather than tasks and responsibilities that establish the actual substantive work to be performed in the proffered position within the context of the petitioner's business operations. Mr. [REDACTED] does not demonstrate or assert in-depth knowledge of the petitioner's specific business operations or how the duties of the position would actually be performed in the context of the petitioner's business enterprise. His opinion does not relate his conclusion to specific, concrete aspects of this petitioner's business operations to demonstrate a sound factual basis for the conclusion about the educational requirements for the particular position here at issue. There is no evidence that Mr. [REDACTED] has visited the petitioner's business, observed the petitioner's employees, interviewed them about the nature of their work, or documented the knowledge that they apply on the job. The fact that Mr. [REDACTED] attributes a degree requirement to such a generalized treatment of the proffered position undermines the credibility of his opinion.

Mr. [REDACTED] claims that the duties of the proffered position are specialized and complex. However, it must be noted that there is no indication that the petitioner and counsel advised Mr. [REDACTED] that the petitioner characterized the proffered position as a low, entry-level position, for a beginning employee who has only a basic understanding of the occupation (as indicated by the wage-level on the LCA). As previously discussed, the wage-rate indicates that the beneficiary will be expected to perform routine tasks that require limited, if any, exercise of judgment; that she will be closely supervised and her work closely monitored and reviewed for accuracy; and that she will receive specific instructions on required tasks and expected results. It appears that Mr. [REDACTED] would have found this information relevant for his opinion letter. Moreover, without this information, the petitioner has not demonstrated that Mr. [REDACTED] possessed the requisite information necessary to adequately assess the nature of the petitioner's position and appropriately determine parallel positions based upon job duties and responsibilities.

Mr. [REDACTED] states that he has "search[ed] the [REDACTED] for market(ing) research analyst positions," and claims that "[t]here are frequent listings and nearly all require a Bachelor's Degree or equivalent in marketing." Mr. [REDACTED] references websites with four job postings. However, he failed to provide printouts of these job vacancy announcements.¹⁷ The

requested. A recognized authority's opinion must include how the conclusions were reached, as well as the basis for the conclusions supported by copies or citations of any research material used. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii).

¹⁷ If Mr. [REDACTED] wished for the director and the AAO to review the job announcements, he should have provided printouts from the websites. The director and the AAO are not required to attempt to locate the various advertisements by searching the Internet for these links. Notably, the content of the links may have changed since Mr. [REDACTED] accessed the sites. Additionally, the director and the AAO are not required to

record does not contain the job announcements (including, for instance the job descriptions), thus, aside from the job titles, there is no evidence that the positions are for parallel positions and a substantive determination cannot legitimately be made.

In summary, and for each and all of the reasons discussed above, the AAO concludes that the advisory opinion rendered by Mr. [REDACTED] is not probative evidence to establish the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation. The conclusions reached by Mr. [REDACTED] lack the requisite specificity and detail and are not supported by independent, objective evidence demonstrating the manner in which he reached such conclusions. There is an inadequate factual foundation established to support the opinion and the AAO finds that the opinion is not in accord with other information in the record.

The AAO may, in its discretion, use as advisory opinions or statements submitted as expert testimony. However, where an opinion is not in accord with other information or is in any way questionable, USCIS is not required to accept or may give less weight to that evidence. *Matter of Caron International*, 19 I&N Dec. 791 (Comm. 1988). As a reasonable exercise of its discretion, and for the reasons discussed above, the AAO finds the advisory opinion letter is not probative evidence to establish eligibility. For efficiency's sake, the AAO hereby incorporates the above discussion and analysis regarding Mr. [REDACTED] opinion letter into its analyses of each criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A).

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.

In the instant case, the record of proceeding contains information regarding the petitioner's business operations, including corporate documents; a work flow chart; a 2012 Product Information packet; copies of Sales by Customer Summaries; invoices; 2011 Household & Health Care Market report; and related materials. The AAO examined each piece of evidence for relevance, probative value, and credibility, both individually and within the context of the totality of the evidence. However, the evidence submitted fails to establish that the petitioner's proffered position qualifies for the

access unknown sites, which may inadvertently result in computer security risks or viruses.

Further, based upon the information provided, the advertising companies are not similar to the petitioner. As previously mentioned, for the petitioner to establish that an organization is similar, it must demonstrate that the petitioner and the advertising organization share the same general characteristics. Without this evidence, such documentation is generally outside the scope of consideration for this criterion, which encompasses only organizations that are similar to the petitioner.

requested classification under the applicable statutory and regulatory provisions. It is not the volume of documentation that establishes eligibility for the benefit sought, but rather the relevance, probative value, and credibility of the documentation – both individually and within the context of the totality of the evidence.

The AAO acknowledges that counsel claims that the proffered position involves complex duties. However, 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. The AAO hereby incorporates into this analysis this decision's earlier comments and findings regarding the generalized level of the information and evidence provided with regard to the proposed duties and the position that they are said to comprise. As reflected in those earlier comments and findings, the petitioner has not developed or established complexity or uniqueness as attributes of the proffered position that would require the services of a person with at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent.

In the instant case, the petitioner has 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 a few related courses may be beneficial to performing certain duties of a market research analyst 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.

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; her work will be closely supervised and monitored; she will receive specific instructions on required tasks and expected results; and her work will be reviewed for accuracy. Moreover, DOL guidance states that a job offer for a research fellow, a worker in training, or an internship would be an indication that a Level I wage should be considered.

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."¹⁸

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 will assist her 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 merit approval of the petition under this criterion, 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. Upon review of the record of proceeding, the petitioner has not established 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.

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

¹⁸ For additional information on Level IV wage levels, see U.S. Dep't of Labor, Emp't & Training Admin., *Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance*, Nonagric. Immigration Programs (rev. Nov. 2009), available at http://www.foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov/pdf/NPWHC_Guidance_Revised_11_2009.pdf.

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 therefore 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.

The petitioner stated in the Form I-129 petition that it has three employees and that it was established in 2009 (approximately three years prior to the H-1B submission). In response to the RFE, counsel stated that "the president of the petitioning company, [the petitioner], performed the role of market research analyst." Counsel further stated that "the president of the company is a bachelor degree holder in Business Management from South Korea." The petitioner did not submit documentary evidence to establish the president's credentials. Further, it appears that the president (who has been performing other functions in addition to the duties of the proffered position) happens to possess an advanced degree. However, the petitioner has not submitted any probative evidence to establish that it normally requires at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, for the proffered position. The petitioner did not provide probative evidence demonstrating that it has a history of requiring the degree or degree equivalency in its prior recruiting and hiring for the position.

Upon review of the record, the petitioner did not provide documentary evidence regarding current or past recruitment efforts for the market research analyst position. 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. 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.

As previously noted, counsel claims that the proffered position involves specialized and complex duties. The AAO reviewed the record of proceeding and notes that the petitioner and counsel provided information regarding the petitioner's business operations, as previously discussed. However, the AAO notes that the petitioner has not provided probative evidence to satisfy this criterion of the regulations. In the instant case, relative specialization and complexity have not been sufficiently developed by the petitioner as an aspect of the proffered position.

As reflected in this decision's earlier comments and findings with regard to the generalized level at which the proposed duties are described, the petitioner has not presented the proposed duties with sufficient specificity and substantive content to even establish relative specialization and complexity as distinguishing characteristics of those duties, let alone that they are at a level that would require knowledge usually associated with attainment of at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent. 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. 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 Level I position (the lowest of four assignable wage-levels). 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" and requires a significantly higher wage.

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.

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 appeal will be dismissed for the above stated reasons, with each considered as an independent and alternate basis for the decision. In visa petition proceedings, it is the petitioner's burden to establish eligibility for the immigration benefit sought. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361; *Matter of Otiende*, 26 I&N Dec. 127, 128 (BIA 2013). Here, that burden has not been met.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.