



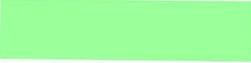
U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

(b)(6)

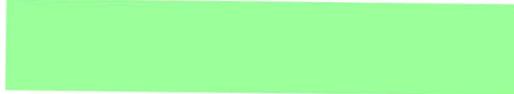


DATE: **JAN 24 2014**

OFFICE: VERMONT 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, the petitioner describes itself as a healthcare staffing and placement company established in 2010. In order to employ the beneficiary in what it designates as a clinical coordinator 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 (1) that the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation in accordance with the applicable statutory and regulatory provisions; and (2) that the beneficiary is qualified to perform services in a specialty occupation. On appeal, counsel for the petitioner asserts that the director's bases for denial of the petition were erroneous and contends that the petitioner satisfied all evidentiary requirements.

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

For the reasons that will be discussed below, the AAO agrees with the director that the petitioner has failed to establish 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.

In the petition signed on August 1, 2012, the petitioner indicates that it is seeking the beneficiary's services as a clinical coordinator on a full-time basis at the rate of pay of \$38,000 per year. In addition, the petitioner states that the beneficiary will work at [REDACTED]

In the April 24, 2012 letter of support, the petitioner claims that the beneficiary will serve "as an H-1B nonimmigrant of distinguished merit and ability."¹ Further, the petitioner claims that "the beneficiary will work at the Company's client facility, [REDACTED] for [a] duration of three years." In addition, the petitioner states that it "requires

¹ The petitioner states that the beneficiary will serve "as a person of distinguished merit and ability." However, to clarify, the AAO notes that the term "distinguished merit and ability" was defined in the regulations as "one who is a member of the professions . . . or who is prominent in his or her field." See 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4) (1991). The *Immigration Act of 1990* ("IMMACT 90") deleted the term "distinguished merit and ability" from the general H-1B description and replaced it with the requirement that the position be a "specialty occupation." Pub. L. No. 101-649, 104 Stat. 4978, 5020. The implementation of this change occurred on April 1, 1992. The *Miscellaneous and Technical Immigration and Naturalization Amendments of 1991* ("MTINA"), which was enacted on December 2, 1991, modified the H-1B definition to include fashion models of distinguished merit and ability. Pub. L. No. 102-232, 105 Stat. 1733. While the term "distinguished merit and ability" is still used with regard to fashion models, it must be noted that the term has not been applicable to the general H-1B classification ("specialty occupations") for over 20 years.

the services of a Clinical Coordinator to conduct day-to-day management and support of a clinical team of field staff." The petitioner continues by stating that the beneficiary will be responsible for the following duties:

As a Clinical Coordinator, [the beneficiary's] job duties will include researching clinical medical care programs, designing new clinical care programs, establishing uniform guidelines for all clinical practitioners, implementing clinical medical care plans, managing clinical programs and personnel, observing clinical medical practices, and modifying clinical programs, as required. In the proffered position, [the beneficiary] will be responsible for the day-to-day management and support of a clinical team of field staff, with an emphasis on the overall coordination of services utilizing and maintaining the interdisciplinary team (IDT) approach. The IDT approach uses an interdisciplinary team consisting of the patient and family, plus physicians, therapists, registered nurses and nurse care managers, possessing expertise in pain and symptom management, and social workers and psychosocial counselors proficient in bio-psychosocial care. The team collectively is responsible for coordinating and managing care across all settings and providing assessment, evaluation, planning, care delivery, follow-up, monitoring, and continuous reassessment of care.

[The beneficiary] will work closely with various medical personnel to implement clinical medical practices, ensure the coordination of clinical care, and implement quality assurance standards and programs. In this role, [the beneficiary] will not directly supervise employees of the Care Center. Rather, she will coordinate the work of medical personnel to ensure a uniformly high level of medical care to be provided by the Care Center. [The beneficiary's] role involves establishing uniform clinical programs for implementation throughout the Care Center. She will analyze, plan, design, and devise clinical programs and best practices procedures. Additionally, she will mentor clinical programs and ensure that clinical care is provided on a uniform basis at a high-level of quality clinical patient care. [The beneficiary] will implement clinical medical practices, ensure the coordination of clinical care, and implement quality assurance standards and programs. In this position, she will manage the delivery of healthcare services of the Care Center.

The clinical teams of the Care Center that will be coordinated by [the beneficiary] include nurse case managers, nurses, psychosocial counselors, medical technologists, and other medical professionals delivering healthcare services to patients and families. The Clinical Coordinator's general responsibilities will include assigning field staff to new patients at the beginning of each day, and coordinating the day-to-day activities by managing contracts from staff regarding such issues as changes in level of care, prescriptions, or transfers. [The beneficiary] will collaborate with case manager[s] and physicians to coordinate the delivery of quality patient care, manage clinical operations and assist in the hiring and training of clinical staff. [The beneficiary] also will be responsible for notifying supervising physicians and other team members when patients and/or families experience significant changes requiring a modification to the plan of care and assuring that all changes are communicated to appropriate departments for

continuity of quality patient care at the end of each day. [The beneficiary] will confer with physicians and nurses with regard to laboratory, radiology and other test results and monitor and track patient care through treatment to ensure quality care is administered and responds to medical issues and/or concerns. In addition, she will be in charge of evaluating the effectiveness of care and addressing any issues that affect the desired medical outcomes. The Clinical Coordinator, skilled in nursing and medical practices, will instruct and mentor through demonstrated clinical competence.

The candidate will also be responsible for assisting in the management of the planning, development, implementation, evaluation, and improvement of health programs of the Care Center. These responsibilities are focused in several core areas including education, health care delivery, patient care management, and workflow management. As Clinical Coordinator, [the beneficiary's] job duties will encompass identifying health education strategies, planning and directing member education, designing and implementing weight management programs, and directing the design and implementation of multi-disciplinary and health education programs to improve accessibility, enhance member satisfaction, improve health care outcomes, and control costs. Further, [the beneficiary] will manage programs to educate patients and their family members regarding disease processes, treatment modalities, medications, home care, and follow-up recommendations, and will supervise documentation and reporting, developing and implementing plans for meeting regulatory requirements and clinical and budgetary management functions. [The beneficiary] will concentrate her efforts on researching, identifying, and implementing best healthcare practices; developing systems to identify, achieve and manage healthcare quality and performance improvements; and evaluating programs.

[The beneficiary] will serve as a primary resource for clinical staff; direct quality improvement; perform discharge planning; apply utilization acuity criteria to monitor the appropriateness of admissions and continued stays; apply quality care criteria to ensure an appropriate level of care for inpatient status and screening for access to emergency rooms and medical clinics; assess payor [sic] criteria and issues with clinical staff; complete clinical reviews for patients managed by the Care Center; monitor patient progress and intervene to ensure that plans of care and services provided are high quality and cost effective. In addition, [the beneficiary's] job duties will consist of identifying and resolving delays and obstacles to the discharge of patients; managing discharge planning; and coordinating with healthcare team members to determine if patient education is complete prior to discharge. [The beneficiary's] job duties will consist of providing training to nursing personnel as needed through identified performance improvement studies, management requests, staff requests and new equipment recommendations; and providing oversight, training, guidance, and direction to clinicians related to clinical skills.

Further, the petitioner states, "It is essential that the candidate for the position of Clinical Coordinator have a bachelor's degree in healthcare management, healthcare administration, or a related field, or the equivalent thereof."

With the initial petition, the petitioner submitted a copy of the beneficiary's foreign diploma and transcript, as well as a credential evaluation from [REDACTED]. The evaluation states that the beneficiary's foreign education is equivalent to a "Bachelor of Science Degree, with a dual major in Healthcare Administration and Nursing, from an 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 petitioner indicated that the occupational classification for the proffered position is "Occupational Health and Safety Specialists" – SOC (ONET/OES Code) 29-9011, at a Level I (entry level) wage. The beneficiary's place of employment is listed as [REDACTED].

Furthermore, in support of the petition, the petitioner submitted: (1) a Facility Staffing Agreement between the petitioner and [REDACTED] effective March 4, 2011; (2) a job order, entered into on April 2, 2012; (3) an Employment Agreement between the petitioner and the beneficiary, effective April 2, 2012; and (4) the beneficiary's pay statements from [REDACTED].

Upon review of the documentation, the director found the evidence insufficient to establish eligibility for the benefit sought, and issued an RFE on November 30, 2012.⁴ The director outlined the specific evidence to be submitted.

On February 25, 2013, the petitioner responded to the RFE. In a letter dated February 22, 2013, the petitioner provided additional information regarding the proffered position, including a revised description of the proffered position and the percentage of time the beneficiary would spend performing the duties of the position, as follows:

15% **research and analysis** conduct research into best methods of healthcare delivery; research products and procedures; research health care requirements; analyze health care needs; analyze results of health care performance and staff performance; determine optimal means of assisting delivery of medical care; analyze procedures implemented by the client-facility; study existing policies and procedures to implement healthcare improvements; research, identify, and implement best healthcare practices; develop systems to identify, achieve and manage

³ The pay statements indicate that the beneficiary was paid a rate of \$30.88 per hour. For the instant H-1B petition, the petitioner indicated that it will pay the beneficiary \$38,000 per year (\$18.26 per hour). Thus, the beneficiary's salary will decrease by approximately \$12.60 per hour in the new position.

⁴ As previously mentioned, the petitioner stated that it is a healthcare staffing company and that the beneficiary will be employed off-site at a client's facility. Although the petitioner provided a description of the duties of the proffered position, the documentation does not establish the source of the claimed duties and functions that were submitted by the petitioner. For example, there is no evidence that the client prepared, reviewed or concurred with the accuracy of the job description and requirements of the proffered position.

healthcare quality and performance improvements and evaluate programs; prepare statistical studies of healthcare quality services; prepare analytical reports on medical services of the client-facility[.]

30%

devise and implement plans for delivery and management of health care services plan delivery and management of health care services; create plans for delivery of health care services; research health care requirements, analyze health care needs, determine the most suitable systems for providing medical care; implement health care service plans; assign new patients to field staff; coordinate day-to-day activities of health care services including changes in level of care, prescription, or transfers; notify physicians/team members of changes in plans of care; identify health education strategies; plan and direct member education; devise and implement clinical care and healthcare service plans and quality improvement plans; design and implement weight management programs; direct the design and implementation of multi-disciplinary and health education programs to improve accessibility; enhance member satisfaction; interview personnel and patients to evaluate effectiveness of quality assurance programs; suggest improvements to health care outcomes; control costs; devise improvements to healthcare service delivery; revise healthcare standards and procedures; provide guidance on development, performance, and productivity issues[.]

25%

implement and manage clinical healthcare programs plan, develop, implement, evaluate health programs including member education, nursing placement services, weight management programs; integrate services and programs with strategic organizational goals and objectives; direct health education programs/services projects; ensure healthcare programs are carried out effectively; identify health education strategies, interventions and resource allocation; ensure active dialogue between physicians and staff to facilitate health programs; interview personnel to evaluate effectiveness of health programs and suggest improvements; revise health program policies and procedures; ensure coordination of clinical care; manage delivery of healthcare services and quality assurance[.]

10%

health care quality assurance policies and procedures review quality assurance standards; establish standards for the delivery and management of health care services; interview personnel to evaluate the effectiveness of quality assurance programs; review and determine needs of patients; identify and resolve delays and obstacles to the discharge of patients; manage discharge planning; coordinate with healthcare team members to determine if patient education is complete prior to discharge; write quality assurance policies and procedures; write reports analyzing performance and quality assurance issues[.]

10% **education and training** determine personnel requirements; hire and train personnel; implement personnel training programs; train staff in health care quality assurance issues and procedures; conduct programs geared toward newer staff members and advanced classes in healthcare matters; attend seminars and conferences to facilitate the improvement of health programs; provide training to nursing personnel as needed through identified performance improvement studies, management requests, staff requests and new equipment recommendations; provide oversight, training, guidance, and direction to clinicians related to clinical skills; manage programs to provide education regarding disease processes, treatment modalities, medications, home care, and follow-up recommendations[.]

10% **treatment review and analysis** review and evaluate medical records, applying quality assurance criteria; select specific topics for review, such as problem procedures, drugs, high volume cases, high risk cases, or other factors; compile statistical data and write narrative reports summarizing quality assurance findings; review patient records, applying utilization review criteria, to determine need for further treatment; assist medical staff to design new healthcare programs and amend existing programs[.]

In response to the RFE, the petitioner also submitted: (1) photos of the petitioner's offices; (2) job vacancy announcements; (3) the petitioner's internal posting; (4) an H-1B approval notice for [REDACTED] along with a copy of her foreign diploma and transcript; (5) a payroll summary printout and related documents; and (6) printouts from the Foreign Labor Certification Data Center.

The director reviewed the documentation and found it insufficient to establish eligibility for the benefit sought. The director denied the petition on March 25, 2013. Counsel submitted an appeal of the denial of the H-1B petition. With the appeal, counsel submitted a brief. In the brief, counsel references the preponderance of the evidence standard.

The AAO notes that with respect to the preponderance of the evidence standard, *Matter of Chawathe*, 25 I&N Dec. 369, 375-376 (AAO 2010), states in pertinent part the following:

Except where a different standard is specified by law, a petitioner or applicant in administrative immigration proceedings must prove by a preponderance of evidence that he or she is eligible for the benefit sought.

* * *

The "preponderance of the evidence" standard requires that the evidence demonstrate that the applicant's claim is "probably true," where the determination of "truth" is made based on the factual circumstances of each individual case.

* * *

Thus, in adjudicating the application pursuant to the preponderance of the evidence standard, the director must examine each piece of evidence for relevance, probative value, and credibility, both individually and within the context of the totality of the evidence, to determine whether the fact to be proven is probably true.

Even if the director has some doubt as to the truth, if the petitioner submits relevant, probative, and credible evidence that leads the director to believe that the claim is "more likely than not" or "probably" true, the applicant or petitioner has satisfied the standard of proof. *See INS v. Cardoza-Foncesca*, 480 U.S. 421, 431 (1987) (discussing "more likely than not" as a greater than 50% chance of an occurrence taking place). If the director can articulate a material doubt, it is appropriate for the director to either request additional evidence or, if that doubt leads the director to believe that the claim is probably not true, deny the application or petition.

Thus, in adjudicating the petition pursuant to the preponderance of the evidence standard, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) examines each piece of evidence for relevance, probative value, and credibility, both individually and within the context of the totality of the evidence, to determine whether the fact to be proven is probably true. The "preponderance of the evidence" standard does not relieve the petitioner from satisfying the basic evidentiary requirements set by regulation. The standard of proof should not be confused with the burden of proof. Specifically, the petitioner bears the burden of establishing eligibility for the benefit sought. A petitioner must establish that it is eligible for the requested benefit at the time of filing the petition. In visa petition proceedings, the burden of proving eligibility for the benefit sought remains entirely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361; *see e.g., Matter of Otiende*, 26 I&N Dec. 127, 128 (BIA 2013). As will be discussed, in the instant case, that burden has not been met.

The AAO reviewed the record of proceeding in its entirety. As a preliminary matter, the AAO will discuss an issue, beyond the decision of the director, that precludes the approval of the petition.⁹ More specifically, the petitioner has not established that it meets the regulatory definition of a United States employer. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii). Specifically, the petitioner has not established that it will have "an employer-employee relationship with respect to employees under this part, as indicated by the fact that it may hire, pay, fire, supervise, or otherwise control the work of any such employee." *Id.*

Section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Act defines an H-1B nonimmigrant in pertinent part as an alien:

subject to section 212(j)(2), who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform services . . . in a specialty occupation described in section 214(i)(1) . . ., who meets the requirements for the occupation specified in section 214(i)(2) . . ., and with respect to whom the Secretary of Labor determines and certifies to the [Secretary of Homeland Security] that the intending employer has filed with the Secretary [of Labor] an

⁹ The AAO conducts appellate review on a *de novo* basis. *See Soltane v. DOJ*, 381 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2004).

application under section 212(n)(1)

The term "United States employer" is defined in the Code of Federal Regulations at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii) as follows:

United States employer means a person, firm, corporation, contractor, or other association, or organization in the United States which:

- (1) Engages a person to work within the United States;
- (2) Has an employer-employee relationship with respect to employees under this part, as indicated by the fact that it may hire, pay, fire, supervise, or otherwise control the work of any such employee; and
- (3) Has an Internal Revenue Service Tax identification number.

The record is not persuasive in establishing that the petitioner will have an employer-employee relationship with the beneficiary.

Although "United States employer" is defined in the regulations at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii), it is noted that the terms "employee" and "employer-employee relationship" are not defined for purposes of the H-1B visa classification. Section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Act indicates that an alien coming to the United States to perform services in a specialty occupation will have an "intending employer" who will file a Labor Condition Application with the Secretary of Labor pursuant to section 212(n)(1) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(n)(1) (2012). The intending employer is described as offering full-time or part-time "employment" to the H-1B "employee." Subsections 212(n)(1)(A)(i) and 212(n)(2)(C)(vii) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(n)(1)(A)(i), (2)(C)(vii) (2012). Further, the regulations indicate that "United States employers" must file a Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129) in order to classify aliens as H-1B temporary "employees." 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(1), (2)(i)(A). Finally, the definition of "United States employer" indicates in its second prong that the petitioner must have an "employer-employee relationship" with the "employees under this part," i.e., the H-1B beneficiary, and that this relationship be evidenced by the employer's ability to "hire, pay, fire, supervise, or otherwise control the work of any such employee." 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii) (defining the term "United States employer").

Neither the legacy Immigration and Naturalization Service ("INS") nor USCIS defined the terms "employee" or "employer-employee relationship" by regulation for purposes of the H-1B visa classification, even though the regulation describes H-1B beneficiaries as being "employees" who must have an "employer-employee relationship" with a "United States employer." *Id.* Therefore, for purposes of the H-1B visa classification, these terms are undefined.

The United States Supreme Court has determined that where federal law fails to clearly define the term "employee," courts should conclude that the term was "intended to describe the conventional master-servant relationship as understood by common-law agency doctrine." *Nationwide Mutual Ins. Co. v. Darden*, 503 U.S. 318, 322-323 (1992) (hereinafter "*Darden*") (quoting *Community for Creative Non-*

Violence v. Reid, 490 U.S. 730 (1989)). The Supreme Court stated:

"In determining whether a hired party is an employee under the general common law of agency, we consider the hiring party's right to control the manner and means by which the product is accomplished. Among the other factors relevant to this inquiry are the skill required; the source of the instrumentalities and tools; the location of the work; the duration of the relationship between the parties; whether the hiring party has the right to assign additional projects to the hired party; the extent of the hired party's discretion over when and how long to work; the method of payment; the hired party's role in hiring and paying assistants; whether the work is part of the regular business of the hiring party; whether the hiring party is in business; the provision of employee benefits; and the tax treatment of the hired party."

Darden, 503 U.S. at 323-324 (quoting *Community for Creative Non-Violence v. Reid*, 490 U.S. at 751-752); see also *Clackamas Gastroenterology Associates, P.C. v. Wells*, 538 U.S. 440, 445 (2003) (hereinafter "*Clackamas*"). As the common-law test contains "no shorthand formula or magic phrase that can be applied to find the answer, . . . all of the incidents of the relationship must be assessed and weighed with no one factor being decisive." *Darden*, 503 U.S. at 324 (quoting *NLRB v. United Ins. Co. of America*, 390 U.S. 254, 258 (1968)).

In this matter, the Act does not exhibit a legislative intent to extend the definition of "employer" in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Act, "employment" in section 212(n)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, or "employee" in section 212(n)(2)(C)(vii) of the Act beyond the traditional common law definitions. See generally 136 Cong. Rec. S17106 (daily ed. Oct. 26, 1990); 136 Cong. Rec. H12358 (daily ed. Oct. 27, 1990). On the contrary, in the context of the H-1B visa classification, the regulations define the term "United States employer" to be even more restrictive than the common law agency definition.¹⁰

¹⁰ While the *Darden* court considered only the definition of "employee" under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA"), 29 U.S.C. § 1002(6), and did not address the definition of "employer," courts have generally refused to extend the common law agency definition to ERISA's use of employer because "the definition of 'employer' in ERISA, unlike the definition of 'employee,' clearly indicates legislative intent to extend the definition beyond the traditional common law definition." See, e.g., *Bowers v. Andrew Weir Shipping, Ltd.*, 810 F. Supp. 522 (S.D.N.Y. 1992), *aff'd*, 27 F.3d 800 (2nd Cir.), *cert. denied*, 513 U.S. 1000 (1994).

However, in this matter, the Act does not exhibit a legislative intent to extend the definition of "employer" in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Act, "employment" in section 212(n)(1)(A)(i) of the Act, or "employee" in section 212(n)(2)(C)(vii) of the Act beyond the traditional common law definitions. Instead, in the context of the H-1B visa classification, the term "United States employer" was defined in the regulations to be even more restrictive than the common law agency definition. A federal agency's interpretation of a statute whose administration is entrusted to it is to be accepted unless Congress has spoken directly on the issue. See *Chevron, U.S.A., Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 837, 844-845 (1984).

The regulatory definition of "United States employer" requires H-1B employers to have a tax identification number, to employ persons in the United States, and to have an "employer-employee relationship" with the H-1B "employee." 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii). Accordingly, the term "United States employer" not only requires H-1B employers and employees to have an "employer-employee relationship" as understood by common-law

Specifically, the regulatory definition of "United States employer" requires H-1B employers to have a tax identification number, to engage a person to work within the United States, and to have an "employer-employee relationship" with the H-1B "employee." 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii). Accordingly, the term "United States employer" not only requires H-1B employers and employees to have an "employer-employee relationship" as understood by common-law agency doctrine, it imposes additional requirements of having a tax identification number and to employ persons in the United States. The lack of an express expansion of the definition regarding the terms "employee" or "employer-employee relationship" combined with the agency's otherwise generally circular definition of United States employer in 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii) indicates that the regulations do not intend to extend the definition beyond "the traditional common law definition" or, more importantly, that construing these terms in this manner would thwart congressional design or lead to absurd results. *Cf. Darden*, 503 U.S. at 318-319.¹¹

Accordingly, in the absence of an express congressional intent to impose broader definitions, both the "conventional master-servant relationship as understood by common-law agency doctrine" and the *Darden* construction test apply to the terms "employee" and "employer-employee relationship" as used in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Act, section 212(n) of the Act, and 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h).¹²

Therefore, in considering whether or not one will be an "employee" in an "employer-employee relationship" with a "United States employer" for purposes of H-1B nonimmigrant petitions, USCIS must

agency doctrine, it imposes additional requirements of having a tax identification number and to employ persons in the United States. The lack of an express expansion of the definition regarding the terms "employee," "employed," "employment" or "employer-employee relationship" indicates that the regulations do not intend to extend the definition beyond "the traditional common law definition." Therefore, in the absence of an intent to impose broader definitions by either Congress or USCIS, the "conventional master-servant relationship as understood by common-law agency doctrine," and the *Darden* construction test, apply to the terms "employee," "employer-employee relationship," "employed," and "employment" as used in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Act, section 212(n) of the Act, and 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h). That being said, there are instances in the Act where Congress may have intended a broader application of the term "employer" than what is encompassed in the conventional master-servant relationship. *See, e.g.*, section 214(c)(2)(F) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1184(c)(2)(F) (referring to "unaffiliated employers" supervising and controlling L-1B intracompany transferees having specialized knowledge); section 274A of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1324a (referring to the employment of unauthorized aliens).

¹¹ To the extent the regulations are ambiguous with regard to the terms "employee" or "employer-employee relationship," the agency's interpretation of these terms should be found to be controlling unless "plainly erroneous or inconsistent with the regulation." *Auer v. Robbins*, 519 U.S. 452, 461 (1997) (citing *Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 359, 109 S.Ct. 1835, 1850, 104 L.Ed.2d 351 (1989) (quoting *Bowles v. Seminole Rock & Sand Co.*, 325 U.S. 410, 414, 65 S.Ct. 1215, 1217, 89 L.Ed. 1700 (1945))).

¹² That said, there are instances in the Act where Congress may have intended a broader application of the term "employer" than what is encompassed in the conventional master-servant relationship. *See, e.g.*, section 214(c)(2)(F) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1184(c)(2)(F) (referring to "unaffiliated employers" supervising and controlling L-1B intracompany transferees having specialized knowledge); section 274A of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1324a (referring to the employment of unauthorized aliens).

focus on the common-law touchstone of "control." *Clackamas*, 538 U.S. at 450; *see also* 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii) (defining a "United States employer" as one who "has an employer-employee relationship with respect to employees under this part, as indicated by the fact that it may hire, pay, fire, supervise, or otherwise *control* the work of any such employee" (emphasis added)).

The factors indicating that a worker is or will be an "employee" of an "employer" are clearly delineated in both the *Darden* and *Clackamas* decisions. *Darden*, 503 U.S. at 323-324; *Clackamas*, 538 U.S. at 445; *see also* *Restatement (Second) of Agency* § 220(2) (1958). Such indicia of control include when, where, and how a worker performs the job; the continuity of the worker's relationship with the employer; the tax treatment of the worker; the provision of employee benefits; and whether the work performed by the worker is part of the employer's regular business. *See Clackamas*, 538 U.S. at 445; *see also* *New Compliance Manual*, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, § 2-III(A)(1) (adopting a materially identical test and indicating that said test was based on the *Darden* decision); *see also* *Defensor v. Meissner*, 201 F.3d 384, 388 (5th Cir. 2000) (determining that hospitals, as the recipients of beneficiaries' services, are the "true employers" of H-1B nurses under 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h), even though a medical contract service agency is the actual petitioner, because the hospitals ultimately hire, pay, fire, supervise, or otherwise control the work of the beneficiaries).

It is important to note, however, that the factors listed in *Darden* and *Clackamas* are not exhaustive and must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Other aspects of the relationship between the parties relevant to control may affect the determination of whether an employer-employee relationship exists. Furthermore, not all or even a majority of the listed criteria need be met; however, the fact finder must weigh and compare a combination of the factors in analyzing the facts of each individual case. The determination must be based on all of the circumstances in the relationship between the parties, regardless of whether the parties refer to it as an employee or as an independent contractor relationship. *See Clackamas*, 538 U.S. at 448-449; *New Compliance Manual* at § 2-III(A)(1).

Furthermore, when examining the factors relevant to determining control, USCIS must assess and weigh each actual factor itself as it exists or will exist and not the claimed employer's right to influence or change that factor, unless specifically provided for by the common-law test. *See Darden*, 503 U.S. at 323-324. For example, while the assignment of additional projects is dependent on who has the *right to* assign them, it is the *actual* source of the instrumentalities and tools that must be examined, not who has the *right to* provide the tools required to complete an assigned project. *See id.* at 323. Lastly, the "mere existence of a document styled 'employment agreement'" shall not lead inexorably to the conclusion that the worker is an employee. *Clackamas*, 538 U.S. at 450. "Rather, . . . the answer to whether [an individual] is an employee depends on 'all of the incidents of the relationship . . . with no one factor being decisive.'" *Id.* at 451 (quoting *Darden*, 503 U.S. at 324).

Applying the *Darden* and *Clackamas* tests to this matter, the petitioner has not established that it will be a "United States employer" having an "employer-employee relationship" with the beneficiary as an H-1B temporary "employee."

In the instant case, the petitioner claims that it will pay the beneficiary's salary. The AAO acknowledges that the method of payment of wages can be a pertinent factor to determining the petitioner's relationship with the beneficiary. However, while such items such as wages, contributions,

federal and state income tax withholdings, and other benefits are relevant factors in determining who will control an alien beneficiary, other incidents of the relationship, e.g., where will the work be located, who will provide the instrumentalities and tools, who will oversee and direct the work of the beneficiary, and who has the right or ability to affect the projects to which the alien beneficiary is assigned, must also be assessed and weighed in order to make a determination as to who will be the beneficiary's employer.

With the initial petition, the petitioner provided an Employment Agreement for the beneficiary that was executed on April 2, 2012. The AAO notes that it fails to adequately establish several critical aspects of the beneficiary's employment. For example, the Employment Agreement does not provide any level of specificity as to the beneficiary's duties and the requirements for the position. Further, the Employment Agreement states that the beneficiary will be eligible for company fringe benefits. However, a substantive determination cannot be inferred regarding these "benefits" as the document does not provide any further details regarding what these benefits entail. Moreover, the petitioner did not provide the specific eligibility requirements for the benefits. Additionally, the Employment Agreement states that the beneficiary will work pursuant to the laws and regulations in the United States "preferably in the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania where the Employee will be working." Thus, it appears that the beneficiary may work in a location other than the work site designated on the Form I-129 and LCA.¹³ While an employment agreement may provide some insights into the relationship of a petitioner and a beneficiary, it must be noted again that the "mere existence of a document styled 'employment agreement'" shall not lead inexorably to the conclusion that the worker is an employee. *Clackamas*, 538 U.S. at 450.

When making a determination of whether the petitioner has established that it will have an employer-employee relationship with the beneficiary, the AAO looks at a number of factors, including the beneficiary's role in hiring and paying assistants. Upon review of the record of proceeding, the petitioner did not provide information on this issue.

Additionally, the AAO considers information regarding who will provide the instrumentalities and tools required to perform the duties of the position. In the instant case, the agreement between the petitioner and [REDACTED] states that "[a]ll property and supplies used by the professional in the performance of the services required" will remain the property of [REDACTED]. Thus, it appears that the client will be providing the instrumentalities and tools, rather than the petitioner.

In addition, a key element in this matter is who would have the ability to hire, fire, supervise, or otherwise control the work of the beneficiary for the duration of the H-1B petition. The petitioner did not provide any information regarding the beneficiary's supervisor (i.e., name, job title, brief description of duties, location, employer). Without full disclosure of all of the relevant factors, the

¹³ In the Form I-129 and LCA, the petitioner states that the beneficiary will be employed off-site at a client's facility, specifically at [REDACTED]. The petitioner does not claim that the beneficiary will be employed at its own business location or at any other work sites.

AAO is unable to find that the requisite employer-employee relationship will exist between the petitioner and the beneficiary.

The evidence, therefore, is insufficient to establish that the petitioner qualifies as a United States employer, as defined by 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii). Merely claiming that the petitioner exercises control over the beneficiary, without evidence supporting the claim, does not establish eligibility in this matter. Going on record without supporting documentary evidence is not sufficient for purposes of meeting the burden of proof in these proceedings. *Matter of Soffici*, 22 I&N Dec. 158, 165 (Comm'r 1998) (citing *Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N Dec. 190 (Reg. Comm'r 1972)). The evidence of record does not establish that the petitioner would act as the beneficiary's employer. On the contrary, the evidence indicates that the petitioner will not control the beneficiary. The beneficiary will not work at the petitioner's location and, absent evidence to the contrary, it also follows that the beneficiary will not use the tools and instrumentalities of the petitioner. Further, the evidence indicates that [REDACTED] will assign the beneficiary's projects. Moreover, the day-to-day work of the beneficiary appears to be supervised and overseen by [REDACTED], with the petitioner's role likely limited to invoicing and proper payment for the hours worked by the beneficiary.

It cannot be concluded, therefore, that the petitioner has satisfied its burden and established that it qualifies as a United States employer with standing to file the instant petition in this matter. See section 214(c)(1) of the Act (requiring an "Importing Employer"); 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(2)(i)(A) (stating that the "United States employer . . . must file" the petition); 56 Fed. Reg. 61111, 61112 (Dec. 2, 1991) (explaining that only "United States employers can file an H-1B petition" and adding the definition of that term at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii) as clarification). Accordingly, beyond the director's decision, the petition must be denied on this basis.

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. For an H-1B petition to be granted, the petitioner must provide sufficient evidence to establish that it will employ the beneficiary in a specialty occupation position. 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 387. 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), 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.

The AAO notes that, as recognized by the court in *Defensor, supra*, where the work is to be performed for entities other than the petitioner, evidence of the client companies' job requirements is critical. See *Defensor v. Meissner*, 201 F.3d at 387-388. The court held that the former Immigration and Naturalization Service had reasonably interpreted the statute and regulations as requiring the petitioner to produce evidence that a proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation on the basis of the requirements imposed by the entities using the beneficiary's services. *Id.* at 384. Such evidence must be sufficiently detailed to demonstrate the type and educational level of highly specialized knowledge in a specific discipline that is necessary to perform that particular work.

In the instant case, the record of proceeding lacks substantive documentation from [REDACTED] regarding not only the specific job duties to be performed by the beneficiary, but also information regarding whatever the client may or may not have specified with regard to the educational credentials of persons to be assigned to its projects.¹⁴ The record of proceeding does not contain probative documentation on this issue from, or endorsed by, [REDACTED] the company that will actually be utilizing the beneficiary's services (according to the petitioner) that establishes any particular academic requirements for the proffered position.

The AAO finds that the petitioner's failure to establish the substantive nature of the work to be performed by the beneficiary, therefore, precludes a finding that the proffered position satisfies any criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A), because it is the substantive nature of that work that determines (1) the normal minimum educational requirement for the particular position, which is the

¹⁴ The Staffing Agreement between the petitioner and [REDACTED] indicates that the proffered position does not have any particular academic requirements. Rather, according to the agreement, the proffered position requires six months of clinical experience, a license or permit, and completion of a satisfactory interview and background check.

focus of criterion 1; (2) industry positions which are parallel to the proffered position and thus appropriate for review for a common degree requirement, under the first alternate prong of criterion 2; (3) the level of complexity or uniqueness of the proffered position, which is the focus of the second alternate prong of criterion 2; (4) the factual justification for a petitioner normally requiring a degree or its equivalent, when that is an issue under criterion 3; and (5) the degree of specialization and complexity of the specific duties, which is the focus of criterion 4.

Although the record of proceeding lacks documentation establishing the substantive nature of the work to be performed, the AAO will nevertheless continue its discussion with regard to whether the proffered position as described would qualify as a specialty occupation under the applicable statutory and regulatory provisions. The AAO turns to the criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(1) and (2): a baccalaureate or higher degree 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 the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL's) *Occupational Outlook Handbook* (hereinafter the *Handbook*), on which the AAO routinely relies for the educational requirements of particular occupations, reports the industry requires a degree in a specific specialty; whether the industry's professional association has made a degree in a specific specialty a minimum entry requirement; and whether letters or affidavits from firms or individuals in the industry attest that such firms "routinely employ and recruit only degreed individuals." See *Shanti, Inc. v. Reno*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 1151, 1165 (D. Minn. 1999) (quoting *Hird/Blaker Corp. v. Sava*, 712 F. Supp. 1095, 1102 (S.D.N.Y. 1989)).

The AAO will now look at the *Handbook*, an authoritative source on the duties and educational requirements of the wide variety of occupations that it addresses.²⁰ As previously noted, the petitioner asserts in the LCA that the proffered position falls under the occupational category "Occupational Health and Safety Specialists." When reviewing the *Handbook*, the AAO must note that the petitioner designated the proffered position as a Level I (entry level) position on the LCA. This designation is indicative of a comparatively low, entry-level position relative to others within the occupation.²¹ That

²⁰ All of the AAO's references are to the 2012-2013 edition of the *Handbook*, which may be accessed at the Internet site <http://www.bls.gov/OCO/>.

²¹ The wage levels are defined in DOL's "Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance." A Level I wage rate is describes 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.

is, 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 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. DOL guidance indicates that a Level I designation should be considered for positions in which the employee will serve as a research fellow, worker in training, or an intern.

The AAO reviewed the chapter of the *Handbook* entitled "Occupational Health and Safety Specialists" but is not persuaded that the duties of the proffered position are encompassed by the duties of this occupational classification. The *Handbook* describes the duties of "Occupational Health and Safety Specialists" in the subsection entitled "What Occupational Health and Safety Specialists Do" and states the following about the duties of this occupation:

Occupational health and safety specialists analyze many types of work environments and work procedures. Specialists inspect workplaces for adherence to regulations on safety, health, and the environment. They also design programs to prevent disease or injury to workers and damage to the environment.

Duties

Occupational health and safety specialists typically do the following:

- Identify chemical, physical, radiological, and biological hazards in the workplace
- Collect samples of potentially toxic materials for analysis
- Inspect and evaluate workplace environments, equipment, and practices to ensure that safety standards and government regulations are being followed
- Recommend measures to help protect workers from potentially hazardous work conditions
- Investigate accidents to identify their causes and to determine how they might be prevented in the future

Occupational health and safety specialists, also known as occupational safety and health inspectors, examine lighting, equipment, ventilation, and other conditions that could affect employee health, safety, comfort, and performance. Workers usually are more alert and productive in environments that have specific levels of lighting or temperature.

Specialists seek to increase worker productivity by reducing absenteeism and equipment downtime. They also seek to save money by lowering insurance premiums and workers' compensation payments and by preventing government fines. Some specialists develop and conduct employee safety and training programs. These programs cover a range of

topics, such as how to use safety equipment correctly and how to respond in an emergency.

Specialists work to prevent harm not only to workers but also to property, the environment, and the public by inspecting workplaces for chemical, radiological, and biological hazards. Specialists who work for governments conduct safety inspections and can impose fines.

Occupational health and safety specialists work with engineers and physicians to control or fix potentially hazardous conditions or equipment. They also work closely with occupational health and safety technicians to collect and analyze data in the workplace. For more information, see the profile on occupational health and safety technicians.

The tasks of occupational health and safety specialists vary by industry, workplace, and types of hazards affecting employees.

Environmental protection officers evaluate and coordinate storing and handling hazardous waste, cleaning up contaminated soil or water, and other activities that affect the environment.

Ergonomists consider the design of industrial, office, and other equipment to maximize workers' comfort, safety, and productivity.

Health physicists work in locations that use radiation and radioactive material, helping to protect people and the environment from hazardous radiation exposure.

Industrial hygienists identify workplace health hazards, such as lead, asbestos, noise, pesticides, and communicable diseases.

Loss prevention specialists work for insurance companies. They inspect the facilities that are insured and suggest improvements to prevent losses.

U.S. Dep't of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2012-13 ed., Occupational Health and Safety Specialists, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/occupational-health-and-safety-specialists.htm#tab-2> (last visited January 7, 2014).

In the section of the *Handbook* entitled "Work Environment," the *Handbook* states that occupational health and safety specialists work in the following industries:

Occupational health and safety specialists held about 58,700 jobs in 2010. They work in a variety of settings, such as offices, factories, and mines. Their jobs often involve considerable fieldwork and travel.

Thirty eight percent of occupational health and safety specialists worked for federal, state, and local governments in 2010. In the federal government, specialists are employed by various agencies, including the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) of the U.S. Department of Labor. Most large government agencies employ specialists to protect agency employees. In addition to working for governments, occupational safety and health specialists worked in management, scientific, and technical consulting services; education services; hospitals; and chemical manufacturing.

Occupational health and safety specialists may be exposed to strenuous, dangerous, or stressful conditions. Specialists use gloves, helmets, and other safety equipment to minimize injury.

Handbook, 2012-13 ed., Occupational Health and Safety Specialists, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/oooh/healthcare/occupational-health-and-safety-specialists.htm#tab-3> (last visited January 7, 2014).

In the Form I-129 petition, the petitioner designated its business operations under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 56131 – "Employment Placement Agencies and Executive Search Services."²² The U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau website describes this NAICS code as follows:

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing skilled nursing services in the home, along with a range of the following: personal care services; homemaker and companion services; physical therapy; medical social services; medications; medical equipment and supplies; counseling; 24-hour home care; occupation and vocational therapy; dietary and nutritional services; speech therapy; audiology; and high-tech care, such as intravenous therapy.

See U.S. Dep't of Commerce, U.S Census Bureau, 2012 NAICS Definition, 621610 – Home Health Care Services, on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch> (last visited January 7, 2014). The petitioner did not submit documentation regarding the business operations of [REDACTED] (the entity where the petitioner claims the beneficiary will actually be employed).

The AAO reviewed the record of proceeding, but is not persuaded by the petitioner's claim that the proffered position falls under the occupational category for occupational health and safety specialist positions. The *Handbook* indicates that the academic background for this occupation is in occupational health, safety, or a related scientific or technical field, such as engineering, biology, or

²² 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 U.S. Dep't of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, NAICS, on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/> (last visited January 7, 2014).

chemistry. Although a beneficiary's credentials to perform a particular job are relevant only when the job is found to be a specialty occupation, the AAO notes that the beneficiary does not possess a degree in one of the fields listed in the *Handbook* as typically needed or required for this occupation.²³

In the instant case, the petitioner submitted a broad description of the proffered position, but the statements do not include information regarding the day-to-day tasks of the position and do not delineate the actual work that the beneficiary will perform within the client's business operations. Nevertheless, upon review of the record of proceeding and the chapter regarding "Occupational Health and Safety Specialists" in the *Handbook*, the AAO finds that the petitioner has not provided sufficient evidence to demonstrate that its proffered position has the same or similar duties, tasks, knowledge, work activities, requirements, etc. that are generally associated with "Occupational Health and Safety Specialists."

Upon review of the record of proceeding and the chapter regarding "Occupational Health and Safety Specialists" in the *Handbook*, the AAO finds that the petitioner has not provided sufficient evidence to demonstrate that its clinical coordinator position has the same or similar duties, tasks, knowledge, work activities, requirements, etc. that are generally associated with "Occupational Health and Safety Specialists." For example, the petitioner does not claim that the beneficiary will identify chemical, physical, radiological, and biological hazards in the workplace. In addition, the petitioner does not claim that the beneficiary will collect samples of potentially toxic materials for analysis. Further, the petitioner does not assert that the beneficiary will inspect and evaluate workplace environments, equipment, and practices to ensure that safety standards and government regulations are being followed. The petitioner also does not claim that the beneficiary will recommend measures to help protect workers from potentially hazardous work conditions. Moreover, the petitioner does not claim that the beneficiary will investigate accidents to identify their causes and to determine how they might be prevented in the future. Further, the duties of the proffered position do not indicate that the beneficiary will examine lighting, equipment, ventilation, and other conditions that could affect employee health, safety, comfort, and performance.

The duties of the proffered position, to the extent that they are depicted in the record of proceeding, indicate that the beneficiary may, at best, perform a few tasks in common with this occupational group, but not that the beneficiary's duties would constitute an occupational health and safety specialist position, and not that they would require the range of specialized knowledge that characterizes this

²³ Within the record of proceeding, the petitioner indicated that a degree in healthcare management, healthcare administration, or a related field is acceptable for the proffered position. Furthermore, the petitioner claims the beneficiary is qualified to serve in the proffered position because her foreign education is equivalent to a degree in healthcare administration and nursing. The narrative of the *Handbook* does not report that a degree in healthcare administration and/or nursing prepares an individual for entry into the occupational category "Occupational Health and Safety Specialists." Rather, the *Handbook* states that a degree in occupational health, safety, engineering, biology, or chemistry are typically needed for this occupational category, and that a degree in industrial hygiene, health physics, or a related subject may be required for some positions. The *Handbook* continues by stating that preparation for this occupation typically includes courses in radiation science, hazardous material management and control, risk communications, and respiratory protection.

occupational category.²⁴ As the petitioner has not demonstrated that the proffered position falls under the occupational category of "Occupational Health and Safety Specialists," the AAO will not further address this occupational category as it is not relevant to this proceeding.²⁵

The AAO observes that in the February 22, 2013 letter, submitted in response to the RFE, the petitioner claims that USCIS has previously approved H-1B cases for the proffered position of clinical coordinator. In response to the RFE, the petitioner submitted a copy of an H-1B approval notice as evidence that USCIS has previously approved an H-1B case submitted by the petitioner for the proffered position. However, the petitioner did not submit copies of the petitions and supporting documents. If a petitioner wishes to have unpublished service center or AAO decisions considered by USCIS in its adjudication of a petition, the petitioner is permitted to submit copies of such evidence that it either obtained itself and/or received in response to a Freedom of Information Act request filed in accordance with 6 C.F.R. Part 5.

As the record of proceeding does not contain copies of the petitions, there were no underlying facts to

²⁴ DOL provides guidance for selecting the most relevant occupational classification. The "Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance" issued by DOL, states the following:

In determining the *nature of the job offer*, the first order is to review the requirements of the employer's job offer and determine the appropriate occupational classification. The O*NET description that corresponds to the employer's job offer shall be used to identify the appropriate occupational classification. . . .

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.

²⁵ The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System is used by DOL for classifying occupations. Under the SOC system, workers are classified at four levels of aggregation: (1) major group (of which there are 23); (2) minor group (of which there are 96); (3) broad occupation (of which there are 449); and (4) detailed occupation (of which there are 821). Occupations are classified based upon work performed, skills, education, training, and credentials.

There are residual categories within the various levels of the system to permit the reporting of occupations not identified at the detailed level. That is, if an occupation is not included as a distinct detailed occupation in the structure, it is classified in the appropriate residual occupation. Residual occupations contain all occupations within a major, minor or broad group that are not classified separately. Thus, for the less populous occupations, residual categories (that is, "All Other" categories) have been created within most levels of the SOC system. Residual categories provide a complete accounting of all workers employed within an establishment and allow aggregation and analysis of occupational employment data at various levels of detail. For instance, a residual category is "Managers, All Other" – SOC Code 11-9199. Approximately 5 percent of all employment falls under categories for which little meaningful information could be developed (i.e., "All Other" residual categories). For additional information regarding the SOC system and residual categories, see U.S. Dep't of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2012-13 ed., on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/home.htm> (last visited January 7, 2014). Thus, if the petitioner believed that its proffered position did not fall under an occupational category identified at a distinct detailed level, it should have classified the position under the appropriate residual occupation.

be analyzed and, therefore, no prior, substantive determinations could have been made to determine what facts, if any, were analogous to those in this proceeding. While 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(c) provides that AAO precedent decisions are binding on all USCIS employees in the administration of the Act, unpublished decisions are not similarly binding.

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

Nevertheless, if the previous nonimmigrant petitions were approved based on the same unsupported and contradictory assertions that are contained in the current record, the approvals would constitute material and gross error on the part of the director. The AAO is not required to approve applications or petitions where eligibility has not been demonstrated, merely because of prior approvals that may have been erroneous. *See, e.g. Matter of Church Scientology International*, 19 I&N Dec. 597. It would be absurd to suggest that USCIS or any agency must treat acknowledged errors as binding precedent. *Sussex Engg. Ltd. v. Montgomery*, 825 F.2d 1084, 1090 (6th Cir. 1987), cert. denied, 485 U.S. 1008 (1988).

Furthermore, the AAO's authority over the service centers is comparable to the relationship between a court of appeals and a district court. Even if a service center director had approved the nonimmigrant petition, the AAO would not be bound to follow the contradictory decision of a service center. *Louisiana Philharmonic Orchestra v. INS*, 2000 WL 282785 (E.D. La.), *aff'd*, 248 F.3d 1139 (5th Cir. 2001), cert. denied, 122 S.Ct. 51 (2001).

In the instant case, the petitioner has not established that the proffered position falls under an occupational category for which the *Handbook* (or other objective, 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 of proceeding 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.

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 1165 (quoting *Hird/Blaker Corp. v. Sava*, 712 F. Supp. 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 its previous discussion on the matter. Also, there are no submissions from professional associations, individuals, or similar firms in the petitioner's industry attesting that individuals employed in positions parallel to the proffered position are routinely required to have a minimum of a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, for entry into those positions.

In response to the director's RFE, the petitioner submitted copies of job advertisements in support of its assertion that the degree requirement is common to the petitioner's industry in parallel positions among similar organizations. However, upon review of the documents, the AAO finds that the petitioner's reliance on the job announcements is misplaced.

In the Form I-129 petition, the petitioner describes itself as a healthcare staffing and placement company established in 2010, with 15 employees.²⁶ The petitioner claims that it has a gross annual income of \$800,000. Although requested in the Form I-129 petition, the petitioner did not state its net annual income. As previously discussed, the petitioner designated its business operations under the NAICS code 56131.

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 advertising 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 to claim that an organization is similar and in the same industry without providing a legitimate basis for such an assertion.

The AAO reviewed the job advertisements submitted by the petitioner. The petitioner 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

²⁶ Thereafter, the petitioner claimed that it had 38 employees when the petition was filed. No explanation for the discrepancy was provided.

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 petitioner submitted an advertisement for [REDACTED] "one of the fastest growing providers of scientific and clinical research services in the United States." The job posting indicates that the advertising employer's client is "a large Health Plan." Upon review, the advertising employer does not appear to be similar to the petitioner, and the petitioner has not provided any information regarding which aspects or traits (if any) it shares with the advertising organization. Furthermore, the petitioner submitted a job posting placed by [REDACTED] (for a position that appears to be with the [REDACTED] and a posting for [REDACTED]. However, for these advertisement, little or no information regarding the employers was provided. Consequently, the record lacks 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. Again, the petitioner must demonstrate the degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel position among similar organizations.

Additionally, the petitioner has not established that all of the advertisements are for parallel positions. The job postings include positions for a health care policy coordinator, clinical project manager, health services manager, and healthcare education manager. Notably, the duties of some of the advertised positions are described in brief, general terms. Thus, it is not possible to determine important aspects of jobs, such as the day-to-day responsibilities, complexity of the job duties, supervisory duties (if any), independent judgment required or the amount of supervision received. Accordingly, it is unclear whether the duties and responsibilities of these positions are the same or parallel to the proffered position.

Moreover, the AAO notes that it appears that some of the advertised positions may be for more senior positions. For example, the petitioner provided a job posting for a health care policy coordinator position with [REDACTED] which requires a degree and "experience in planning or policy development in the health care delivery field with at least two (2) years [of] experience in a management or responsible administration capacity." The AAO reiterates its earlier comments and findings regarding the implications of the designation of the proffered position in the LCA as a Level I (entry level) position. After reviewing the job postings, the AAO notes that without further clarification, the petitioner has not sufficiently established that the duties and responsibilities of all of the advertised positions are parallel to the proffered position.

Furthermore, 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, the petitioner submitted postings in which a general degree is acceptable and/or a degree in a wide variety of disciplines is acceptable. Although a general-purpose bachelor's degree 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 147.²⁷ Moreover, 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).²⁸ Thus, upon review, 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.

The AAO reviewed all of the advertisements submitted in support of the petition.²⁹ However, as discussed, the petitioner has not established that a requirement of a bachelor's or higher degree in a

²⁷ 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.

²⁸ 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).

In other words, while the statutory "the" and the regulatory "a" both denote a singular "specialty," 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. See section 214(i)(1)(B) of the Act; 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii). This also includes even seemingly disparate specialties providing, again, the evidence of record establishes how each acceptable, specific field of study is directly related to the duties and responsibilities of the particular position.

²⁹ 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.

specific specialty, or its equivalent, is common to the petitioner's industry for parallel positions in organizations similar to the petitioner.

It must be noted that even if all of the job postings indicated that a requirement of a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations (which they do not), the petitioner fails to demonstrate what statistically valid inferences, if any, can be drawn from the 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").

Thus, based upon a complete review of the record, the AAO finds that the petitioner has not established that a requirement for at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is common to the petitioner's industry for positions that are (1) parallel to the proffered position; and, (2) located in organizations similar to the petitioner. Thus, 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.

The AAO reviewed the record in its entirety and finds that the petitioner has not provided sufficient documentation to support a claim that its particular position is so complex or unique that it can only be performed by an individual with a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent. That is, the petitioner has not developed or established complexity or uniqueness as attributes of the proffered position (through the job duties, the petitioner's (or client's) business operations or by any other means) that would require the services of a person with at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent.

More specifically, the petitioner failed to demonstrate how the duties described require the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge such that a bachelor's or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is required to perform them. For instance, the petitioner did not submit information relevant to a detailed course of study leading to a specialty degree and did not establish how such a curriculum is necessary to perform the duties of the proffered position. While related courses may be beneficial, or even essential, in performing certain duties of a clinical coordinator 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 petitioner's proffered position.

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.

Without further evidence, it is 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. For instance, 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."³³

Moreover, the description of the duties does not specifically identify any tasks that are so complex or unique that only a specifically degreed individual could perform them. The record lacks sufficient probative evidence to distinguish the proffered position as more complex or unique from other 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 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 does 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. USCIS 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 the imposition of a degree requirement by the petitioner (or, in this case, by the client) is not merely a matter of preference for high-caliber candidates but is necessitated by performance requirements of the position. In the instant case, the record does not establish a prior history of recruiting and hiring for the proffered

³³ For additional information regarding wage levels as defined by DOL, 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.

position only persons with at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent.

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

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

As previously noted, the petitioner claims that USCIS has previously approved H-1B cases for the proffered position of clinical coordinator. However, the petitioner did not submit copies of the prior H-1B petitions and the respective supporting documents. As the record of proceeding does not contain sufficient evidence of the prior petitions to determine whether they are the same position, there are no underlying facts to be analyzed and, therefore, no prior, substantive reasons could have been provided to explain why deference to the approval of the prior H-1B petitions were not warranted. The burden of proving eligibility for the benefit sought remains entirely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act.

In response to the director's RFE, the petitioner submitted a posting notice regarding an LCA for the position of clinical coordinator ["Notice of Filing of the LCA"]. The "Notice of Filing of the LCA" is a statement to the petitioner's workers that it has a job opportunity available, that a foreign worker may be placed in the position and that interested parties may read the notice and provide comments to DOL.

Its primary purpose is not intended to be a form of recruitment. The document, which was posted in connection with the LCA on behalf of the beneficiary, is not sufficient to establish a 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.

In the February 22, 2013 letter, submitted in response to the RFE, the petitioner states that "the Company consistently has hired Clinical Coordinators with a minimum educational prerequisite of a bachelor's degree in Healthcare Management, Healthcare Administration, or a closely related health care discipline." The petitioner further asserts that "Ms. [REDACTED] was employed as [a] Clinical Coordinator with the Company from 2012 to present." In addition, the petitioner asserts that "Ms. [REDACTED] handled identical responsibilities to the job duties of the proffered position herein."

In support of these assertions, the petitioner submitted the foreign diploma and transcript of [REDACTED]. The documentation indicates that Ms. [REDACTED] was granted a degree in nursing, rather than in healthcare management, healthcare administration, or a closely related health care discipline. Moreover, the petitioner did not submit the academic credential evaluation for Ms. [REDACTED] to establish that her foreign education is equivalent to a U.S. bachelor's degree in a specific specialty.

Although the petitioner submitted an H-1B approval notice, it did not submit documentation to demonstrate that Ms. [REDACTED] is employed by the petitioner, such as copies of pay records or Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statements. Further, the petitioner failed to provide the job duties and day-to-day responsibilities of the position that it claims is the same as the proffered position. The petitioner did not provide any information regarding the complexity of the job duties, supervisory duties (if any), independent judgment required or the amount of supervision received. Accordingly, it is unclear whether the duties and responsibilities of Ms. [REDACTED] are the same or similar to the proffered position.

In response to the RFE, the petitioner claimed that it has 38 employees. The petitioner also reported that it was established in 2010 (approximately three years prior to the petitioner's RFE response). The petitioner did not provide the total number of people it has employed to serve in the proffered position. Consequently, it cannot be determined how representative the petitioner's claim regarding *one individual* is of the petitioner's normal recruiting and hiring practices. It must be noted that without further information, the submission of *the educational credentials of one individual* is not persuasive in establishing that the petitioner normally requires at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, for the position.

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

The fourth criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) requires a petitioner to establish that the nature of the specific duties is so specialized and complex that the knowledge required to perform them is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty or its equivalent.

The petitioner asserts 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. However, in the instant case, relative specialization and complexity have not been sufficiently developed by the petitioner as an aspect of the proffered position. While the petitioner submitted job descriptions of the proffered position, it must be noted that the petitioner failed to adequately describe the substantive nature of the work that the beneficiary will perform within the client's business operations on a day-to-day basis. Moreover, there is a lack of evidence substantiating the petitioner's assertions. For instance, the record of proceeding lacks probative documentation from the client confirming the duties of the position.

Moreover, the AAO incorporates its earlier discussion and analysis regarding the duties of the proffered position, and the designation of the proffered position in the LCA as a low, entry-level position relative to others within the occupational category of "Occupational Health and Safety Specialists." The petitioner designated the position as a Level I position (the lowest of four assignable wage-levels), which DOL indicates is appropriate for "beginning level employees who have only a basic understanding of the occupation." Without further evidence, it is 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."

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

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

The director also found that the beneficiary would not be qualified to perform the duties of the proffered position if the job had been determined to be a specialty occupation. However, a beneficiary's credentials to perform a particular job are relevant only when the job is found to be a specialty occupation. As discussed in this decision, the proffered position does not require a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty or its equivalent. Therefore, the AAO need not and will not address the beneficiary's qualifications further.

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 (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.³⁴ 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; see e.g., *Matter of Otiende*, 26 I&N Dec. 127, 128 (BIA 2013). Here, that burden has not been met.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.

³⁴ As the grounds discussed above are dispositive of the petitioner's eligibility for the benefit sought in this matter, the AAO will not address and will instead reserve its determination on the additional issues and deficiencies that it observes in the record of proceeding with regard to the approval of the H-1B petition.