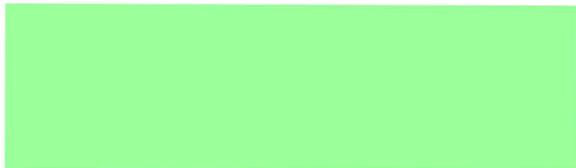


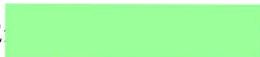
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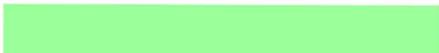
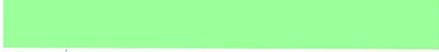
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

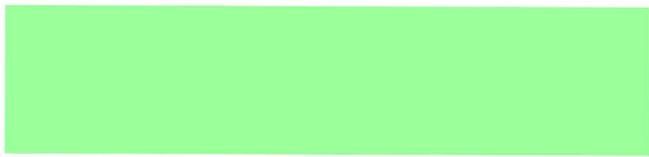


DATE: **JUL 10 2014** OFFICE: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER FILE 

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.

The petitioner submitted a Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129) to the Vermont Service Center on April 5, 2013. In the Form I-129 visa petition, the petitioner describes itself as a restaurant established in 2010. In order to employ the beneficiary in what it designates as management analyst position, the petitioner seeks to classify the beneficiary as a nonimmigrant worker in a specialty occupation pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b).

The director denied the petition on July 26, 2013, finding that the petitioner failed to establish that the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation in accordance with the applicable statutory and regulatory provisions. On appeal, counsel asserts that the director's basis for denial of the petition was erroneous and contends that the petitioner satisfied all evidentiary requirements. Counsel submitted a brief and additional documents in support of this assertion.

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

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

I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

In this matter, the petitioner states in the Form I-129 petition that it seeks the beneficiary's services as a management analyst to work on a full-time basis at an annual salary of \$54,454. In a support letter dated April 1, 2013, the petitioner states that the following regarding the proffered position:

[The beneficiary's] detailed job duties include: (i) planning, coordinating and managing daily operational activities; (ii) analyzing past and present buying trends of customers, sales records, prices, as well as conducting research for new products availability and accordingly implement effective sales strategies; (iii) monitoring trends that indicate the need for new products and services; (iv) organizing and document findings of studies conducted and make appropriate recommendations on implementation of new systems, procedural changes and company goals that will positively impact operational effectiveness; (v) financial planning, organizational change & cost analysis of the organization; (vi) analyzing sales statistics congregated by staff and determine sales potential and inventory requirements; (vii) determining the demand for products and services offered by the firm and its competitors and identify potential customers; (viii)

¹ We conduct appellate review on a *de novo* basis. See *Soltane v. DOJ*, 381 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2004).

monitoring the preferences of customers and developing strategies for retaining current customers as well as expanding current customer base; (xi) devising pricing strategies with the goal of maximizing the firm's profits; (x) analyzing procedures and relevant data to devise most efficient methods of accomplishing company goals, to increase efficiency and worker productivity and to control costs; and (xi) interacting with other employees to assure smooth functioning of newly implemented systems and procedures.

Analyze procedures to devise most efficient methods of accomplishing company goals. (20%)

[The beneficiary] will have overall responsibility for analyzing and proposing ways to improve the organization's structure, efficiency, and profits of [the petitioner]. [The beneficiary's] responsibilities primarily include increasing services quality, workforce efficiency and to control costs. [The beneficiary] would be spending majority of his time in preparing, reviewing, and evaluating company operations, implementing cost management techniques, [the petitioner's] internal management operations to ensure integration on systems and operations, managing a wide range of commercial contracts to ensure quality performance and recommending improvements that contribute to financial success of [the petitioner].

Study financial planning, organizational change & cost analysis of the organization (15%)

[The beneficiary] will be interacting with management regarding investigating and evaluating procedures and marketing products and making recommendations. [The beneficiary] will also be reporting to the Vice President on the management and operational progress of the Company.

[The beneficiary] will be continuously updating all operating procedures, implementing systems on new training methodology, and formulating and implement new procedures on enhancing efficiency of [the petitioner] so to be able to surpass company's benchmarks which would lead to growth opportunities.

Gather and organize information on problems or procedures including present operating procedures. Analyze data gathered, develop information and proposes available solutions or alternate methods of proceedings to management. (30%)

[The beneficiary] will gather and organize information on problems or procedures. Analyze data gathered and develop solutions or alternative methods of proceeding. Meet with personnel concerned to ensure successful functioning of newly implemented systems or procedures. Develop and implement records management program for filing, protection, and retrieval of records, and assure compliance with program. Review forms and reports and discuss with management and users about format, distribution, and purpose, and to identify problems and improvements. Interview personnel and conduct on-site observation to ascertain unit functions, work performed, and methods, equipment, and personnel used. Document findings of study and prepare recommendations for implementation of new systems, procedures, or organizational changes.

Organize and document findings of studies and recommend to the management on implementation of new systems, procedural changes, and company goals (15%)

[The beneficiary] will provide analysis on marketing problems based on the current marketing manager's recommendations keeping up with requirements and procedures to Upper Management and Marketing Manager. She [sic] will analyze [the petitioner] in key performance areas as compare to industry standards. [The beneficiary] will be responsible to update operational manuals for [the petitioner] in use of training employees and staff. She [sic] will ensure that proper training procedures are put into place for area managers so they can be trained in minimizing wastage and shrinkage and reducing employee theft. She [sic] will be implementing procedures for area managers on monitoring and analyzing Point-of-Sales reports.

Interact with other managers and executives to assure smooth functioning of newly implemented systems and procedures (20%).

[The beneficiary] will be working with area managers on operating each location efficiently and more effectively. She [sic] will also be advising area manager and retail managers on the requirements of the industry and how to implement these organizational requirements and policies. She [sic] will be interacting with each area managers to ensure compliance with company policies.

The above-mentioned duties require candidates to possess skills in the area of Business Administration, which requires attainment of at least a Bachelor's degree.

* * *

Due to the complex and demanding requirements of the position of Management Analyst, only a person of exceptional ability and skills in business administration, accounting, and/or financial management is capable of qualifying as a Management Analyst for [the petitioner]. These minimum prerequisites for the offered position require a skilled professional with a Bachelor's degree in business administration or a related field.

The petitioner indicated that the beneficiary is qualified to perform services in the proffered position by virtue of his foreign education. The petitioner provided an evaluation of the beneficiary's credentials prepared by [redacted] which states that the beneficiary has attained the equivalent of a Bachelor of Business Administration degree from an accredited institution of higher education in the United States. In addition, the petitioner submitted copies of several foreign diplomas and certificates in the name of the beneficiary.

The petitioner provided a Labor Condition Application (LCA) in support of the instant H-1B petition. The LCA designation for the proffered position corresponds to the occupational classification "Management Analysts" - SOC (ONET/OES) code 13-1111, at a Level I (entry level) wage.

The director found the initial evidence insufficient to establish eligibility for the benefit sought, and issued an RFE on April 15, 2013. The director requested that the petitioner submit probative

evidence to establish eligibility for the benefit sought, and outlined the evidence to be submitted.

On July 12, 2013, the petitioner and counsel responded to the director's RFE by submitting a brief and the following additional documents:

- A letter from the petitioner dated July 8, 2013;
- Copies of various tax documents filed by the petitioner;
- Copies of Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statements, issued by the petitioner for the years 2011 and 2012;
- Corporate documents related to the petitioner;
- An excerpt from the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL) *Occupational Outlook Handbook's (Handbook)* section on the occupational category "Management Analysts";
- A printout of the Occupational Information Network (O*NET) OnLine Summary Report for the occupation "Management Analysts";
- Copies of several job postings;
- Copies of previously submitted documents regarding the beneficiary's qualifications;
- Documentation regarding the credentials of [REDACTED] who prepared the evaluation of the beneficiary's foreign education on behalf of [REDACTED];
- A copy of what appears to be an Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) memorandum dated November 1995;
- A document entitled "Present Employees";
- The petitioner's organizational chart;
- Concession agreements between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED];
- Photos of the petitioner's locale.

The director reviewed the information provided in the initial H-1B petition and in response to the RFE. Although the petitioner and counsel claimed that the beneficiary would serve in a specialty occupation, the director determined that the petitioner failed to establish eligibility for the benefit sought and denied the petition. Counsel for the petitioner submitted an appeal of the denial of the H-1B petition. In support of the appeal, counsel submitted a brief and additional evidence.

II. MATERIAL FINDINGS

The issue here is whether the petitioner has provided sufficient evidence to establish that it will employ the beneficiary in a specialty occupation position. Based upon a complete review of the record of proceeding, we will make some preliminary findings that are material to the determination of the merits of this appeal.

A. Description of the Duties of the Proffered Position

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

Thus, a crucial aspect of this matter is whether the petitioner has adequately described the duties of the proffered position, such that USCIS may discern the nature of the position and whether the position indeed requires the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge attained through attainment of at least a baccalaureate degree in a specific discipline. The petitioner has not done so.

In the instant case, the duties of the proffered position, as described by the petitioner in support of the Form I-129 petition and in response to the director's RFE, have been stated in generic terms that fail to convey the actual tasks the beneficiary will perform on a day-to-day basis. The duties as described the petitioner consist substantially of duties taken directly from the O*NET OnLine Summary Report for the occupation "Management Analysts." The O*NET OnLine Summary Report for "Management Analysts" contains the following "tasks":

- Gather and organize information on problems or procedures.
- Analyze data gathered and develop solutions or alternative methods of proceeding.
- Confer with personnel concerned to ensure successful functioning of newly implemented systems or procedures.
- Develop and implement records management program for filing, protection, and retrieval of records, and assure compliance with program.
- Review forms and reports and confer with management and users about format, distribution, and purpose, and to identify problems and improvements.
- Interview personnel and conduct on-site observation to ascertain unit functions, work performed, and methods, equipment, and personnel used.
- Document findings of study and prepare recommendations for implementation of new systems, procedures, or organizational changes.
- Prepare manuals and train workers in use of new forms, reports, procedures or equipment, according to organizational policy.
- Design, evaluate, recommend, and approve changes of forms and reports.
- Plan study of work problems and procedures, such as organizational change, communications, information flow, integrated production methods, inventory control, or cost analysis.

U.S. Department of Labor, Employment & Training Administration, O*NET OnLine, 13-1111 – Management Analysts, on the Internet at <http://www.onetonline.org/link/details/13-1111.00> (last visited June 30, 2014).

Providing job duties for a proffered position from O*NET is generally not sufficient for establishing H-1B eligibility. That is, while this type of description may be appropriate when defining the range of duties that may be performed within an occupational category, it cannot be relied upon by a petitioner when discussing the duties attached to specific employment for H-1B approval as this type of generic description fails to adequately convey the substantive work that the beneficiary will perform. In establishing a position as qualifying as a specialty occupation, a petitioner must describe the specific duties and responsibilities to be performed by a beneficiary *in the context of the petitioner's business operations*, demonstrate a legitimate need for an employee exists, and substantiate that it has H-1B caliber work for the beneficiary for the period of employment requested in the petition.

The generically described duties do not make sufficient reference to the petitioner's specific business operations such that we may ascertain that daily tasks that the beneficiary is expected to perform. To the extent that they are described, the proposed duties do not provide a sufficient factual basis for conveying the substantive matters that would engage the beneficiary in the performance of the proffered position for the entire period requested. Moreover, the job descriptions in the record of proceeding fail to communicate (1) the actual work that the beneficiary would perform on a day-to-day basis; (2) the complexity, uniqueness and/or specialization of the tasks; and/or (3) the correlation between that work and a need for a particular level of education of highly specialized knowledge in a specific specialty. The petitioner's assertion with regard to the educational requirement for the position is therefore unpersuasive, as it is not supported by the job description or probative evidence.

B. Requirements for the Proffered Position

The academic requirement identified by the petitioner as the minimum education necessary to perform services in the proffered position does not qualify the position as a specialty occupation. Specifically, the petitioner stated that the duties of the proffered position require an individual with a bachelor's degree in business administration, or a related field. To qualify as a specialty occupation, a petitioner must demonstrate that the proffered position requires a precise and specific course of study that relates directly to the duties and responsibilities of the position in question. Since there must be a close correlation between the required specialized studies and the position, the requirement of a general-purpose degree (or a degree with a generalized title such as business administration, without further specification) does not establish the position as a specialty occupation. *Cf. Matter of Michael Hertz Associates*, 19 I&N Dec. 558 (Comm'r 1988).

To demonstrate that a job requires the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge as required by section 214(i)(1) of the Act, a petitioner must establish that the position requires the attainment of a bachelor's or higher degree in a specialized field of study or its equivalent. USCIS interprets the degree requirement at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A) to require a degree in a specific specialty that is directly related to the proposed position. Although a general-

purpose degree (including a degree in business administration) may be a legitimate prerequisite for a particular position, requiring such a degree, without more, will not justify a finding that a particular position qualifies for classification as a specialty occupation. See *Royal Siam Corp. v. Chertoff*, 484 F.3d 139, 147 (1st Cir. 2007).³ The petitioner's assertions that a general purpose degree is sufficient to perform the duties of the position indicate that the proffered position is not in fact a specialty occupation.

On appeal, counsel cites to *Tapis Int'l v. INS*, 94 F. Supp. 2d 172 (D. Mass. 2000) and states the following:

The United States District Court [in *Tapis Int'l v. INS*] has held that in positions where an employer requires a Bachelor's degree, but does not specify a field, the regulatory definition of specialty occupation may be satisfied by looking at a combination of education with experience in a specific field.

Specifically, in *Tapis Int'l v. INS*, the U.S. district court found that while the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) was reasonable in requiring a bachelor's degree in a specific field, it abused its discretion by ignoring the portion of the regulations that allows for the equivalent of a specialized baccalaureate degree. According to the U.S. district court, INS's interpretation was not reasonable because then H-1B visas would only be available in fields where a specific degree was offered, ignoring the statutory definition allowing for "various combinations of academic and experience based training." *Tapis Int'l v. INS*, 94 F. Supp. 2d at 176. The court elaborated that "[i]n fields where no specifically tailored baccalaureate program exists, the only possible way to achieve something equivalent is by studying a related field (or fields) and then obtaining specialized experience." *Id.* at 177.

We agree with the district court judge in *Tapis Int'l v. INS*, that in satisfying the specialty occupation requirements, both the Act and the regulations require a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty or its equivalent, and that this language indicates that the degree does not have to be a degree in a single specific specialty. 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

³ 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.

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 two 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) (emphasis added).

Moreover, we also agree that, if the requirements to perform the duties and job responsibilities of a proffered position are a combination of a general bachelor's degree and experience such that the standards at both section 214(i)(1)(A) and (B) of the Act have been satisfied, then the proffered position may qualify as a specialty occupation. We do not find, however, that the U.S. district court is stating that any position can qualify as a specialty occupation based solely on the claimed requirements of a petitioner.

Instead, 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 (5th Cir. 2000). 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 a specific specialty as the minimum for entry into the occupation as required by the Act.

In addition, the district court judge does not state in *Tapis Int'l v. INS* that, simply because there is no specialty degree requirement for entry into a particular position in a given occupational category, USCIS must recognize such a position as a specialty occupation if the beneficiary has the equivalent of a bachelor's degree in that field. In other words, we do not find that *Tapis Int'l v. INS* stands for either (1) that a specialty occupation is determined by the qualifications of the beneficiary being petitioned to perform it; or (2) that a position may qualify as a specialty occupation even when there is no specialty degree requirement, or its equivalent, for entry into a particular position in a given occupational category.

First, USCIS cannot determine if a particular job is a specialty occupation based on the qualifications of the beneficiary. A beneficiary's credentials to perform a particular job are relevant only when the job is first found to qualify as a specialty occupation. USCIS is required instead to follow long-standing legal standards and determine first, whether the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation, and second, whether an alien beneficiary was qualified for the position at the time the nonimmigrant visa petition was filed. *Cf. Matter of Michael Hertz Assoc.*, 19 I&N Dec. at 560 ("The facts of a beneficiary's background only come at issue after it is found that the position in which the petitioner intends to employ him falls within [a specialty occupation].").

Second, in promulgating the H-1B regulations, the former INS made clear that the definition of the term "specialty occupation" could not be expanded "to include those occupations which did not require a bachelor's degree in the specific specialty." 56 Fed. Reg. 61111, 61112 (Dec. 2, 1991). More specifically, in responding to comments that "the definition of specialty occupation was too severe and would exclude certain occupations from classification as specialty occupations," the former INS stated that "[t]he definition of specialty occupation contained in the statute contains this requirement [for a bachelor's degree in the specific specialty or its equivalent]" and, therefore, "may not be amended in the final rule." *Id.*

In any event, counsel has furnished no evidence to establish that the facts of the instant petition are analogous to those in *Tapis Int'l v. INS*. In contrast to the broad precedential authority of the case law of a United States circuit court, USCIS is not bound to follow the published decision of a United States district court in matters arising even within the same district. *See Matter of K-S-*, 20 I&N Dec. 715 (BIA 1993). Although the reasoning underlying a district judge's decision will be given due consideration when it is properly before us, the analysis does not have to be followed as a matter of law. *Id.* at 719.

B. Discrepancies in the Record

We observe that the record of proceeding contains several discrepancies. For instance, the duties of the proffered position, as described by the petitioner in letters dated April 1, 2013 and July 8, 2013, reference a management structure that is inconsistent with other evidence provided by the petitioner regarding its business operations. Notably, the petitioner references interactions of the proffered position with its "vice president," "marketing manager," "area managers," and "retail managers." However, none of these positions appear on either the organizational chart or the employee list provided by the petitioner in response to the RFE.

In addition, throughout the record, the petitioner and counsel mistakenly and repeatedly referenced the beneficiary utilizing feminine pronouns. Both the Form I-129 and the copy of the beneficiary's passport indicate that the beneficiary is male. The record provides no explanation for this inconsistency. Thus, we must question the accuracy of the letter of support and whether the information provided is correctly attributed to this particular position and beneficiary.

Furthermore, the petitioner has indicated that it intends to pay the beneficiary an annual salary of \$54,454, which is the prevailing wage for a Level I management analyst in [REDACTED] Mississippi for the relevant period. The petitioner provided a copy of its Form W-3, Transmittal of Wage and Tax Statements, for 2011 and 2012 along with Forms W-2, Wage and Tax Statements, issued to its employees for 2011 and 2012. In 2012, the petitioner paid \$210,919 to 47 individuals. The highest paid employee in 2012 earned \$15,022. The highest paid employee in 2011 received \$15,621. The table of organization shows that the proffered position is at the same level as the restaurant manager, [REDACTED] who oversees more than 25 employees and earned just \$11,134 in 2012 and \$12,879 in 2011. There is also a "general manager" to whom both the proffered position and the restaurant manager report. However, the evidence provided does not reflect that the individuals that hold these positions of comparable or higher responsibility to the proffered position earn an annual salary similar to the \$54,454 that the petitioner indicates it will

pay the beneficiary. We observe that there is a significant disparity between the proposed salary for the proffered position and the wages paid to petitioner's other employees.

In the initial submission of the Form I-129 petition and supporting documents, the petitioner indicated that the beneficiary would be employed at only one work location. However, in response to the director's RFE, counsel stated for the first time that the beneficiary will work out of three separate business locations. Importantly, the petitioner failed to submit an itinerary for the various work locations for the beneficiary. Moreover, the additional work locations were not provided on the Form I-129 and LCA.⁴ No explanation was provided by the petitioner or counsel.

It is incumbent upon the petitioner to resolve any inconsistencies in the record by independent objective evidence. Any attempt to explain or reconcile such inconsistencies will not suffice unless the petitioner submits competent objective evidence pointing to where the truth lies. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582, 591-92 (BIA 1988). Doubt cast on any aspect of the petitioner's proof may, of course, lead to a reevaluation of the reliability and sufficiency of the remaining evidence offered in support of the visa petition. *Id.*

III. SPECIALTY OCCUPATION

The issue here is whether the petitioner has provided sufficient evidence to establish that it will employ the beneficiary in a specialty occupation position. Based upon a complete review of the record of proceeding, and for the specific reasons described below, we agree with the director and find that the evidence fails to establish that the position as described constitutes a specialty occupation.

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

⁴ Here, counsel states that the beneficiary will work at several different locations. The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(2)(i)(B) states, in pertinent part:

Service or training in more than one location. A petition that requires services to be performed or training to be received in more than one location must include an itinerary with the dates and locations of the services or training and must be filed with USCIS as provided in the form instructions. The address that the petitioner specifies as its location on the Form I-129 shall be where the petitioner is located for purposes of this paragraph.

The itinerary language at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(2)(i)(B), with its use of the mandatory "must" and its inclusion in the subsection "Filing of petitions," establishes that the itinerary as there defined is a material and necessary document for an H-1B petition involving employment at multiple locations, and that such a petition may not be approved for any employment period for which there is not submitted at least the employment dates and locations.

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 at 387. To avoid this 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 at 147 (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.

We now turn to the criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A). As explained earlier in this decision, the petitioner has not established the nature of the proffered position and in what capacity the beneficiary will actually be employed within the petitioner's business operations. The petitioner's failure to establish the substantive nature of the work to be performed by the beneficiary 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 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.

Nevertheless, assuming, *arguendo*, that the petitioner had adequately and accurately described the duties of the proffered position, we will now discuss the proffered position in relation to the

criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(I), which requires that a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the particular position.

USCIS recognizes DOL's *Handbook* as an authoritative source on the duties and educational requirements of the wide variety of occupations that it addresses.⁵ As previously discussed, the petitioner asserts that the proffered position falls under the occupational category "Management Analysts." We reviewed the section of the *Handbook* regarding the occupational category "Management Analysts," including the section entitled "How to Become a Management Analyst," which describes the following preparation for the occupation:

Education

A bachelor's degree is the typical entry-level requirement for management analysts. However, some employers prefer to hire candidates who have a master's degree in business administration (MBA).

Few colleges and universities offer formal programs in management consulting. However, many fields of study provide a suitable education because of the range of areas that management analysts address. Common fields of study include business, management, economics, political science and government, accounting, finance, marketing, psychology, computer and information science, and English.

Analysts also routinely attend conferences to stay up to date on current developments in their field.

Licenses, Certifications, and Registrations

The Institute of Management Consultants USA (IMC USA) offers the Certified Management Consultant (CMC) designation to those who meet minimum levels of education and experience, submit client reviews, and pass an interview and exam covering the IMC USA's Code of Ethics. Management consultants with a CMC designation must be recertified every 3 years. Management analysts are not required to get certification, but it may give jobseekers a competitive advantage.

Work Experience in a Related Occupation

Many analysts enter the occupation with several years of work experience. Organizations that specialize in certain fields typically try to hire candidates who have experience in those areas. Typical work backgrounds include management, human resources, and information technology.

⁵ All of the references are to the 2014-2015 edition of the *Handbook*, which may be accessed at the Internet site <http://www.bls.gov/OCO/>. The excerpts of the *Handbook* regarding the duties and requirements of the referenced occupational categories are hereby incorporated into the record of proceeding.

U.S. Dep't of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2014-15 ed., Management Analysts, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/business-and-financial/management-analysts.htm#tab-4> (last visited June 30, 2014).

When reviewing the *Handbook*, it must be noted that the petitioner designated the proffered position as a Level I (entry level) position on the LCA.⁶ The wage levels are defined in DOL's "Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance."⁷ A Level I wage rate is described as follows:

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

See 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.

Thus, in designating the proffered position at a Level I wage, the petitioner has indicated that the proffered position is a comparatively low, entry-level position relative to others within the occupation. That 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 he would be closely supervised; that his work would be closely monitored and reviewed for accuracy; and that he would receive specific instructions on required tasks and expected results. Based upon the petitioner's designation of the proffered position as a

⁶ Wage levels should be determined only after selecting the most relevant O*NET code classification. Then, a prevailing wage determination is made by selecting one of four wage levels for an occupation based on a comparison of the employer's job requirements to the occupational requirements, including tasks, knowledge, skills, and specific vocational preparation (education, training and experience) generally required for acceptable performance in that occupation.

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

Level I (entry) position, it does not appear that the beneficiary will be expected to serve in a senior or leadership role. As noted above, according to DOL guidance, a statement that the job offer is for a research fellow, worker in training or an internship is indicative that a Level I wage should be considered.

The *Handbook* does not support the assertion that at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is normally the minimum requirement for entry into this occupation. Rather, the *Handbook* states that many fields of study provide a suitable education for management analysts. The *Handbook's* narrative indicates that common fields of study include business, management, economics, political science and government, accounting, finance, marketing, psychology, computer and information science, and English. According to the *Handbook*, a range of programs can help people prepare for jobs in this occupation. The *Handbook* states that many analysts enter the occupation with several years of work experience, and that typical work backgrounds include management, human resources, and information technology. The *Handbook* does not conclude that normally the minimum requirement for entry into these positions is at least a bachelor's degree in a *specific specialty*, or its equivalent.

In general, provided the specialties are closely related, e.g., chemistry and biochemistry, a minimum of a bachelor's or higher degree in more than one specialty is recognized as satisfying the "degree in the specific specialty" requirement of section 214(i)(1)(B) of the Act. In such a case, the required "body of highly specialized knowledge" would essentially be the same. Since there must be a close correlation between the required "body of highly specialized knowledge" and the position, however, a minimum entry requirement of a degree in disparate fields (such as business, management, economics, political science and government, accounting, finance, marketing, psychology, computer and information science, and English) 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).

In other words, while the statutory "the" and the regulatory "a" both denote a singular "specialty," we do 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.

Here, the *Handbook* indicates a baccalaureate degrees in various fields are acceptable for entry into the occupation. In addition to recognizing degrees in disparate fields (i.e., business, management, economics, political science and government, accounting, finance, marketing, psychology, computer and information science, and English), the *Handbook* indicates that a common field of study for this occupation is business and that some employers prefer to hire candidates who have an advanced degree in business administration. A *preference* for a candidate with a master's degree in business administration is not an indication of a *requirement* for the same. Furthermore, although a

general-purpose bachelor's degree, such as a degree in business administration, may be a legitimate prerequisite for a particular position, requiring such a degree, without more, will not justify a finding that a particular position qualifies for classification as a specialty occupation. See *Royal Siam Corp. v. Chertoff*, 484 F.3d at 147. Therefore, the *Handbook's* recognition that a general, non-specialty degree in business is sufficient for entry into the occupation strongly suggests that a bachelor's degree *in a specific specialty* is not normally the minimum requirement for entry into this occupation.

In addition, the *Handbook* reports that management analysts are not required to get certification, but it may give jobseekers a competitive advantage. According to the *Handbook*, the Institute of Management Consultants USA (IMC USA) offers the Certified Management Consultant (CMC) designation to those who meet minimum levels of education and experience, submit client reviews, and pass an interview and exam covering the IMC USA's Code of Ethics. There is no indication that the petitioner requires the beneficiary to have obtained the CMC designation or any other professional designation to serve in the proffered position.

On appeal, counsel appears to emphasize that the proffered position corresponds to an occupational category that is described in O*NET as requiring a "Zone 4" skill level in the OES/SOC database as support for the assertion that the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation.⁸ However, counsel's reliance on this classification is misplaced. That is, O*NET assigns this occupation a Job Zone Four rating, which groups it among occupations that are described as follows: "[m]ost of these occupations require a four-year bachelor's degree, but *some do not* (emphasis added)." O*NET does not report that for those occupations with an academic degree requirement, that such a degree must be in a *specific specialty* directly related to the occupation. As previously discussed, 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 duties and responsibilities of the position. Further, "most" is not indicative that a position normally requires at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, (the criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(1)), or that a position is so specialized and complex as to require knowledge usually associated with attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty (the criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(4)).⁹ Notably, O*NET indicates that some of these occupations do not require a four-year bachelor's degree.

⁸ The petitioner states that the beneficiary will serve in a position falling under the occupational category of "Management Analysts." On appeal, however, counsel repeatedly refers to the position of "marketing manager" and to the *Handbook's* education requirements for "Advertising, Promotions, and Marketing Managers."

⁹ The first definition of "most" in *Webster's New Collegiate College Dictionary* 731 (Third Edition, Hough Mifflin Harcourt 2008) is "[g]reatest in number, quantity, size, or degree." As such, if merely 51% of such positions require a four-year bachelor's degree, it could be said that "most" of the positions require such a degree. It cannot be found, therefore, that a particular degree requirement for "most" positions in a given occupation equates to a normal minimum entry requirement for that occupation, much less for the particular position proffered by the petitioner, which as previously noted has been designated on the LCA as a Level I position. Instead, a normal minimum entry requirement is one that denotes a standard entry requirement but recognizes that certain, limited exceptions to that standard may exist. To interpret this provision otherwise

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 has not satisfied the criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(1).

Next, we 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 1151, 1165 (D.Minn. 1999) (quoting *Hird/Blaker Corp. v. Sava*, 712 F. Supp. 1095, 1102 (S.D.N.Y. 1989)).

As previously discussed, the petitioner has not established that its proffered position is one for which the *Handbook*, or other authoritative source, reports a standard, industry-wide requirement of at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent. Thus, we incorporate by reference the previous discussion on the matter. Also, there are no submissions from the industry's professional association indicating that it has made a degree a minimum entry requirement.

In the Form I-129, the petitioner stated that it is a restaurant established in 2010, and has 30 employees.¹⁰ The petitioner stated its gross annual income as \$6.6 million. Although requested on

would run directly contrary to the plain language of the Act, which requires in part "attainment of a bachelor's or higher degree in the specific specialty (or its equivalent) as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States." § 214(i)(1) of the Act.

¹⁰ The petitioner had made varying representations regarding its year of establishment and total number of employees. The corporate documents provided by the petitioner in response to the RFE indicate that the petitioner was established in 2008. In response to the RFE, the petitioner provided a letter dated July 8, 2013, in which it claims to have "about 21 employees." Counsel submitted a letter in response to the RFE in which he states that the petitioner has 21 employees. The petitioner provided quarterly tax statements for 2012 indicating that it paid compensation to 20-21 employees. However, also in response to the RFE, the petitioner submitted an organizational chart indicating that it has 31 employees, including its president. The petitioner additionally provided an employee list which names 31 employees, excluding its president. No explanation for the variance was provided.

the Form I-129, the petitioner did not provide its net annual income. The petitioner did not provide an explanation for failing to provide this information. In response to the RFE, the petitioner provided tax returns indicating an annual ordinary business income of approximately \$50,000. The petitioner has represented that it operates three Subway franchise locations.

The petitioner designated its business operations under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 722211. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, NAICS is used to classify business establishments according to type of economic activity and each establishment is classified to an industry according to the primary business activity taking place there. See <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/> (last visited June 30, 2014). The NAICS code specified by the petitioner is designated for "Limited-Service Restaurants," and is defined by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau as follows:

This U.S. industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. Food and drink may be consumed on premises, taken out, or delivered to the customers location. Some establishments in this industry may provide these food services in combination with selling alcoholic beverages.

U.S. Dep't of Commerce, U.S Census Bureau, 2007 NAICS Definition, 722211 – Limited-Service Restaurants, on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch> (last visited June 30, 2014).

In response to the RFE and on appeal, the petitioner and counsel submitted several job announcements. However, the documentation does not establish the proffered position qualifies as specialty occupation. For instance, 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.

Further, the petitioner has not established that the advertising organizations are similar to it. The record of proceeding contains job postings for [REDACTED] (healthcare institution); [REDACTED] (industrial paint industry); [REDACTED] (engineering and technology applications company); [REDACTED] (IT industry); [REDACTED] (agricultural cooperative); [REDACTED] (management consulting firm); [REDACTED] (aerospace and defense industry); and [REDACTED] (technology consulting). The petitioner also provided several postings that either did not specify the name of the employer, or did not provide details regarding the organization.¹¹ None of the postings appear to be for organizations similar to the petitioner.

On appeal, counsel submitted job announcements from [REDACTED] While these

¹¹ The petitioner also provided several poor quality photocopies of what appear to be newspaper job postings. We will not attempt to decipher the content or probative value of insufficiently legible documents.

advertisements were posted by organizations in the restaurant industry, it must be noted that it appears that the size and scope of these organizations differs significantly from that of the petitioner. Specifically, these organizations advertise employment directly with the headquarters of major national and regional fast food chains, while the petitioner's proffered position deals with a few franchise locations.

When determining whether the petitioner and an organization share the same general characteristics, such factors may include information regarding the nature or type of organization, the particular scope of operations, as well as the level of revenue and staffing (to list just a few elements that may be considered). 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 information, evidence submitted by a petitioner is generally outside the scope of consideration for this criterion, which encompasses only organizations that are similar to the petitioner. It is not sufficient for the petitioner and counsel to claim that an organization is similar and in the same industry without providing a legitimate basis for such an assertion. Neither counsel nor the petitioner have specified what characteristics they believe the petitioner shares with these organizations, apart from the job posting submitted on appeal, which counsel indicates are from the same industry as the petitioner. As previously noted, without further information, the petitioner has not established that the advertisements are for similar organizations.

Additionally, some of the advertisements appear to be for dissimilar positions and/or for more senior positions.¹² For example, the posting from [REDACTED] requires skills in statistical data analysis using software such as SAS, SQL, and SPSS. The duties of the proffered position do not appear to include such statistical data analysis. The duties of the position advertised by [REDACTED] include the development and maintenance of "planograms." The position advertised by [REDACTED] involves creating sales presentations for distributors. Neither of these duties is included in the descriptions of the proffered position. The posting from [REDACTED] requires a bachelor's degree and at least seven years of experience. The position advertised by the [REDACTED] requires at least four years of experience and a bachelor's degree. T

Further, contrary to the purpose for which they were submitted, the advertisements do not demonstrate that a bachelor's degree in a *specific specialty* (or its equivalent) is common in the petitioner's industry in parallel positions among similar organizations. Many of the postings, including advertisements for positions with [REDACTED] indicate that a bachelor's degree is required, but do not state a requirement for a specific specialty. Several other postings indicate that a general-purpose bachelor's degree, such as a degree in business or business administration, is acceptable preparation for the advertised positions. These advertising organizations include [REDACTED]

¹² As previously discussed, the petitioner has classified the proffered position as a Level I (entry level) position, the lowest of four possible designations. According to DOL guidance, this wage rate indicates that the beneficiary is only required to have a basic understanding of the occupation; that he will be expected to perform routine tasks that require limited, if any, exercise of judgment; that he will be closely supervised and his work closely monitored and reviewed for accuracy; and that he will receive specific instructions on required tasks and expected results. Furthermore, a Level I wage is appropriate for a worker in training or an internship.

[REDACTED] an unnamed organization located in [REDACTED] and an unnamed plastic bags manufacturer in [REDACTED] New Jersey. As previously noted, while a general-purpose degree (including a degree in business administration) may be a legitimate prerequisite for a particular position, requiring such a degree, without more, will not justify a finding that a particular position qualifies for classification as a specialty occupation. *See Royal Siam Corp. v. Chertoff*, 484 F.3d at 147.

Furthermore, the petitioner fails to establish the relevancy of the provided examples to the issue here.¹⁴ That is, the petitioner has not demonstrated what statistically valid inferences, if any, can be drawn from these advertisements with regard to determining the common educational requirements for entry into parallel positions in similar organizations.¹⁵

Thus, based upon a complete review of the record of proceeding, the petitioner has not established that a requirement for at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is (1) common to the petitioner's industry (2) in parallel positions (3) among 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).

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

In support of its assertion that the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation, the petitioner submitted various documents, including evidence regarding its business operations. For example, the petitioner submitted concession agreements, an organizational chart, an employee list, various tax documents, corporate documents, and photos of one of its locales.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ The petitioner fails to demonstrate what statistically valid inferences, if any, can be drawn from these few job postings with regard to the common educational requirements for entry into parallel positions in similar organizations. *See generally* Earl Babbie, *The Practice of Social Research* 186-228 (1995). Moreover, given that there is no indication that the advertisements were randomly selected, the validity of any such inferences could not be accurately determined even if the sampling unit were sufficiently large. *See id.* at 195-196 (explaining that "[r]andom selection is the key to [the] process [of probability sampling]" and that "random selection offers access to the body of probability theory, which provides the basis for estimates of population parameters and estimates of error").

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

A review of the record of proceeding indicates that the petitioner has failed to credibly demonstrate the duties the beneficiary will be responsible for or perform on a day-to-day basis constitute a position so complex or unique that it can only be performed by a person with at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent. Furthermore, the petitioner has not established why a few related courses or industry experience alone is insufficient preparation for the proffered position. 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 it may believe are so complex and unique. While a few related courses may be beneficial, or even required, in performing certain duties of the 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 proffered position. 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 sufficiently detailed information 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.¹⁶

The petitioner has indicated that the beneficiary's educational background will assist him in carrying out the duties of the proffered position. However, the test to establish a position as a specialty occupation is not the skill set or education of a proposed beneficiary, but whether the position itself qualifies as a specialty occupation. In the instant case, the petitioner does not establish 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. The petitioner fails to demonstrate 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. Consequently, it cannot be concluded that the petitioner has satisfied the second alternative prong of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2).

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

¹⁶ This is further evidenced by the LCA submitted by the petitioner in support of the instant petition. More specifically, the LCA indicates a wage level at a Level I (entry level) wage. As previously mentioned, the wage-level of the proffered position indicates that the beneficiary is only required to have a basic understanding of the occupation; that he will be expected to perform routine tasks that require limited, if any, exercise of judgment; that he will be closely supervised and his work closely monitored and reviewed for accuracy; and that he will receive specific instructions on required tasks and expected results.

Upon review of DOL's instructive comments, we observe that the petitioner did not designate the proffered position as involving "moderately complex tasks that require limited judgment" (the level of complexity noted for the next higher wage-level, Level II) when compared to other positions within the same occupation. 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.

employees who previously held the position, as well as any other documentation submitted by a petitioner in support of this criterion of the regulations.

To merit approval of the petition under this criterion, the record must establish that a petitioner's imposition of a degree requirement is not merely a matter of preference for high-caliber candidates but is necessitated by performance requirements of the position. 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.

On appeal, counsel indicates that the petitioner "has always employed individuals that had education equivalent to a U.S. Bachelor's degree in Business Administration, or a related degree for the Management Analyst" position. However, the record does not contain evidence to support this assertion. The petitioner provided a document entitled "Current Employees."¹⁸ However, none of the individuals listed in the document serve as management analysts. Further, the petitioner failed to provide the job duties and day-to-day responsibilities of these positions, and there is no indication that any of these individuals perform the same or similar duties to the proffered position. It must be noted that the educational level of employees who hold other positions is not relevant to the instant issue of whether the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation.

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

¹⁸ We observe the following:

- The document does not contain any information regarding the qualifications of the two individuals.
- For most of the employees, the petitioner states "High School" without further explanation. It is not apparent from the list whether the petitioner means to indicate that these individuals are high school graduates, are currently enrolled in high school, or that they have completed some high school.
- The petitioner states "Graduate" for four individuals but does not provide any further information.

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.

Counsel claims that the nature of the specific duties of the position in the context of its business operations 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. We reviewed all of the evidence in the record, including the concession agreements, the organizational chart, the employee list, various tax documents, photos of the petitioner's business, corporate documents, , as well as related documents. . We also considered the petitioner's statements regarding the proffered position. However, the record does not support the assertion that the proffered position satisfies this criterion of the regulations. More specifically, in the instant case, relative specialization and complexity have not been sufficiently developed by the petitioner as an aspect of the proffered position.

Furthermore, we also reiterate our earlier comments and findings with regard to the implication of the petitioner's designation of the proffered position in the LCA as a Level I (the lowest of four assignable levels). That is, the Level I wage designation is indicative of a low, entry-level position relative to others within the occupational category, and hence one not likely distinguishable by relatively specialized and complex duties.

The petitioner has not established that the nature of the specific duties is 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. We, therefore, conclude 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 not established 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.

IV. CONCLUSION AND ORDER

In visa petition proceedings, it is the petitioner's burden to establish eligibility for the immigration benefit sought. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361; *Matter of Otiende*, 26 I&N Dec. 127, 128 (BIA 2013). Here, that burden has not been met.

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