



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

(b)(6)

DATE: JUL 25 2014

OFFICE: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

FILE: [REDACTED]

IN RE:

Petitioner: [REDACTED]

Beneficiary: [REDACTED]

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

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office (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 gemstone/jewelry trading business established in 2000. In order to employ the beneficiary in what it designates as an accountant position, the petitioner seeks to classify her as a nonimmigrant worker in a specialty occupation pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b).

The director denied the petition, finding that the petitioner failed to establish that the proffered position qualifies as a specialty occupation in accordance with the applicable statutory and regulatory provisions. On appeal, counsel for the petitioner asserts that the director's basis for denial of the petition was erroneous and contends that the petitioner satisfied all evidentiary requirements.

The record of proceeding before us 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. We reviewed the record in its entirety before issuing our decision.

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 the petition signed on March 18, 2013, the petitioner indicates that it is seeking the beneficiary's services as an accountant on a part-time basis (20 hours per week) at the rate of pay of \$27.00 per hour. In the March 21, 2013 letter of support, the petitioner states the following:¹

The Position we would like to offer to [the beneficiary] is as Accountant and her duties will be [as] follows: Analysis and Review of Financial Books: Preparation of Trial Balances: Reconciliation of Accounts: Preparation of Payroll Accounts: Preparation of Final Accounts: Preparation of Business Income Tax Returns; Financial Advisory Documents; and other Miscellaneous Services[.]

* * *

¹ It must be noted for the record that in the letter of support, the petitioner mistakenly and repeatedly referenced the beneficiary in the masculine pronoun case. 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, our minimum prerequisite employment as an Accountant is a bachelor's degree in management as well as related employment experience.

With the Form I-129 petition, the petitioner submitted a copy of the beneficiary's foreign diploma and transcripts, as well as a credential evaluation dated March 28, 2013. The credential evaluation indicates that the beneficiary's foreign education and professional work experience is equivalent to "a **Bachelor Degree in Business Administration** awarded by an accredited institution/college of tertiary education in the United States" (emphasis in the original).

The petitioner also submitted a Labor Condition Application (LCA) in support of the instant H-1B petition. We note that the LCA designation for the proffered position corresponds to the occupational classification of "Accountants and Auditors" - SOC (ONET/OES Code) 13-2011, at a Level I (entry level) wage. In addition, the petitioner submitted a copy of its unsigned 2011 income tax return.

The director found the evidence insufficient to establish eligibility for the benefit sought and issued an RFE on July 15, 2013. The director outlined the specific evidence to be submitted.

On September 3, 2013, the petitioner responded to the RFE by submitting additional evidence. In the August 6, 2013 letter, submitted in response to the RFE, the petitioner provided additional details regarding the proffered position, along with the percentage of time the beneficiary would spend performing the duties of the position, as follows:

1.) Analysis and Review of Financial Books: (10%)

Reviews the various accounts, quarterly returns and subsidiary accounts of the company to ensure accuracy and compliance with accounting principles and practices[.]

2.) Preparation of Trial Balances: (20%)

Examination and appraisal of various journal entries, accurate intra-transfer and balances on monthly and quarterly basis. Preparation of Trial Balances on both quarterly and annual periods.

3.) Reconciliation of Accounts: (10%)

Preparation of sub-final accounts on mid-year basis (6 months) using returns, various accounts balances from branches including bank statements, loan scheduling and depreciation wages.

4.) Supervise the Book Keeper in preparation of Payroll Accounts: (20%)

Supervise the Book keepers who [are] compiling the Payroll Tax, worker's salaries and commission accounts where applicable and reviewing data on Gross Pay, Tax Deductions, and Net Pay to prepare accurate subsidiary accounts[.]

5.) Preparation of Final Accounts: (10%)

Periodic review of Company's financial records, returns and balances on the various accounts. Preparation of Balance Sheets, Profit and Loss Accounts for the Trading: quarterly/yearly-trading circles.

6.) Preparation of Business Income Tax Returns (10%)

Supervise the book keepers who collect and collate information from financial statements into Tax Software Systems, review the information with tax returns prepared on Software Systems.

7.) Financial Advisory Documents (10%)

Relating with IRS, State Agencies on Grievances or queries from Audit Reports. Preparing of Financial abstracts to Guide Company Management on Expenditure, investment and banking matters etc.

8.) Miscellaneous Services (10%)

Liaison with finance houses on financial matters like loan/funding. Advising Management on sources fro [sic] revenue and improving the revenue-base of the company through feasible and viable inter-company transactions. Liaison with clients on compliance with company rules and regulations. Ensuring compliance with all financial laws as prescribed from time to time by regulating bodies. Providing general advice to company on the financial aspect of running the company.

In addition, the petitioner states that "[t]he beneficiary will not have any other workers working under her, except the Secretary/book-keeper." The petitioner further states that the beneficiary "will be working under the supervision of our Senior Accountant, [REDACTED]. Moreover, the petitioner indicates that the proffered position requires "a Bachelor's Degree and having Knowledge in the field of Accounting." Notably, this requirement has changed from the support letter, which states that "a bachelor's degree in management as well as related employment experience" is required.

Further, in response to the director's RFE, the petitioner submitted, in part: (1) [REDACTED] foreign academic credentials and the 2012 Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement; (2) its unsigned 2012 income tax return; (3) copies of its bank statements from January 1, 2013 to June 28, 2013; (4) its unsigned Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return for 2013 (quarters 1 and 2); (5) a list of its employees, along with their positions; (6) its brochures; and (7) a new credential evaluation dated August 8, 2013 from [REDACTED] which indicates that the beneficiary's foreign education and professional work experience is equivalent to a "**Bachelor Degree in Accounting and Business Administration**" awarded by an accredited institution/college of tertiary education in the United States" (emphasis in the original).

The director reviewed the information provided by the petitioner to determine whether the petitioner had established eligibility for the benefit sought. Although the petitioner claimed that the beneficiary would serve in a specialty occupation, the director determined that the petitioner failed to establish how the beneficiary's immediate duties would necessitate services at a level requiring

the theoretical and practical application of at least a bachelor's degree level of a body of highly specialized knowledge in a specific specialty. The director denied the petition on October 30, 2013. The petitioner submitted an appeal of the denial of the H-1B petition. Thereafter, counsel submitted a brief and additional evidence.²

II. 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 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

² With the appeal brief, counsel provided new evidence. With regard to the new documentation submitted on appeal that was encompassed by the director's RFE, we note that this evidence is outside the scope of the appeal. The regulations indicate that the petitioner shall submit additional evidence as the director, in his or her discretion, may deem necessary in the adjudication of the petition. See 8 C.F.R. §§ 103.2(b)(8); 214.2(h)(9)(i). The purpose of the request for evidence is to elicit further information that clarifies whether eligibility for the benefit sought has been established, as of the time the petition is filed. See 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(1), (8), and (12). The failure to submit requested evidence that precludes a material line of inquiry shall be grounds for denying the petition. 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(14).

Where, as here, a petitioner has been put on notice of a deficiency in the evidence and has been given an opportunity to respond to that deficiency, we will not accept evidence offered for the first time on appeal. See *Matter of Soriano*, 19 I&N Dec. 764 (BIA 1988); see also *Matter of Obaigbena*, 19 I&N Dec. 533 (BIA 1988). If the petitioner had wanted the submitted evidence to be considered, it should have submitted it with the initial petition or in response to the director's request for evidence. *Id.* The petitioner has not provided a valid reason for not previously submitting the evidence. Under the circumstances, we need not consider the sufficiency of such evidence submitted for the first time on appeal. Nevertheless, we reviewed the documentation. However, as will be discussed in this decision, the petitioner has not established eligibility for the benefit sought.

specialties, accounting, law, theology, and the arts, and which [(2)] requires the attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A), to qualify as a specialty occupation, a proposed position must also meet one of the following criteria:

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

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

As such and consonant with section 214(i)(1) of the Act and the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(ii), 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.

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

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

Further, it is reasonable to assume that the size of an employer's business has or could have an impact on the duties of a particular position. *See EG Enterprises, Inc. d/b/a/ Mexican Wholesale Grocery v Department of Homeland Security*, 467 F. Supp. 2d 728 (E.D. Mich. 2006). Thus, the size of a petitioner may be considered as a component of the nature of the petitioner's business, as the size impacts upon the duties of a particular position. In matters where a petitioner's business is relatively small, we review the record for evidence that its operations, are, nevertheless, of sufficient complexity to indicate that it would employ the beneficiary in a position requiring the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge that may be obtained

only through a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent. Additionally, when a petitioner employs relatively few people, it may be necessary for the petitioner to establish how the beneficiary will be relieved from performing non-qualifying duties.

In response to the RFE, the petitioner indicates that the beneficiary's duties include "[s]upervis[ing] the Book Keeper in preparation of Payroll Accounts" and also "preparation of business income returns." However, as noted in the director's decision, the petitioner has an outside CPA preparing its tax returns, and an outside vendor, ADP, processing its payroll. Further, as mentioned in its response to the RFE, the petitioner currently employs another accountant, [REDACTED] who will supervise the beneficiary. On appeal, counsel for the petitioner asserts that "when [the beneficiary] joins our organization as an Accountant[,] she will [be] designated as Junior Accountant, and Mr. [REDACTED] who is the senior person in the organization, will be the Senior Accountant." Counsel further claims that "[the beneficiary] will be preparing the payroll along with the Senior Accountant, and [the petitioner] [does] not need the services of the ADP." Further, counsel also asserts that "[the beneficiary] will be preparing the tax returns along with the Senior Accountant and the organization will not need the services of the CPA for preparing the Tax Returns."

Considering that the petitioner has another employee already performing duties as an accountant, we find that the petitioner did not adequately convey the substantive work that the beneficiary will perform within its business operations. As mentioned, the size of an employer's business could have an impact on the duties of this particular position. Specifically, while the petitioner asserts that the beneficiary will be preparing the payroll along with Mr. [REDACTED] in the Form I-129, the petitioner indicates that it has only 5+ employees.³ In other words, the record of proceeding does not establish a legitimate need for another accountant in preparing the payroll for 5+ employees. Notably, the petitioner did not provide the day-to-day duties and responsibilities for the other accountant, Mr. [REDACTED] to substantiate their need for the proffered position. In establishing a position as a specialty occupation, a petitioner must describe the specific duties and responsibilities to be performed by a beneficiary in the context of the petitioner's business operations, demonstrate that 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.

Without a meaningful job description, the record lacks evidence sufficiently concrete and informative to demonstrate that the proffered position requires a specialty occupation's level of knowledge in a specific specialty. The tasks as described fail to communicate (1) the actual work that the beneficiary would perform, (2) the complexity, uniqueness and/or specialization of the

³As noted by the director, the petitioner has provided inconsistent information regarding its number of employees. In the Form I-129, the petitioner stated that it currently has "5+" employees. However, the Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Returns for 2013 indicate 14 employees for Q1 and 12 employees for Q2. In addition, the list of employees, submitted in response to the RFE, indicates that the petitioner has nine employees. On appeal, counsel states that "[t]he Petitioner organization also hires additional sales [personnel] & messengers, when the business load is high, i.e. during high season or during shows and removes them, when they do not need them." Counsel further states that "[t]he Petitioner organization has 8 major permanent employees. It was a mistake on their part to put 5 employees in the form I-129."

tasks, and/or (3) the correlation between that work and a need for a particular level education of highly specialized knowledge in a specific specialty.

The petitioner's failure to establish the substantive nature of the work to be performed by the beneficiary precludes a finding that the proffered position is a specialty occupation under 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 entry into 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. Thus, the petitioner has failed to establish that the proffered position is a specialty occupation under the applicable provisions.

However, assuming *arguendo* that the petitioner has a bona fide position and the proffered duties as described in the record are in fact the duties of an accountant, we will discuss them and the evidence of record with regard to whether the proffered position as described would qualify as a specialty occupation. To that end, we turn to the criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A).

We will first review the record of proceeding in relation to the criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(1), 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.

We recognize the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL) *Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook)* as an authoritative source on the duties and educational requirements of the wide variety of occupations that it addresses.⁴ As previously discussed, the petitioner asserts in the LCA that the proffered position falls under the occupational category "Accountants and Auditors."

The subchapter of the *Handbook* entitled "How to Become an Accountant or Auditor" states, in part, the following about this occupation:

Most accountants and auditors need at least a bachelor's degree in accounting or a related field. Certification within a specific field of accounting improves job prospects. For example, many accountants become Certified Public Accountants (CPAs).

Education

Most accountant and auditor positions require at least a bachelor's degree in accounting or a related field. Some employers prefer to hire applicants who have a

⁴ All of our references are to the 2014-2015 edition of the *Handbook*, which may be accessed at the Internet site <http://www.bls.gov/OCO/>. We hereby incorporate into the record of proceeding the chapter of the *Handbook* regarding "Accountants and Auditors."

master's degree, either in accounting or in business administration with a concentration in accounting.

A few universities and colleges offer specialized programs, such as a bachelor's degree in internal auditing. In some cases, those with associate's degrees, as well as bookkeepers and accounting clerks who meet the education and experience requirements set by their employers, get junior accounting positions and advance to accountant positions by showing their accounting skills on the job.

Many colleges help students gain practical experience through summer or part-time internships with public accounting or business firms.

U.S. Dep't of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2014-15 ed., Accountants and Auditors, on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/Business-and-Financial/Accountants-and-auditors.htm#tab-4> (last visited July 24, 2014).

When reviewing the *Handbook*, we 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.⁵ 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 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.

⁵ 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.

U.S. Dept 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.

The *Handbook* reports that certification may be advantageous or even required for some accountant positions. However, we note that there is no indication that the petitioner requires the beneficiary to have obtained the designation CPA, Certified Management Accountant (CMA) or any other professional designation to serve in the proffered position.

The *Handbook* does not indicate that at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is normally the minimum requirement for entry into this occupation. Rather, the occupation accommodates other paths for entry, including less than a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty. The *Handbook* reports that most accountants and auditors need at least a bachelor's degree in accounting or a related field. However, this statement does not support the view that any accountant job, within the wide spectrum of accountant positions, qualifies as a specialty occupation as "most" is not indicative that at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is normally the minimum requirement for entry into the particular position.⁶ More specifically, "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)).

The *Handbook's* narrative states that some graduates from junior colleges or business or correspondence schools obtain junior accounting positions and advance to accountant positions by showing their accounting skills on the job. Accordingly, individuals who have less than a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, can obtain junior accounting positions and advance to accountant positions. Furthermore, the *Handbook* reports that bookkeepers and accounting clerks meeting education and experience requirements set by their employers can also advance to accountant positions by demonstrating their accounting skills on the job. The *Handbook* does not indicate that this education and experience must be the equivalent to at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty. Therefore, even if the proffered position were determined to be an accountant position, 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 the occupation.

⁶ For instance, the first definition of "most" in *Webster's New College Dictionary* 731 (Third Edition, Hough Mifflin Harcourt 2008) is "[g]reatest in number, quantity, size, or degree." As such, if merely 51% of the positions need at least a bachelor's degree in accounting, it could be said that "most" of the positions need 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. (We note that the proffered position has been designated by the petitioner in the LCA as a low, entry-level position relative to others within the occupation.) Instead, a normal minimum entry requirement is one that denotes a standard entry requirement but recognizes that certain, limited exceptions to that standard may exist. To interpret this provision otherwise would run directly contrary to the plain language of the Act, which requires in part "attainment of a bachelor's or higher degree in the specific specialty (or its equivalent) as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States." § 214(i)(1) of the Act.

We observe that in response to the RFE dated August 6, 2013, the petitioner references the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (hereinafter the DOT). More specifically, the petitioner mentions that the occupational title of "Accountant" has a Specialized Vocational Preparation of 8. It is important to note, however, that DOT was last updated in 1991 (approximately 20 years prior to the submission of the H-1B petition) and has been superseded by the Occupational Information Network (O*NET).⁶ Further, we find that the assignment of SVP 8 is not indicative of a specialty occupation. This is obvious upon reading Section II of the DOT's Appendix C, Components of the Definition Trailer, which addresses the SVP rating system. The section reads:

II. SPECIFIC VOCATIONAL PREPARATION (SVP)

Specific Vocational Preparation is defined as the amount of lapsed time required by a typical worker to learn the techniques, acquire the information, and develop the facility needed for average performance in a specific job-worker situation.

This training may be acquired in a school, work, military, institutional, or vocational environment. It does not include the orientation time required of a fully qualified worker to become accustomed to the special conditions of any new job. Specific vocational training includes: vocational education, apprenticeship training, in-plant training, on-the-job training, and essential experience in other jobs.

Specific vocational training includes training given in any of the following circumstances:

- a. Vocational education (high school; commercial or shop training; technical school; art school; and that part of college training which is organized around a specific vocational objective);
- b. Apprenticeship training (for apprenticeable jobs only);
- c. In-plant training (organized classroom study provided by an employer);
- d. On-the-job training (serving as learner or trainee on the job under the instruction of a qualified worker);

⁶ See U.S. Dep't of Labor, Off. of Admin. L. Judges, *Dictionary of Occupational Titles Fourth Edition*, (rev. 1991), available at <http://www.oalj.dol.gov/libdot.htm> (last visited July 24, 2014):

The Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) was created by the Employment and Training Administration, and was last updated in 1991. It is included on the Office of Administrative Law Judges (OALJ) web site because it was a standard reference in several types of cases adjudicated by the OALJ, especially in older labor-related immigration cases. **The DOT, however, has been replaced by the O*NET.**

(Emphasis in the original).

e. Essential experience in other jobs (serving in less responsible jobs which lead to the higher grade job or serving in other jobs which qualify).

The following is an explanation of the various levels of specific vocational preparation:

Level	Time
1	Short demonstration only
2	Anything beyond short demonstration up to and including 1 month
3	Over 1 month up to and including 3 months
4	Over 3 months up to and including 6 months
5	Over 6 months up to and including 1 year
6	Over 1 year up to and including 2 years
7	Over 2 years up to and including 4 years
8	Over 4 years up to and including 10 years
9	Over 10 years

Note: The levels of this scale are mutually exclusive and do not overlap.

An SVP rating of 8 indicates "[o]ver 4 years up to and including 10 years." This does not indicate that at least a four-year bachelor's degree is required for an occupational category that has been assigned such a rating or, more importantly, that such a degree must be in a specific specialty directly related to the occupation. Rather, the SVP rating simply indicates that the occupation requires over 4 years up to and including 10 years of training of the wide variety of forms of preparation described above, including experiential training. Accordingly, DOT does not indicate that at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty (or its equivalent) is normally the minimum requirement for entry into these positions. Although the petitioner references DOT, it fails to establish its relevancy to establish the current educational requirements for entry into the occupation. Therefore, the DOT is not probative evidence to establish that the proffered position is a specialty occupation.

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, we will review the record regarding the first of the two alternative prongs of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2). This prong alternatively calls for a petitioner to establish that a requirement of a bachelor's or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is common to

the petitioner's industry in positions that are both: (1) parallel to the proffered position; and (2) located in organizations that are similar to the petitioner.

As stated earlier, in determining whether there is such a common degree requirement, factors often considered by USCIS include: whether the *Handbook* reports that the industry requires a degree; whether the industry's professional association has made a degree a minimum entry requirement; and whether letters or affidavits from firms or individuals in the industry attest that such firms "routinely employ and recruit only degreed individuals." *See Shanti, Inc. v. Reno*, 36 F. Supp. 2d 1151, 1165 (D. Minn. 1999) (quoting *Hird/Blaker Corp. v. Sava*, 712 F. Supp. at 1102).

Here and as already discussed, the petitioner has not established that its proffered position is one for which the *Handbook* (or other objective, 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. The petitioner did not submit any documentation from the industry's professional association stating that it has made a degree a minimum entry requirement. The petitioner also did not submit any letters or affidavits from firms or individuals in the industry in support of this criterion of the regulations.

On appeal, counsel submitted copies of job advertisements in support of the assertion that the degree requirement is common to the petitioner's industry in parallel positions among similar organizations. However, upon review of the documents, we find that counsel's reliance on the job announcements is misplaced.

In the Form I-129, the petitioner stated that it is a gemstone/jewelry trading business established in [REDACTED]. The petitioner also stated that it has "5+" employees. A copy of the corporate income tax return in the record indicates a gross income of approximately [REDACTED] and net income of [REDACTED]. The petitioner designated its business operations under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 423940.⁷ This NAICS code is designated for "Jewelry, Watch, Precious Stone, and Precious Metal Merchant Wholesalers." The U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau website describes this NAICS code by stating the following:

This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in the merchant wholesale distribution of jewelry, precious and semiprecious stones, precious metals and metal flatware, costume jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware, and/or jewelers' findings.

U.S. Dep't of Commerce, U.S Census Bureau, 2012 NAICS Definition, 423940 – Jewelry, Watch, Precious Stone, and Precious Metal Merchant Wholesalers, on the Internet at <http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naicsrch> (last visited July 24, 2014).

⁷ According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used to classify business establishments according to type of economic activity and each establishment is classified to an industry according to the primary business activity taking place there. *See* <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/> (last visited July 24, 2014).

For the petitioner to establish that an organization is similar, it must demonstrate that the petitioner and the organization share the same general characteristics. Without such evidence, documentation submitted by a petitioner is generally outside the scope of consideration for this criterion, which encompasses only organizations that are similar to the petitioner. When determining whether the petitioner and the organization share the same general characteristics, such factors may include information regarding the nature or type of organization, and, when pertinent, the particular scope of operations, as well as the level of revenue and staffing (to list just a few elements that may be considered). Notably, 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.

Upon review of the documentation, the petitioner fails to establish that a requirement of a bachelor's or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is common to the petitioner's industry in positions that are both: (1) parallel to the proffered position; and (2) located in organizations that are similar to the petitioner.

For instance, the advertisements include positions with [REDACTED] (legal services); [REDACTED] ("a multi-channel direct marketer of value-based merchandise, magazines and promotional offers and a leading provider of digital 'play and win' entertainment"); and [REDACTED] (real estate/property management). Without further information, the advertisements appear to be for organizations that are not similar to the petitioner and the petitioner has not provided any probative evidence to suggest otherwise. Furthermore, counsel submitted a job posting placed by a staffing firm [REDACTED] for which little or no information regarding the employer is provided. Likewise, the advertisements from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] do not contain any information regarding the employers. Consequently, the record is devoid of sufficient information regarding the employers to conduct a legitimate comparison of the organizations to the petitioner. The petitioner and counsel failed to supplement the record of proceeding to establish that the employers are similar to it. That is, the petitioner has not provided any information regarding which aspects or traits (if any) it shares with the organizations.

Moreover, some of the advertisements do not appear to be for parallel positions. More specifically, the job posting by [REDACTED] requires a degree in Accounting and "2 – 5 years of general accounting experience." Similarly, the job posting by [REDACTED] requires the candidates to possess a Bachelor's degree in Accounting and "[m]ore than four years of property accounting experience in real estate." Likewise, a job posting from [REDACTED] requires a Bachelor's degree in Accountancy and "2-5 years of general accounting experience." As previously discussed, the petitioner designated wage level I (entry level) for the proffered position on the LCA. The advertised positions appear to be for more senior positions than the proffered position. More importantly, the petitioner has not sufficiently established that the primary duties and responsibilities of the advertised positions are parallel to the proffered position.

In addition, contrary to the purpose for which the advertisements were submitted, some of 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 example, the posting by [REDACTED] states that a bachelor's degree is required, but it does not indicate that a bachelor's degree in a

specific specialty that is directly related to the occupation is required. We reiterate that the degree requirement set by the statutory and regulatory framework of the H-1B program is not just a bachelor's or higher degree in any field, but such a degree in a *specific specialty* that is directly related to the specialty occupation claimed in the petition. In addition, counsel submitted a posting by [REDACTED] which states that a "Bachelor's degree (Accounting or Finance emphasis preferred)." Obviously, a *preference* for a degree in these fields is not an indication of a minimum *requirement*.

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. The evidence does not establish that similar organizations in the same industry routinely require at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty or its equivalent for parallel positions.⁸

In addition, counsel submitted copies of H-1B approval notices and academic credentials of two individuals from two other organizations. We reviewed the documents and observe that the documents lack sufficient information regarding the organizations to conduct a meaningfully substantive comparison of the business operations to the petitioner. Notably, counsel failed to provide any supplemental information to establish that the organizations are similar to the petitioner.

Further, counsel claims that these individuals are working in accounting positions. However, counsel does not provide any specific information regarding the job duties and day-to-day responsibilities for these accounting positions. There is also no information regarding the complexity of the job duties, supervisory duties (if any), independent judgment required or the amount of supervision received. Accordingly, there is insufficient information regarding the duties and responsibilities of these positions to determine whether they are the same or parallel to the proffered position. Moreover, we observe that counsel did not provide any documentary evidence

⁸ Although the size of the relevant study population is unknown, the petitioner fails to demonstrate what statistically valid inferences, if any, can be drawn from these advertisements with regard to determining the common educational requirements for entry into parallel positions in similar companies. *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 of accountant for companies that are similar to the petitioner requires 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.

to corroborate that the organizations currently or in the past employed individuals in parallel positions to the proffered position.

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

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 the instant case, the petitioner submitted documentation regarding its business operations, including its corporate income tax returns; bank statements; quarterly taxes; and brochures. On appeal, counsel asserts that the "[p]etitioner had submitted the duties of the beneficiary and the [*Handbook*], which mentions a Bachelor Degree is the minimum requirement for this position and performing the duties." However, upon review of the record of proceeding, we find that the petitioner failed to sufficiently develop relative complexity or uniqueness as an aspect of the proffered position. As reflected in those earlier comments and findings, the petitioner has not developed or established complexity or uniqueness as attributes of the proffered position that would require the services of a person with at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent.

That is, the petitioner failed to demonstrate how the duties of the position as described require the theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge such that a bachelor's or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is required to perform them. For instance, the petitioner did not submit information relevant to a detailed course of study leading to a specialty degree and did not establish how such a curriculum is necessary to perform the duties of the proffered position. While related courses may be beneficial or in some cases even required to perform certain duties of an accountant position, the petitioner has failed to demonstrate how an established curriculum of such courses leading to a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is required to perform the duties of the particular position here.

This is further evidenced by the LCA submitted by the petitioner in support of the instant petition. Again, the LCA indicates a wage level based upon the occupational classification "Accountants and Auditors" at a Level I (entry level) wage, which is the lowest of four assignable wage levels. The wage level of the proffered position indicates that (relative to other positions falling under this occupational category) the beneficiary is only required to have a basic understanding of the occupation; that she will be expected to perform routine tasks that require limited, if any, exercise of judgment; that she will be closely supervised and her work closely monitored and reviewed for accuracy; and that she will receive specific instructions on required tasks and expected results.

Without further evidence, it is simply not credible that the petitioner's proffered position is complex or unique in comparison to others within the occupation; as such a position would likely be classified at a higher-level, such as a Level III (experienced) or 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."⁹

Therefore, the evidence of record does not establish that this position is significantly different from other positions such that it refutes the *Handbook's* information to the effect that a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, is not required for entry into the occupation in the United States. In other words, the record lacks sufficiently detailed information to distinguish the proffered position as unique from or more complex than positions that can be performed by persons without at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent.

The petitioner claims that the beneficiary's academic background and professional experience will assist her in carrying out the duties of the proffered position. However, as previously mentioned, 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 (or its equivalent). The petitioner does not sufficiently explain or clarify 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, we find that the petitioner has failed to establish the proffered position as satisfying the second prong of the criterion at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A)(2).

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

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

While a petitioner may believe or otherwise assert that a proffered position requires a specific degree, that opinion alone without corroborating evidence cannot establish the position as a

⁹ For additional information on wage levels, see U.S. Dep't of Labor, Emp't & Training Admin., *Prevailing Wage Determination Policy Guidance*, Nonagric. Immigration Programs (rev. Nov. 2009), available at http://www.foreignlaborcert.doleta.gov/pdf/NPWHC_Guidance_Revised_11_2009.pdf.

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 under employ 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.

The petitioner stated in the Form I-129 petition that it has 5+ employees and that it was established in [REDACTED]. As mentioned, the record of proceeding contains a list of the petitioner's employees and their positions, including Mr. [REDACTED] who is employed as an accountant. The petitioner submitted the foreign academic credentials and the Form W-2, Wage and Tax Statement for Mr. [REDACTED]. Notably, in its response to the RFE, the petitioner states that "[the beneficiary] will be working under the supervision of our senior accountant, [REDACTED]." Based on its assertion, it appears that Ms. [REDACTED] is in a more senior position than the proffered position. The petitioner did not provide the job duties and day-to-day responsibilities for Mr. [REDACTED] to establish that his duties are the same or similar to the proffered position. Thus, we find that Mr. [REDACTED] foreign academic credentials and Form W-2 are not relevant to this matter. Further, it cannot be determined how representative the petitioner's claim regarding *one individual over a 13 year period* is of the petitioner's normal recruiting and hiring practices. The petitioner has not persuasively established that it normally requires at least a bachelor's degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, for the position.

Upon review of the record, the petitioner has not provided sufficient 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).

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

In support of the petition, the petitioner provided documentation regarding its business operations, including documentation previously outlined. We reviewed the record of proceeding and note that the petitioner has not provided sufficient probative evidence to satisfy this criterion of the regulations. In the instant case, relative specialization and complexity have not been developed by the petitioner as an aspect of the proffered position.

Moreover, we incorporate our 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 occupation. The petitioner designated the position as a Level I position (the lowest of four assignable wage-levels), which DOL indicates is appropriate for "beginning level employees who have only a basic understanding of the occupation." Without further evidence, it is simply not credible that the petitioner's proffered position is one with specialized and complex duties compared to others within the occupation as such a position would likely be classified at a higher-level, such as a Level III (experienced) or IV (fully competent) position, requiring a substantially higher prevailing wage. As previously discussed, a Level IV (fully competent) position is designated by DOL for employees who "use advanced skills and diversified knowledge to solve unusual and complex problems."

The petitioner has submitted inadequate probative evidence to satisfy this criterion of the regulations. Thus, the petitioner has not established that the duties of the position are so specialized and complex that the knowledge required to perform the duties is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty, or its equivalent. 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 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.

III. BENEFICIARY'S QUALIFICATIONS

We do not need to examine the issue of the beneficiary's qualifications, because the petitioner has not provided sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the proffered position is a specialty occupation.

In other words, the beneficiary's credentials to perform a particular job are relevant only when the job is found to be a specialty occupation.

As discussed in this decision, the petitioner did not submit sufficient evidence regarding the proffered position to determine whether it will require a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty or its equivalent. Absent this determination that a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specific specialty or its equivalent is required to perform the duties of the proffered position, it also cannot be determined whether the beneficiary possesses that degree or its equivalent. Therefore, we need not and will not address the beneficiary's qualifications further, except to note that, in any event, the combined evaluation of the beneficiary's education and work experience submitted by the petitioner is insufficient to establish that the beneficiary possesses the equivalent of a U.S. bachelor's degree in any specific specialty. Specifically, as the claimed equivalency was based in part on experience, there is no evidence that the evaluator has authority to grant college-level credit for training and/or experience in the specialty at an accredited college or university which has a program for granting such credit based on an individual's training and/or work experience and that the beneficiary also has recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions directly related to the specialty. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(C)(4) and (D)(1). As such, since evidence was not presented that the beneficiary has at least a U.S. bachelor's degree in any specific specialty, or its equivalent, the petition could not be approved even if eligibility for the benefit sought had been otherwise established.

IV. CONCLUSION AND ORDER

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

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

The petition will be denied and the appeal dismissed for the above stated reasons, with each considered as an independent and alternative basis for the decision. In visa petition proceedings, 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.