



**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

**Non-Precedent Decision of the
Administrative Appeals Office**

In Re: 17944600

Date: SEP. 20, 2021

Appeal of Nebraska Service Center Decision

Form I-140, Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker (Advanced Degree, Exceptional Ability, National Interest Waiver)

The Petitioner, a general and operations professional, seeks second preference immigrant classification as a member of the professions holding an advanced degree, as well as a national interest waiver of the job offer requirement attached to this EB-2 classification. *See* Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act) section 203(b)(2), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(2).

The Director of the Nebraska Service Center denied the petition, concluding that the Petitioner qualified for classification as a member of the professions holding an advanced degree, but that he had not established that a waiver of the required job offer, and thus of the labor certification, would be in the national interest. On appeal, the Petitioner submits additional documentation and a brief asserting that he is eligible for a national interest waiver.

In these 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. Upon *de novo* review, we will dismiss the appeal.

I. LAW

To establish eligibility for a national interest waiver, a petitioner must first demonstrate qualification for the underlying EB-2 visa classification, as either an advanced degree professional or an individual of exceptional ability in the sciences, arts, or business. Because this classification requires that the individual's services be sought by a U.S. employer, a separate showing is required to establish that a waiver of the job offer requirement is in the national interest.

Section 203(b) of the Act sets out this sequential framework:

(2) Aliens who are members of the professions holding advanced degrees or aliens of exceptional ability. –

(A) In general. – Visas shall be made available . . . to qualified immigrants who are members of the professions holding advanced degrees or their equivalent or who because of their exceptional ability in the sciences, arts, or business, will

substantially benefit prospectively the national economy, cultural or educational interests, or welfare of the United States, and whose services in the sciences, arts, professions, or business are sought by an employer in the United States.

(B) Waiver of job offer –

(i) National interest waiver. . . . [T]he Attorney General may, when the Attorney General deems it to be in the national interest, waive the requirements of subparagraph (A) that an alien’s services in the sciences, arts, professions, or business be sought by an employer in the United States.

While neither the statute nor the pertinent regulations define the term “national interest,” we set forth a framework for adjudicating national interest waiver petitions in the precedent decision *Matter of Dhanasar*, 26 I&N Dec. 884 (AAO 2016).¹ *Dhanasar* states that after a petitioner has established eligibility for EB-2 classification, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may, as matter of discretion², grant a national interest waiver if the petitioner demonstrates: (1) that the foreign national’s proposed endeavor has both substantial merit and national importance; (2) that the foreign national is well positioned to advance the proposed endeavor; and (3) that, on balance, it would be beneficial to the United States to waive the requirements of a job offer and thus of a labor certification.

The first prong, substantial merit and national importance, focuses on the specific endeavor that the foreign national proposes to undertake. The endeavor’s merit may be demonstrated in a range of areas such as business, entrepreneurialism, science, technology, culture, health, or education. In determining whether the proposed endeavor has national importance, we consider its potential prospective impact.

The second prong shifts the focus from the proposed endeavor to the foreign national. To determine whether he or she is well positioned to advance the proposed endeavor, we consider factors including, but not limited to: the individual’s education, skills, knowledge and record of success in related or similar efforts; a model or plan for future activities; any progress towards achieving the proposed endeavor; and the interest of potential customers, users, investors, or other relevant entities or individuals.

The third prong requires the petitioner to demonstrate that, on balance, it would be beneficial to the United States to waive the requirements of a job offer and thus of a labor certification. In performing this analysis, USCIS may evaluate factors such as: whether, in light of the nature of the foreign national’s qualifications or the proposed endeavor, it would be impractical either for the foreign national to secure a job offer or for the petitioner to obtain a labor certification; whether, even assuming that other qualified U.S. workers are available, the United States would still benefit from the foreign national’s contributions; and whether the national interest in the foreign national’s contributions is sufficiently urgent to warrant forgoing the labor certification process. In each case, the factor(s)

¹ In announcing this new framework, we vacated our prior precedent decision, *Matter of New York State Department of Transportation*, 22 I&N Dec. 215 (Act. Assoc. Comm’r 1998) (*NYS DOT*).

² See also *Poursina v. USCIS*, No. 17-16579, 2019 WL 4051593 (Aug. 28, 2019) (finding USCIS’ decision to grant or deny a national interest waiver to be discretionary in nature).

considered must, taken together, indicate that on balance, it would be beneficial to the United States to waive the requirements of a job offer and thus of a labor certification.³

II. ANALYSIS

The Director found that the Petitioner qualifies as a member of the professions holding an advanced degree. The remaining issue to be determined is whether the Petitioner has established that a waiver of the requirement of a job offer, and thus a labor certification, would be in the national interest. For the reasons discussed below, we agree with the Director that the Petitioner has not sufficiently demonstrated the national importance of his proposed endeavor under the first prong of the *Dhanasar* analytical framework.

Regarding his claim of eligibility under *Dhanasar*'s first prong, the Petitioner indicated that his proposed endeavor in the United States is to "continue working in plant management, to advise U.S. manufacturers and production companies on how to properly or better manage, coordinate and improve their operations." The Petitioner stated he intends to use his current business [REDACTED],⁴ to "offer consulting services focused on project, cost, scope management, risk assessment, and quality control services toward the improvement and sustained success of reconstruction companies in the U.S. market."⁵ He also explained that he will also contribute to industry revenue growth and "expects to pay \$1,345,555 in tax payments to the US over the next 5 years."⁶

The record includes articles about a shortage of general and operations managers as well as talented manufacturers in the United States. In addition, the Petitioner provided industry reports and articles indicating the management consulting and manufacturing industries are likely to expand in Florida and the United States. The record therefore supports the Director's determination that the Petitioner's proposed work as a general and operations manager has substantial merit.

In determining national importance, the relevant question is not the importance of the field or profession in which the individual will work; instead we focus on the "the specific endeavor that the foreign national proposes to undertake."⁷ See *Dhanasar*, 26 I&N Dec. at 889. In *Dhanasar*, we further noted that "we look for broader implications" of the proposed endeavor and that "[a]n undertaking may have national importance for example, because it has national or even global implications within a particular field." *Id.* We also stated that "[a]n endeavor that has significant potential to employ U.S.

³ See *Dhanasar*, 26 I&N Dec. at 888-91, for elaboration on these three prongs.

⁴ At the time of filing, the Petitioner was the co-owner of [REDACTED] which was incorporated in June 2015 in Florida.

⁵ In response to the Director's request for evidence (RFE), the Petitioner presented a business plan for [REDACTED] [REDACTED] dated October 2020. Regarding future staffing, his business plan anticipates that [REDACTED] will employ four consultants its first year and 54 consultants in year five after the business expands into New York and California. In addition, the plan offers revenue projections of \$564,480 in year one and \$9,262,741.07 in year five. The Petitioner, however, does not explain how these staffing and revenue forecasts were calculated or provide evidence to support them.

⁶ The business plan submitted by the Petitioner anticipates employing four employees its first year with total payroll expenses of \$568,490 then growing to 54 employees in year five with total payroll expenses of \$4,538,920. Again, the Petitioner does not explain how these staffing and expense forecasts were calculated and does not explain how he anticipates paying the first year of payroll expenses having only invested \$84,000 in [REDACTED]

workers or has other substantial positive economic effects, particularly in an economically depressed area, for instance, may well be understood to have national importance.” *Id.* at 890.

In his appellate brief, the Petitioner points to his background, education, work experience, and specialized training in his field. The Petitioner’s knowledge, skills, and experience in his field relate to the second prong of the *Dhanasar* framework, which “shifts the focus from the proposed endeavor to the foreign national.” *Id.* at 890.⁸ The issue here is whether the specific endeavor that he proposes to undertake has national importance under *Dhanasar*’s first prong.

To evaluate whether the Petitioner’s proposed endeavor satisfies the national importance requirement we look to evidence documenting the “potential prospective impact” of his work. Although the Petitioner’s statements reflect his intention to expand his business operations and to offer general and operational consulting services to future clients, he has not offered sufficient information and evidence to demonstrate that the prospective impact of his proposed endeavor rises to the level of national importance. In *Dhanasar* we determined that the petitioner’s teaching activities did not rise to the level of having national importance because they would not impact his field more broadly. *Id.* at 893. Here, we conclude the record does not show that the Petitioner’s proposed endeavor stands to sufficiently extend beyond his company, partnerships, and clientele to impact his field or the industry more broadly at a level commensurate with national importance.

The Petitioner asserts that his proposed endeavor “will have the significance of employing U.S. workers and generate positive economic effects.” The Petitioner indicates his endeavor “will bring significant societal welfare in the U.S. food production, maximizing the performance, stewardship, safety, quality, and productivity of manufacturers and production companies alike.” However, the Petitioner has not demonstrated that the specific endeavor he proposes to undertake has significant potential to employ U.S. workers or otherwise offers substantial positive economic effects for our nation. Specifically, he has not shown that his project’s future staffing levels and business activity stand to provide substantial economic benefits in Florida or the United States. While the sales forecasts for [REDACTED] indicate that these projects have growth potential, the Petitioner has not submitted evidence to demonstrate that benefits to the regional or national economy resulting from the Petitioner’s undertakings would reach the level of “substantial positive economic effects” contemplated by *Dhanasar*. *Id.* at 890.

In addition, although the Petitioner asserts that [REDACTED] will employ U.S. workers, he has not offered sufficient evidence that the area where they will operate is economically depressed, that he would employ a significant population of workers in that area, or that his endeavor would offer the region or its population a substantial economic benefit through employment levels or business activity. Nor has the Petitioner demonstrated that any increases in employment or income attributable to [REDACTED] [REDACTED]’s operations stand to substantially affect economic activity or tax revenue in Florida or

⁸ To establish that it would be in the national interest to waive the job offer requirement, a petitioner must go beyond showing her expertise in a particular field. The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(k)(2) defines “exceptional ability” as “a degree of expertise significantly above that ordinarily encountered” in a given area of endeavor. By statute, individuals of exceptional ability are generally subject to the job offer/labor certification requirement; they are not exempt by virtue of their exceptional ability. Therefore, whether a given petitioner seeks classification as an individual of exceptional ability, or as a member of the professions holding an advanced degree, that individual cannot qualify for a waiver just by demonstrating a degree of expertise significantly above that ordinarily encountered in her field of expertise. *See Dhanasar*, 26 I&N Dec. at 886 n.3.

nationally. Accordingly, the Petitioner's proposed work does not meet the first prong of the *Dhanasar* framework.

Because the documentation in the record does not establish the national importance of his proposed endeavor as required by the first prong of the *Dhanasar* precedent decision, the Petitioner has not demonstrated eligibility for a national interest waiver. Further analysis of his eligibility under the second and third prongs outlined in *Dhanasar*, therefore, would serve no meaningful purpose.

III. CONCLUSION

As the Petitioner has not met the requisite first prong of the *Dhanasar* analytical framework, we conclude that he has not established he is eligible for or otherwise merits a national interest waiver as a matter of discretion. The appeal will be dismissed for the above stated reasons, with each considered as an independent and alternate basis for the decision.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.