



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

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

In Re: 33284468

Date: SEP. 17, 2024

Appeal of Texas Service Center Decision

Form I-140, Immigrant Petition for Alien Workers (National Interest Waiver)

The Petitioner, a service team manager, seeks employment-based second preference (EB-2) 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 Texas Service Center denied the petition, concluding that the Petitioner qualified for classification as a member of the professions holding an advanced degree, but that she had not established that a waiver of the required job offer, and thus of the labor certification, would be in the national interest. The matter is now before us on appeal. 8 C.F.R. § 103.3.

The Petitioner bears the burden of proof to demonstrate eligibility by a preponderance of the evidence. *Matter of Chawathe*, 25 I&N Dec. 369, 375-76 (AAO 2010). We review the questions in this matter de novo. *Matter of Christo's, Inc.*, 26 I&N Dec. 537, 537 n.2 (AAO 2015). 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. Section 203(b)(2)(B)(i) of the Act. 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.

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). *Dhanasar* states that U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may, as matter of discretion,<sup>1</sup> grant a national interest waiver of the job offer, and thus the labor certification, to a petitioner classified in the EB-2 category if the petitioner demonstrates that (1) the noncitizen's proposed endeavor has both substantial merit and national importance; (2) the

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<sup>1</sup> *See Poursina v. USCIS*, 936 F.3d 868 (9th Cir. 2019) (finding USCIS' decision to grant or deny a national interest waiver to be discretionary in nature).

noncitizen 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 noncitizen 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 noncitizen. To determine whether the noncitizen 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, progress towards achieving the proposed endeavor, and the interest of potential customers, users, investors, or other relevant entities or individuals are also key considerations.

The third prong requires the petitioner to demonstrate that, on balance of applicable factors, it would be beneficial to the United States to waive the requirements of a job offer and thus of a labor certification. USCIS may evaluate factors such as whether, in light of the nature of the noncitizen's qualification or the proposed endeavor, it would be impractical either for the noncitizen 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 noncitizen's contributions; and whether the national interest in the noncitizen's contributions is sufficiently urgent to warrant forgoing the labor certification process. Each of the factors 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.

## II. ANALYSIS

The Petitioner proposes to work as an executive or similar high-level managerial position in the financial sector. The Director concluded that the Petitioner qualified as a member of the professions holding an advanced degree. Accordingly, the remaining issue to be determined on appeal is whether the Petitioner has established that a waiver of the requirement of a job offer, and thus of a labor certification, would be in the national interest. For the reasons discussed below, the Petitioner has not established that a waiver of the requirement of a job offer is warranted.

The Director concluded that the Petitioner's proposed endeavor has substantial merit. The Director determined, however, that the Petitioner did not establish the proposed endeavor's national importance, and that, on balance, it would benefit the United States to waive the job offer requirement. On appeal, the Petitioner argues that the Director's denial of her petition is inconsistent with the law and policy and is not corroborated by the evidence in the record. The Petitioner further contends that she has submitted sufficient evidence to demonstrate the proposed endeavor's national importance. While we do not discuss every piece of evidence individually, we have reviewed and considered each one.

The record shows that the Petitioner's proposed endeavor is to offer her expertise to the U.S. financial sector. Specifically, she intends to work in the private wealth management area as an executive or in

other high-level managerial roles for major banking institutions such as [REDACTED] The Petitioner explains that she currently serves as a service team manager at [REDACTED] where she leads a team that handles investment for ultra-high-net-worth clients, each with a minimum net worth of \$30 million.

The Petitioner highlights the evidence she submitted in support of her petition and in response to the Director's request for evidence including a personal statement, an expert opinion letter, letters of recommendation, and industry reports and articles to underscore the sufficiency of the submitted evidence. The author of the expert opinion letter extensively discusses the Petitioner's academic background and professional experience in the financial sector, particularly in wealth management. The author emphasizes that the Petitioner's expertise will directly and significantly impact the United States, especially given the Petitioner's experience in offering a wide range of financial services and the increasing demand for these services. Although an individual's experience, qualifications, contributions, and achievements are material, they are misplaced in the context of the first *Dhanasar* prong. The Petitioner's claimed extensive experiences are material to *Dhanasar*'s second prong—whether an individual is well positioned to advance a proposed endeavor—but they are generally immaterial to the first *Dhanasar* prong—whether a specific, prospective, proposed endeavor has both substantial merit and national importance. *See id.* at 888-91. Moreover, the Petitioner must demonstrate the national importance of her specific proposed endeavor rather than the importance of the industry or profession in which the individual will work. *Id.* at 889. Here, the Petitioner has not done so.

To evaluate whether the Petitioner's proposed endeavor satisfies the national importance requirement we look to evidence documenting the "potential prospective impact" of the Petitioner's work. While the Petitioner claims that her proposed endeavor of working in the financial services sector is of national importance, the Petitioner has not offered sufficient information and evidence to demonstrate that the prospective impact of her 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, the record does not include adequate corroborating evidence, to show that the Petitioner's specific proposed endeavor of working as an executive or similar high-level managerial position in the financial sector offers broader implications in her field, enhancements to U.S. societal welfare, or substantial positive economic effects for the country that rise to the level of national importance.

The Petitioner claims that her proposed endeavor will "positively affect her employer and investors who work with her, but also affect and benefit other industries, employment levels, and overall societal well-being – on a national and even international level." Though we acknowledge the Petitioner's assertions and the evidence she submitted in support of her petition, we conclude that the Petitioner has not shown her proposed endeavor stands to sufficiently extend its benefits beyond her employer and clients to enhance societal welfare on a broader scale indicative of national importance. It is insufficient to claim an endeavor has national importance or will create a broad impact without providing evidence to corroborate such claims. The Petitioner must support her assertions with relevant, probative, and credible evidence. *See Matter of Chawathe*, 25 I&N Dec. 369, 376 (AAO 2010).

The Petitioner provides industry reports and articles on the banking and financial sector, asserting that these documents serve as independent evidence that highlight the country's national interest issues that her work is poised to address significantly. As previously mentioned, in determining national importance, the relevant question is not the importance of the industry or profession in which the individual will work. Instead, we focus on the "the specific endeavor that the foreign national proposes to undertake." *Id.* at 889. Thus, the Petitioner must establish that her specific endeavor has national importance under *Dhanasar's* first prong, which she has not.

The Petitioner argues that by managing and investing substantial capital for her clients, she will play a crucial role in capital allocation, which she believes drives economic growth. The Petitioner further asserts that by directing capital toward businesses and projects with high return potential, she can support their expansion and growth, which she claims will ultimately lead to job creation and stimulation of local economies. The Petitioner nonetheless has not sufficiently explained how she will positively impact the U.S. economy and create direct and indirect jobs to move the U.S. economy on a broad scale rising to the level of national importance. Without evidence projecting U.S. economic impact or job creation attributable to the Petitioner's proposed endeavor, it is insufficient to assert that the benefits to the U.S. regional or national economy resulting from the proposed endeavor would rise to the level of "substantial positive economic effects" contemplated by *Dhanasar*. *Id.* at 890.

For the aforementioned reasons, 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 her proposed endeavor as required by the first prong of the *Dhanasar* precedent decision, the Petitioner has not demonstrated eligibility for a national interest waiver. Since this issue is dispositive of the Petitioner's appeal, we decline to reach and also hereby reserve the appellate arguments regarding her eligibility under the second and third prongs outlined in *Dhanasar*. See *INS v. Bagamasbad*, 429 U.S. 24, 25 (1976) ("courts and agencies are not required to make findings on issues the decision of which is unnecessary to the results they reach"); see also *Matter of L-A-C-*, 26 I&N Dec. 516, 526 n.7 (BIA 2015) (declining to reach alternative issues on appeal where an applicant is otherwise ineligible).

### III. CONCLUSION

As the Petitioner has not met the *Dhanasar* analytical framework's requisite first prong, we conclude that she has not established that she 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.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.