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U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

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OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
425 Eye Street N.W.
ULLB, 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20536

[Redacted]

File: [Redacted] Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER

Date: AUG 19 2002

IN RE: Petitioner: [Redacted]
Beneficiary: [Redacted]

Petition: Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker as a Skilled Worker or Professional Pursuant to § 203(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(3)

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER:
[Redacted]

Public Copy

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office that originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The preference visa petition was denied by the Director, Texas Service Center, and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a recap production company. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently as a chemist. As required by statute, the petition is accompanied by an individual labor certification approved by the Department of Labor. The director determined that the petitioner had not established that the beneficiary met the petitioner's qualifications for the position as stated in the labor certification.

Section 203(b)(3)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(3)(A)(i), provides for the granting of preference classification to qualified immigrants who are capable, at the time of petitioning for classification under this paragraph, of performing skilled labor (requiring at least two years training or experience), not of a temporary or seasonal nature, for which qualified workers are not available in the United States.

Section 203(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Act provides for the granting of preference classification to qualified immigrants who hold baccalaureate degrees and who are members of the professions.

A labor certification is an integral part of this petition, but the issuance of a labor certification does not mandate the approval of the relating petition. To be eligible for approval, a beneficiary must have all the training, education, and experience specified on the labor certification as of the petition's filing date. Matter of Wing's Tea House, 16 I&N Dec. 158 (Act. Reg. Comm. 1977). Here, the petition's filing date is October 23, 1997.

The Application for Alien Employment Certification (Form ETA 750) indicated that the position of chemist required a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry or Polymers Chemistry, and three years of experience in the job offered.

The director determined that the petitioner had not established that the beneficiary had the required Bachelor's degree and denied the petition.

On appeal, counsel argues that the beneficiary has the equivalency of a B.S. Degree in Chemistry or Polymer Chemistry from a United States university.

The record contains an educational evaluation from Joseph Silney & Associates, Inc., which states that the beneficiary has three years transferable toward the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Chemistry of Polymers from a regionally accredited university in the United States.

The record also contains evaluations from Carl H. Snyder, Ph.D., University of Miami, and William L. Purcell, Ph.D., University of Miami, done at the request of Joseph Silney & Associates, Inc., which state that the beneficiary has the equivalent of three years of undergraduate study in chemistry and has, an educational background the equivalent of an individual with a Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry or polymer chemistry from an accredited university in the United States.

The petitioner's reliance on the educational evaluations is misplaced since the evaluators state that the degree is the "equivalent" of a four year degree. As noted previously, the labor certification, at block 14, specifically requires a four-year bachelor's degree as the minimum level of education needed to perform the job duties. The labor certification does not provide for a degree equivalent as the minimum level of education, regardless of whether the equivalency is based on work experience, training, or a combination of lesser degrees. The beneficiary has not completed the required four-year degree.

The Service uses an evaluation by a credentials evaluation organization of a person's foreign education as an advisory opinion only. Where an evaluation is not in accord with previous equivalencies or is any way questionable, it may be discounted or given less weight. Matter of Sea, Inc., 19 I&N Dec. 817, 820 (Comm., 1988).

Despite counsel's arguments, the Service will not accept a degree equivalency when a labor certification plainly and expressly requires a candidate with a specific degree. To determine whether a beneficiary is eligible for a third preference immigrant visa, the Service must ascertain whether the alien is in fact qualified for the certified job. In evaluating the beneficiary's qualifications, the Service must look to the job offer portion of the labor certification to determine the required qualifications for the position; the Service may not ignore a term of the labor certification, nor may it impose additional requirements. See Matter of Silver Dragon Chinese Restaurant, 19 I&N Dec. 401, 406 (Comm. 1986). See also Madany v. Smith, 696 F.2d 1008 (D.C. Cir. 1983); K.R.K. Irvine, Inc. v. Landon, 699 F.2d 1006 (9th Cir. Cal. 1983); Stewart Infra-Red Commissary of Massachusetts, Inc. v. Coomey, 661 F.2d 1 (1st Cir. 1981). Here, block 14 of the Form ETA-750 plainly states that a four-year bachelor's degree is the minimum level of education required to adequately perform the certified job. As the beneficiary has not earned a bachelor's degree, he does not qualify for the certified position.

The beneficiary does not qualify for the proffered position as he does not possess the specific degree required by the labor certification, a four-year Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry or Polymer Chemistry. Accordingly, the beneficiary is not eligible for classification under Section 203(b)(3) as either a

skilled worker or a professional, based on the current labor certification.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1361. The petitioner has not sustained that burden.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.