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

invasion of personal privacy

FEB 17 2008

FILE: WAC 03 051 53827 Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER Date:

IN RE: Petitioner:
Beneficiary:

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

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office 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.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The service center director denied the nonimmigrant visa petition and the matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed. The petition will be denied.

The petitioner is an SCSI and ASICS designer and marketer of computer software and hardware that seeks to employ the beneficiary as a senior engineer. The petitioner endeavors to classify the beneficiary as a nonimmigrant worker in a specialty occupation pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b).

The director denied the petition because the beneficiary did not qualify to perform the duties of a specialty occupation. On appeal, counsel submits a brief and additional information stating that the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of a specialty occupation.

The issue to be discussed in this proceeding is whether the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of the proffered position.

Section 214(i)(2) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1184(i)(2), states that an alien applying for classification as an H-1B nonimmigrant worker must possess:

- (A) full state licensure to practice in the occupation, if such licensure is required to practice in the occupation,
- (B) completion of the degree described in paragraph (1)(B) for the occupation, or
- (C) (i) experience in the specialty equivalent to the completion of such degree, and
(ii) recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions relating to the specialty.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(C), to qualify to perform services in a specialty occupation, the alien must meet one of the following criteria:

- (1) Hold a United States baccalaureate or higher degree required by the specialty occupation from an accredited college or university;
- (2) Hold a foreign degree determined to be equivalent to a United States baccalaureate or higher degree required by the specialty occupation from an accredited college or university;
- (3) Hold an unrestricted State license, registration or certification which authorizes him or her to fully practice the specialty occupation and be immediately engaged in that specialty in the state of intended employment; or
- (4) Have education, specialized training, and/or progressively responsible experience that is equivalent to completion of a United States baccalaureate or higher degree in the specialty occupation, and have recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions directly related to the specialty.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(D), for purposes of paragraph (h)(4)(iii)(C)(4) of this section, equivalence to completion of a United States baccalaureate or higher degree shall mean achievement of a level of knowledge, competence, and practice in the specialty occupation that has been determined to be equal to that of an individual who has a baccalaureate or higher degree in the specialty and shall be determined by one or more of the following:

- (1) An evaluation from an official who 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;
- (2) The results of recognized college-level equivalency examinations or special credit programs, such as the College Level Examination Program (CLEP), or Program on Noncollegiate Sponsored Instruction (PONSI);
- (3) An evaluation of education by a reliable credentials evaluation service which specializes in evaluating foreign educational credentials;
- (4) Evidence of certification or registration from a nationally-recognized professional association or society for the specialty that is known to grant certification or registration to persons in the occupational specialty who have achieved a certain level of competence in the specialty;
- (5) A determination by the Service that the equivalent of the degree required by the specialty occupation has been acquired through a combination of education, specialized training, and/or work experience in areas related to the specialty and that the alien has achieved recognition of expertise in the specialty occupation as a result of such training and experience.

The offered position is that of a senior engineer, which the director found to be a specialty occupation. The duties of the position are essentially those of a computer software engineer. The U.S. Department of Labor's *Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook)* notes that computer software engineers generally possess degrees in computer science, software engineering, computer information systems, or a closely related field.

The petitioner seeks to qualify the beneficiary by establishing that the beneficiary meets the requirements of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(C)(4). In support of this assertion, the petitioner submitted, on appeal, an education/experiential evaluation from Dr. [REDACTED] a credentials evaluator with Morningside Evaluations and Consulting. Dr. [REDACTED] found that the beneficiary held the equivalent of a Bachelor of Science degree in Computer Information Systems from an accredited institution of higher education in the United States based upon the beneficiary's prior education and work experience. Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(D)(I), an evaluation from an official who 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, may, based on an individual's training and/or work experience, determine that the individual has education, specialized training, and/or progressively responsible experience that is equivalent to completion of a United States baccalaureate or higher degree in the specialty occupation, and has

recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions directly related to the specialty. In this instance, the record does not establish that the credentials evaluator is an official who 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. The evaluator's unsupported statement that he does have such authority is insufficient to establish the requirement. To comply with this regulatory criterion, the record must establish that the evaluation is from an individual employed by a university which has a program for granting the requisite credit in the particular specialty. The record must also contain a statement from the university that the evaluator has authority, at that university, to grant the requisite credit in the subject specialty. The record does not establish that Dr. [REDACTED] satisfies either of these criteria. The evaluation is, therefore, of little evidentiary value and does not establish that the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of the offered specialty occupation.

Two credentials evaluations were submitted in this proceeding. The first was an educational evaluation from [REDACTED] an evaluator with Educational International, with the second being the aforementioned experiential evaluation from Dr. [REDACTED]. Mr. [REDACTED] opined that the beneficiary possessed the equivalent of a bachelor's degree with specialization in a combination of math and physics based upon his foreign education. In Dr. [REDACTED] experiential evaluation, he stated that the beneficiary's foreign education, standing alone, was equivalent to only three years of academic studies leading to a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university in the United States. The two evaluations are inconsistent and the record does not contain information resolving those inconsistencies. For this additional reason, the evaluations are of little evidentiary value. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582, 591-92 (BIA 1988).

Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), may itself determine whether the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of the specialty occupation. That determination may be made pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2 (h)(4)(iii)(D)(5), which provides:

For purposes of determining equivalency to a baccalaureate degree in the specialty, three years of specialized training and/or work experience must be demonstrated for each year of college-level training the alien lacks. For equivalence to an advanced (or Masters) degree, the alien must have a baccalaureate degree followed by at least five years of experience in the specialty. . . . It must be clearly demonstrated that the alien's training and/or work experience included the theoretical and practical application of specialized knowledge required by the specialty occupation; that the alien's experience was gained while working with peers, supervisors, or subordinates who have a degree or its equivalent in the specialty occupation; and that the alien has recognition of expertise in the specialty evidenced by at least one type of documentation such as:

- (i) Recognition of expertise in the specialty occupation by at least two recognized authorities in the same specialty occupation;
- (ii) Membership in a recognized foreign or United States association or society in the specialty occupation;

- (iii) Published material by or about the alien in professional publications, trade journals, books or major newspapers;
- (iv) Licensure or registration to practice the specialty occupation in a foreign country;
or
- (v) Achievements which a recognized authority has determined to be significant contributions to the field of the specialty occupation.

The documentation recounting the beneficiary's work experience is sufficient in detail to determine that: the work experience included the theoretical and practical application of specialized knowledge required by the proffered position. The record does not, however, establish that the beneficiary's experience was gained while working with peers, supervisors, or subordinates who have a degree or its equivalent in the specialty occupation, or that the beneficiary has recognition of expertise in the specialty. CIS cannot, therefore, determine that the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of the specialty occupation.

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 failed to sustain that burden and the appeal shall accordingly be dismissed.

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