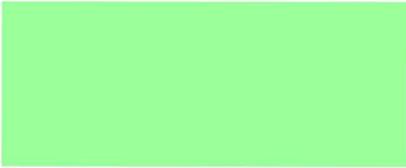


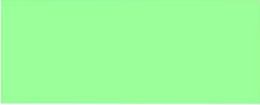


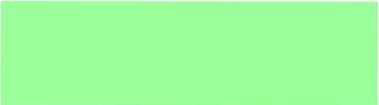
U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

(b)(6)



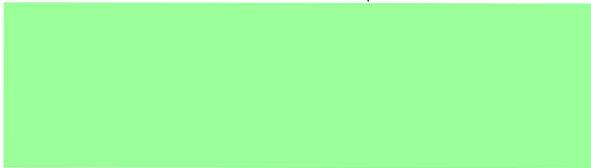
DATE: **MAR 07 2013** OFFICE: NEBRASKA SERVICE CENTER

FILE: 

IN RE: Petitioner: 
Beneficiary: 

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

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All of the documents related to this matter have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Please be advised that any further inquiry that you might have concerning your case must be made to that office.

If you believe the AAO inappropriately applied the law in reaching its decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen in accordance with the instructions on Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$630. The specific requirements for filing such a motion can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. **Do not file any motion directly with the AAO.** Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires any motion to be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank you,

Elizabeth McCormack

Ron Rosenberg
Acting Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The employment-based visa petition was denied by the Director, Nebraska Service Center, (director) and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner describes itself as an online payment company. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as a skilled worker or professional pursuant to Section 203(b)(3)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(3)(A). As required by statute, the petition is accompanied by an ETA Form 9089, Application for Permanent Employment Certification, approved by the United States Department of Labor (DOL). The director determined that the petitioner failed to demonstrate that the beneficiary satisfied the minimum level of education stated on the labor certification. The director denied the petition on January 13, 2011.

The AAO conducts appellate review on a *de novo* basis. See *Soltane v. DOJ*, 381 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2004).

To be eligible for approval, a beneficiary must have all the education, training, and experience specified on the labor certification as of the petition's priority date. See *Matter of Wing's Tea House*, 16 I&N 158 (Act. Reg. Comm. 1977). The priority date of the petition is April 30, 2010, which is the date the labor certification was accepted for processing by the DOL. See 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(d).

The Form I-140 was filed on August 12, 2010. On Part 2.e. of the Form I-140, the petitioner indicated that it was filing the petition for "A professional (at a minimum, possessing a bachelor's degree or a foreign degree equivalent to a U.S. bachelor's degree)".

Section 203(b)(3)(A)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(3)(A)(ii), provides for the granting of preference classification to qualified immigrants who hold baccalaureate degrees and are members of the professions. Section 101(a)(32) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(32), provides that "the term 'profession' shall include but not be limited to architects, engineers, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, and teachers in elementary or secondary schools, colleges, academies, or seminaries."

The proffered position is for a staff system administrator. Thus, it does not expressly fall under section 101(a)(32) of the Act and is not statutorily prescribed as a professional occupation. Additionally, the labor certification indicates that a candidate for the position could qualify with "any suitable combination of education, training and experience."

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(l)(2) defines a professional as "a qualified alien who holds at least a United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree and who is a member of the professions." The regulation further specifies at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(l)(3)(ii)(C) that "if the petition is for a professional, the petition must be accompanied by evidence that the alien holds a United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree and by evidence that the alien is a member of the professions. Evidence of a baccalaureate degree shall be in the form of an official college or university record showing the date the baccalaureate degree was awarded and the area of concentration of study. To show that the alien is a member of the professions, the petitioner must

submit evidence showing that the minimum of a baccalaureate degree is required for entry into the occupation.”

Counsel stated in response to the Director’s Request for Evidence (RFE) that the petitioner made a typographical error on the petition, and that the petition should have reflected the petition type as “skilled worker.” There is no provision in statute or regulation that compels United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to readjudicate a petition under a different visa classification in response to a petitioner’s request to change it, once the decision has been rendered. A petitioner may not make material changes to a petition in an effort to make a deficient petition conform to USCIS requirements. See *Matter of Izummi*, 22 I&N Dec. 169, 176 (Assoc. Comm’r 1988).

In this case, the labor certification indicates that a candidate for the position could qualify with “any suitable combination of education, training and experience.” In addition, the submitted evaluation of the beneficiary’s credentials by Educational Evaluation and Immigration Services concludes that the beneficiary’s educational record was “equivalent to an associate degree in electronics engineering from an accredited university in the United States.”

The evidence submitted does not establish that the petition requires a minimum of a baccalaureate degree such that the beneficiary may be found qualified for classification as a professional.

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 met that burden.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.