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U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

**PUBLIC COPY**

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FILE:

[REDACTED]  
LIN 07 063 52197

Office: NEBRASKA SERVICE CENTER

Date: FEB 06 2009

IN RE:

Petitioner:  
Beneficiary:

PETITION:

Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker as a Member of the Professions Holding an Advanced Degree or an Alien of Exceptional Ability Pursuant to Section 203(b)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(2)

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.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. Please refer to 8 C.F.R. § 103.5 for the specific requirements. All motions must be submitted to the office that originally decided your case by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$585. Any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen, as required by 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i).

2 John F. Grissom, Acting Chief  
Administrative Appeals Office

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

The petitioner is an apparel manufacturer. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as a plant manager pursuant to section 203(b)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(2). As required by statute, an ETA Form 9089 Application for Alien Employment Certification approved by the Department of Labor (DOL), accompanied the petition. Upon reviewing the petition, the director determined that the beneficiary did not satisfy the minimum level of education stated on the labor certification. Specifically, the director determined that the beneficiary did not possess a U.S. baccalaureate or foreign equivalent degree.

On appeal, the petitioner submits new evaluations. On November 10, 2008, this office issued a notice advising the petitioner of information that contradicted the evaluations of record and afforded the petitioner an opportunity to resolve the inconsistencies noted. The petitioner was afforded 30 days to respond. As of this date, more than 30 days later, we have received no response. On that basis alone, the petition may be denied. 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(13).

In pertinent part, section 203(b)(2) of the Act provides immigrant classification to members of the professions holding advanced degrees or their equivalent and whose services are sought by an employer in the United States. An advanced degree is a United States academic or professional degree or a foreign equivalent degree above the baccalaureate level. 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(k)(2). The regulation further states: "A United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree followed by at least five years of progressive experience in the specialty shall be considered the equivalent of a master's degree. If a doctoral degree is customarily required by the specialty, the alien must have a United States doctorate or a foreign equivalent degree." *Id.*

The beneficiary possesses a three-year Bachelor of Science in Physics from the University of Madras and a Diploma in Computer Management from the Asian Computer Centre. Thus, the issue is whether either degree is a foreign degree equivalent to a U.S. baccalaureate degree. We must also consider whether the beneficiary meets the job requirements of the proffered job as set forth on the alien employment certification.

#### **Equivalency of Alien's Education**

The record contains four evaluations. The initial evaluation was from [REDACTED] of the American Evaluation Institute. [REDACTED] asserts that the beneficiary's *combined* education is equivalent to a Bachelor of Science in Management Science. [REDACTED] does not provide copies of pertinent pages from his references that support his conclusions.

On appeal, the petitioner submitted three new evaluations that contradict [REDACTED] evaluation. Specifically, the new evaluations conclude that the beneficiary's three-year baccalaureate is equivalent to a U.S. baccalaureate whereas [REDACTED] concludes that the beneficiary's education *in combination* is equivalent to a U.S. baccalaureate.

As noted in our previous notice, the new evaluations are from [REDACTED] of Career Consulting International (CCI) [REDACTED] f Marquess Educational Consultants and Dr. [REDACTED]. Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] conclude that the beneficiary completed 120 credits. [REDACTED] reaches this conclusion by assigning four credits to each course the beneficiary took. While she explains on page 4 that her “process” includes using “unit credits” or “clock hours of instruction” from academic records to determine the number of credits, the beneficiary’s transcript in the record does not include either figure. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both reference “Carnegie units” and cite a Colorado Christian University website for the definition of this unit. Significantly, however, Exhibit 15 on appeal, which includes materials from the website [www.sizes.com/units/carnegie\\_unit.htm](http://www.sizes.com/units/carnegie_unit.htm), states that the Carnegie unit is relevant only for “college preparatory coursework.” 14 units are required for admission to college.

While [REDACTED] indicates that she is a member of the American Evaluation Association (AEA), the Association of International Educators (NAFSA) and the European Association for International Education (EAIE), the record does not indicate what these organizations require for membership. As noted in our previous notice, we have reviewed the websites of these associations, and none of the associations require anything other than the payment of dues.<sup>3</sup> We were also unable to confirm CCI’s membership in EAIE.<sup>4</sup> Regardless, the payment of dues does not confer any expertise. Dr. [REDACTED] also claims on page 3 expertise as an “educator.” His brief biography at the end of his evaluation makes no mention of employment as a professor other than an “honorary professorship from India” although he does claim to be the principal of St. Simon’s College in London. As noted in our previous notice, we were unable to confirm the existence of this school on the Internet. Dr. [REDACTED] relies on an article coauthored with [REDACTED]. As noted in our previous decision, the record contains no evidence that this article has been published in a peer-reviewed publication. Rather, it has been posted on various Internet websites of unknown significance. Moreover, the article is not persuasive. The article includes British colleges that accept three-year degrees for admission to graduate school but concedes that “a number of other universities” would not accept **three-year degrees for admission to graduate school**. Similarly, the article lists some U.S. universities that accept three-year degrees for admission to graduate school but acknowledges that others do not. In fact, the article concedes:

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<sup>1</sup> Dr. Danzig indicates that she has a Master’s degree from the Institute of Transpersonal Psychology and a doctorate from Ecole Superieure Robert de Sorbon but does not indicate the field in which she obtained her doctorate. According to its website, [www.sorbon.fr/index1.html](http://www.sorbon.fr/index1.html), Ecole Superieure Robert de Sorbon awards degrees based on past experience.

<sup>2</sup> [REDACTED] indicates he has a “canonical diploma of Sacrae Theologiae Professor” from St. David’s Oecumenical Institute of Divinity, which he equates to a Doctorate of Divinity. We were unable to find any reference to this institution on the Internet.

<sup>3</sup> The bylaws for the AEA, accessed on October 24, 2008 at [www.eval.org/aboutus/bylaws.asp](http://www.eval.org/aboutus/bylaws.asp), indicate: “Any individual interested in the purposes of the Association shall be eligible for membership.” The bylaws for NAFSA, downloaded from [www.nafsa.org](http://www.nafsa.org) on October 24, 2008, do not provide any specific requirements for members in Article II other than the payment of dues. Voting members must be individuals working in educational institutions, training or research facilities, organizations involved with international education or those employed independently.

<sup>4</sup> See [www.eaie.org/membership/teaser.asp?country=USA](http://www.eaie.org/membership/teaser.asp?country=USA) (accessed October 24, 2008).

None of the members of N.A.C.E.S. who were approached were willing to grant equivalency to a bachelor's degree from a regionally accredited institution in the United States, although we heard anecdotally that one, W.E.S. had been interested in doing so.

In this process, we encountered a number of the objections to equivalency that have already been discussed.

President of Educational Credential Evaluators, Inc., commented thus,

“Contrary to your statement, a degree from a three-year “Bologna Process” bachelor’s degree program in Europe will NOT be accepted as a degree by the majority of universities in the United States. Similarly, the majority do not accept a bachelor’s degree from a three-year program in India or any other country except England. England is a unique situation because of the specialized nature of Form VI.”

\* \* \*

International Education Consultants of Delaware, Inc., raise similar objections to those raised by ECE.,

“The Indian educational system, along with that of Canada and some other countries, generally adopted the UK-pattern 3-year degree. But the UK retained the important preliminary A level examinations. These examinations are used for advanced standing credit in the UK; we follow their lead, and use those examinations to constitute the an [sic] additional year of undergraduate study. The combination of these two entities is equivalent to a 4-year US Bachelor’s degree.

The Indian educational system dropped that advanced standing year. You enter a 3-year Indian degree program directly from Year 12 of your education. In the US, there are no degree programs entered from a stage lower than Year 12, and there are no 3-year degree programs. Without the additional advanced standing year, there’s no equivalency.

Finally, these materials do not examine whether those few U.S. institutions that may accept a three-year degree for graduate admission do so on the condition that the holder of a three-year degree complete extra credits.

The petitioner also submitted 138 pages of UNESCO materials, only two of which are relevant. The relevant language relates to “recognition” of qualifications awarded in higher education. Paragraph 1(e) defines recognition as follows:

‘Recognition’ of a foreign qualification in higher education means its acceptance by the competent authorities of the State concerned (whether they be governmental or nongovernmental) as entitling its holder to be considered under the same conditions as those holding a comparable qualification awarded in that State and deemed comparable, for the purposes of access to or further pursuit of higher education studies, participation in research, the practice of a profession, if this does not require the passing of examinations or further special preparation, or all the foregoing, according to the scope of the recognition.

The UNESCO recommendation relates to admission to graduate school and training programs and eligibility to practice in a profession. Nowhere does it suggest that a three-year degree must be deemed equivalent to a four-year degree for purposes of qualifying for a class of individuals defined by statute and regulation as eligible for immigration benefits. More significantly, the recommendation does not define “comparable qualification.” At the heart of this matter is whether the beneficiary’s degree is, in fact, the foreign equivalent of a U.S. baccalaureate. The UNESCO recommendation does not address this issue.

also relies on other opinion letters, none of which carry the weight of peer-reviewed published materials on evaluating Indian degrees.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) may, in its discretion, use as advisory opinions statements submitted as expert testimony. *See Matter of Caron International*, 19 I&N Dec. 791, 795 (Comm’r. 1988). However, USCIS is ultimately responsible for making the final determination regarding an alien’s eligibility for the benefit sought. *Id.* The submission of letters from experts supporting the petition is not presumptive evidence of eligibility; USCIS may evaluate the content of those letters as to whether they support the alien’s eligibility. *See id.* at 795. USCIS may even give less weight to an opinion that is not corroborated, in accord with other information or is in any way questionable. *Id.* at 795; *see also Matter of Soffici*, 22 I&N Dec. 158, 165 (Comm’r. 1998) (citing *Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N Dec. 190 (Reg’l. Comm’r. 1972)).

Given the above inconsistencies, we have reviewed the Electronic Database for Global Education (EDGE) created by the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers (AACRAO). As stated in our previous notice, AACRAO, according to its website, is “a nonprofit, voluntary, professional association of more than 10,000 higher education admissions and registration professionals who represent approximately 2,500 institutions in more than 30 countries.” AACRAO, <http://www.aacrao.org/about/> (accessed October 30, 2008) (copy incorporated into the record of proceeding). Its mission “is to provide professional development, guidelines and voluntary standards to be used by higher education officials regarding the best practices in records management, admissions, enrollment management, administrative information technology and student services.” *Id.* According to the login page, EDGE is “a web-based resource for the evaluation of foreign educational credentials” that is continually updated and revised by staff and members of AACRAO. Dale E. Gough, Director of International Education Services, “AACRAO EDGE Login,” <http://aacraoedge.aacrao.org/index.php> (accessed October 30, 2008, 2008) (copy incorporated into the record of proceeding).

Authors for EDGE are not merely expressing their personal opinions. Rather, authors for EDGE must work with a publication consultant and a Council Liaison with AACRAO's National Council on the Evaluation of Foreign Educational Credentials. "An Author's Guide to Creating AACRAO International Publications" 5-6 (First ed. 2005), available for download at [www.aacrao.org/publications/guide\\_to\\_creating\\_international\\_publications.pdf](http://www.aacrao.org/publications/guide_to_creating_international_publications.pdf). If placement recommendations are included, the Council Liaison works with the author to give feedback and the publication is subject to final review by the entire Council. *Id.* at 11-12.

Our notice advised the petitioner that in the section related to the Indian educational system, EDGE provides that a three-year Bachelor of Science degree "The Bachelor of Arts/Bachelor of Commerce/Bachelor of Science represents attainment of a level of education comparable to two to three years of university study in the United States. Credit may be awarded on a course-by-course basis." Moreover, EDGE further states:

The Postgraduate Diploma, following a two-year bachelor's degree, represents attainment of a level of education comparable to one year of university study in the United States. Credit may be awarded on a course-by-course basis.

The Postgraduate Diploma, following a three-year bachelor's degree, represents attainment of a level of education comparable to a bachelor's degree in the United States.

The entry continues:

Postgraduate Diplomas should be issued by an accredited university or an institution approved by the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). Some students complete PGDs over two years on a part-time basis. When examining the Postgraduate Diploma, note the entrance requirement and be careful not to confuse the PGD awarded after the Higher Secondary Certificate with the PGD awarded after the three-year bachelor's degree. Rarely you may find a full time 2 year post graduate diploma.

Based on this juried opinion, the AAO concluded that the beneficiary's baccalaureate in this matter is only equivalent to three years of undergraduate education from a regionally accredited institution in the United States. Moreover, without evidence that the Asian Computer Centre is an accredited university or AICTE approved, the AAO was unable conclude that the beneficiary's postgraduate diploma from that institution is equivalent to a U.S. baccalaureate.

The AAO also noted that AACRAO's Project for International Education Research (PIER) publications also contradict the evaluations submitted on appeal. Significantly, the petitioner submitted the covers of *A P.I.E.R. Workshop Report on South Asia: The Admission and Placement of Students from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka* (1986) and the *P.I.E.R. World Education Series India: A Special Report on the Higher Education System and Guide to the Placement of Students*

*in Educational Institutions in the United States* (1997). Yet, the petitioner did not submit copies of any of the contents of either publication that might support the evaluations contained in the record. Instead, the petitioner submits an opinion piece in *ADSEC News* by [REDACTED] from April 2005 quoted in Dr. [REDACTED]'s evaluation. We acknowledge that this opinion article proposes the possibility of considering a three-year degree *after* completion of a CBSE or CISCE-Grade secondary school certificate as equivalent to a U.S. baccalaureate. The record in this matter, however, contains no evidence the beneficiary received a CBSE or CISCE-Grade secondary school certificate before attending the University of Madras. In all other situations, the *ADSEC News* opinion piece recommends only that a three-year baccalaureate in combination *with a postgraduate diploma* be considered for graduate admission. This opinion piece is not consistent with the evaluations asserting that the beneficiary's three-year degree alone is equivalent to a four-year baccalaureate in the United States. Regardless, the record contains no evidence that any peer-reviewed publication on evaluating Indian degrees has adopted the opinion expressed in the *ADSEC News* piece. Significantly, [REDACTED] is also the author of the peer-reviewed EDGE materials referenced above, which supersedes the 2005 non-juried opinion piece in *ADSEC News*.

One of the PIER publications also reveals that a year-for-year analysis is an accurate way to evaluate Indian post-secondary education. *A P.I.E.R. Workshop Report on South Asia* at I80 explicitly states that "transfer credits should be considered on a year-by-year basis starting with post-Grade 12 year." The chart that follows states that 12 years of primary and secondary education followed by a three-year baccalaureate "may be considered for undergraduate admission with possible advanced standing up to three years (0-90 semester credits) to be determined through a course to course analysis." This information seriously undermines the evaluations submitted from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of whom attempt to assign credits hours for the beneficiary's three-year baccalaureate that are equal to the 120 credits typically required for a U.S. baccalaureate.

It is incumbent upon the petitioner to resolve any inconsistencies in the record by independent objective evidence. Any attempt to explain or reconcile such inconsistencies will not suffice unless the petitioner submits competent objective evidence pointing to where the truth lies. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582, 591-92 (BIA 1988). The petitioner has not resolved the internal inconsistencies between the initial evaluation and the evaluations submitted on appeal or between those evaluations and the EDGE and PIER materials discussed above.

### **Eligibility for the Classification Sought**

As noted above, the ETA Form 9089 in this matter is certified by DOL. DOL's role is limited to determining whether there are sufficient workers who are able, willing, qualified and available and whether the employment of the alien will adversely affect the wages and working conditions of workers in the United States similarly employed. Section 212(a)(5)(A)(i) of the Act; 20 C.F.R. § 656.1(a).

It is significant that none of the above inquiries assigned to DOL, or the remaining regulations implementing these duties under 20 C.F.R. § 656, involve a determination as to whether or not the alien is qualified for a specific immigrant classification or even the job offered. This fact has not gone

unnoticed by federal circuit courts. *See Tongatapu Woodcraft Hawaii, Ltd. v. Feldman*, 736 F. 2d 1305, 1309 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1984); *Madany v. Smith*, 696 F.2d 1008, 1012-1013 (D.C. Cir. 1983).

The AAO is bound by the Act, agency regulations, precedent decisions of the agency and published decisions from the circuit court of appeals from whatever circuit that the action arose. *See N.L.R.B. v. Ashkenazy Property Management Corp.*, 817 F.2d 74, 75 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1987) (administrative agencies are not free to refuse to follow precedent in cases originating within the circuit).

A United States baccalaureate degree is generally found to require four years of education. *Matter of Shah*, 17 I&N Dec. 244 (Reg'l. Comm'r. 1977). This decision involved a petition filed under 8 U.S.C. §1153(a)(3) as amended in 1976. At that time, this section provided:

Visas shall next be made available . . . to qualified immigrants who are members of the professions . . . .

The Act added section 203(b)(2)(A) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. §1153(b)(2)(A), which provides:

Visas shall be made available . . . to qualified immigrants who are members of the professions holding advanced degrees or their equivalent . . . .

Significantly, the statutory language used prior to *Matter of Shah*, 17 I&N Dec. at 244 is identical to the statutory language used subsequent to that decision but for the requirement that the immigrant hold an advanced degree or its equivalent. The Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference, published as part of the House of Representatives Conference Report on the Act, provides that “[in] considering equivalency in category 2 advanced degrees, it is anticipated that the alien must have a bachelor’s degree with at least five years progressive experience in the professions.” H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 955, 101<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2<sup>nd</sup> Sess. 1990, 1990 U.S.C.C.A.N. 6784, 1990 WL 201613 at \*6786 (October 26, 1990).

At the time of enactment of section 203(b)(2) of the Act in 1990, it had been almost thirteen years since *Matter of Shah* was issued. Congress is presumed to have intended a four-year degree when it stated that an alien “must have a bachelor’s degree” when considering equivalency for second preference immigrant visas. We must assume that Congress was aware of the agency’s previous treatment of a “bachelor’s degree” under the Act when the new classification was enacted and did not intend to alter the agency’s interpretation of that term. *See Lorillard v. Pons*, 434 U.S. 575, 580-81 (1978) (Congress is presumed to be aware of administrative and judicial interpretations where it adopts a new law incorporating sections of a prior law). *See also* 56 Fed. Reg. 60897, 60900 (Nov. 29, 1991) (an alien must have at least a bachelor’s degree).

In 1991, when the final rule for 8 C.F.R. § 204.5 was published in the Federal Register, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (the Service), responded to criticism that the regulation required an alien to have a bachelor’s degree as a minimum and that the regulation did not allow for the substitution of experience for education. After reviewing section 121 of the Immigration Act of 1990, Pub. L. 101-649 (1990), and the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference,

the Service specifically noted that both the Act and the legislative history indicate that an alien must have at least a bachelor's degree:

The Act states that, in order to qualify under the second classification, alien members of the professions must hold "advanced degrees or their equivalent." As the legislative history . . . indicates, the equivalent of an advanced degree is "a bachelor's degree with at least five years progressive experience in the professions." Because neither the Act nor its legislative history indicates that bachelor's or advanced degrees must be United States degrees, the Service will recognize foreign equivalent degrees. But both the Act and its legislative history make clear that, in order to qualify as a professional under the third classification or to have experience equating to an advanced degree under the second, *an alien must have at least a bachelor's degree.*

56 Fed. Reg. 60897, 60900 (Nov. 29, 1991) (emphasis added).

There is no provision in the statute or the regulations that would allow a beneficiary to qualify under section 203(b)(2) of the Act as a member of the professions holding an advanced degree with anything less than a full baccalaureate degree. More specifically, a three-year bachelor's degree will not be considered to be the "foreign equivalent degree" to a United States baccalaureate degree. *Matter of Shah*, 17 I&N Dec. at 245. Where the analysis of the beneficiary's credentials relies on work experience alone or a combination of multiple lesser degrees, the result is the "equivalent" of a bachelor's degree rather than a "foreign equivalent degree."<sup>5</sup> In order to have experience and education equating to an advanced degree under section 203(b)(2) of the Act, the beneficiary must have a single degree that is the "foreign equivalent degree" to a United States baccalaureate degree. 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(k)(2). As explained in the preamble to the final rule, persons who claim to qualify for an immigrant visa by virtue of education or experience equating to a bachelor's degree may qualify for a visa pursuant to section 203(b)(3)(A)(i) of the Act as a skilled worker with more than two years of training and experience. 56 Fed. Reg. at 60900.

For this classification, advanced degree professional, the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(k)(3)(i)(B) requires the submission of an "official academic record showing that the alien has a United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree." For classification as a member of the professions, the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(l)(3)(ii)(C) requires the submission of "an official college or university record showing the date the baccalaureate degree was awarded and the area of concentration of study." We cannot conclude that the evidence required to demonstrate that an alien is an advanced degree professional is any less than the evidence required to show that the alien is a professional. To do so would undermine the congressionally mandated classification scheme by allowing a lesser evidentiary standard for the more restrictive visa classification. Moreover, the commentary accompanying the proposed advanced degree professional regulation specifically states

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<sup>5</sup> Compare 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(D)(5) (defining for purposes of a nonimmigrant visa classification, the "equivalence to completion of a college degree" as including, in certain cases, a specific combination of education and experience). The regulations pertaining to the immigrant classification sought in this matter do not contain similar language.

that a “baccalaureate means a bachelor’s degree received *from a college or university*, or an equivalent degree.” (Emphasis added.) 56 Fed. Reg. 30703, 30306 (July 5, 1991). Cf. 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(k)(3)(ii)(A) (relating to aliens of exceptional ability requiring the submission of “an official academic record showing that the alien has a degree, *diploma, certificate or similar award* from a college, university, *school or other institution of learning* relating to the area of exceptional ability”).

In its previous notice, the AAO noted that the petitioner must establish that the Asian Computer Centre is a college or university in order for the beneficiary to be eligible for the classification sought. The petitioner failed to respond. Thus, the petitioner has not established that the center is a college or university.

Because the beneficiary does not have a “United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree,” the beneficiary does not qualify for preference visa classification under section 203(b)(2) of the Act as he does not have the minimum level of education required for the equivalent of an advanced degree.

### **Qualifications for the Job Offered**

Relying in part on *Madany*, 696 F.2d at 1008, the U.S. Federal Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (Ninth Circuit) stated:

[I]t appears that the DOL is responsible only for determining the availability of suitable American workers for a job and the impact of alien employment upon the domestic labor market. It does not appear that the DOL’s role extends to determining if the alien is qualified for the job for which he seeks sixth preference status. That determination appears to be delegated to the INS under section 204(b), 8 U.S.C. § 1154(b), as one of the determinations incident to the INS’s decision whether the alien is entitled to sixth preference status.

*K.R.K. Irvine, Inc. v. Landon*, 699 F.2d 1006, 1008 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). The court relied on an amicus brief from DOL that stated the following:

The labor certification made by the Secretary of Labor ... pursuant to section 212(a)(5) of the ... [Act] ... is binding as to the findings of whether there are able, willing, qualified, and available United States workers for the job offered to the alien, and whether employment of the alien under the terms set by the employer would adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed United States workers. *The labor certification in no way indicates that the alien offered the certified job opportunity is qualified (or not qualified) to perform the duties of that job.*

(Emphasis added.) *Id.* at 1009. The Ninth Circuit, citing *K.R.K. Irvine, Inc.*, 699 F.2d at 1006, revisited this issue, stating:

The Department of Labor (“DOL”) must certify that insufficient domestic workers are available to perform the job and that the alien’s performance of the job will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed domestic workers. *Id.* § 212(a)[(5)], 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)[(5)]. The INS then makes its own determination of the alien’s entitlement to sixth preference status. *Id.* § 204(b), 8 U.S.C. § 1154(b). See generally *K.R.K. Irvine, Inc. v. Landon*, 699 F.2d 1006, 1008 9th Cir.1983).

The INS, therefore, may make a de novo determination of whether the alien is in fact qualified to fill the certified job offer.

*Tongatapu*, 736 F. 2d at 1309.

The key to determining the job qualifications is found on ETA Form 9089 Part H. This section of the application for alien labor certification, “Job Opportunity Information,” describes the terms and conditions of the job offered. It is important that the ETA Form 9089 be read as a whole.

Moreover, when determining whether a beneficiary is eligible for a preference immigrant visa, USCIS may not ignore a term of the labor certification, nor may it impose additional requirements. See *Madany*, 696 F.2d at 1015. USCIS must examine “the language of the labor certification job requirements” in order to determine what the job requires. *Id.* The only rational manner by which USCIS can be expected to interpret the meaning of terms used to describe the requirements of a job in a labor certification is to examine the certified job offer *exactly* as it is completed by the prospective employer. See *Rosedale Linden Park Company v. Smith*, 595 F. Supp. 829, 833 (D.D.C. 1984) (emphasis added). USCIS’s interpretation of the job’s requirements, as stated on the labor certification must involve reading and applying *the plain language* of the alien employment certification application form. See *id.* at 834. USCIS cannot and should not reasonably be expected to look beyond the plain language of the labor certification that DOL has formally issued or otherwise attempt to divine the employer’s intentions through some sort of reverse engineering of the labor certification.

On the ETA Form 9089, Part H, the petitioner indicated that a Bachelor’s degree in “Mgmt/Oper/Lib Arts/Product/Procurement/related” plus 60 months of experience in a related position is required for the job. While the petitioner indicated that an alternate combination of experience and education would be acceptable, the alternate requirements are the same as the primary requirements: a baccalaureate plus five years of experience. The petitioner also indicated that a foreign educational equivalent is acceptable. Thus, the petitioner must establish that the beneficiary has a baccalaureate in one of the requisite fields.

The evaluations submitted on appeal only conclude that the beneficiary has a Bachelor of Science in Physics. The petitioner has not established that physics is related to the fields listed on the ETA Form 9089. Moreover, as stated above, the petitioner has not resolved the inconsistencies relating to the beneficiary’s credentials such that we can conclude that the beneficiary has the foreign

educational equivalence to a U.S. baccalaureate. Thus, the petitioner has not established that the beneficiary meets the requirements of the alien employment certification.

In summary, the beneficiary does not have a “United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree,” and, thus, does not qualify for preference visa classification under section 203(b)(2) of the Act. In addition, the beneficiary does not meet the job requirements on the labor certification. For these reasons, considered both in sum and as separate grounds for denial, the petition may not be approved.

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.