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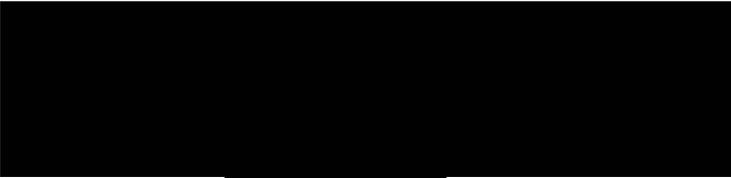
U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Office of Administrative Appeals, MS 2090  
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship  
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FILE: [Redacted] Office: NEBRASKA SERVICE CENTER Date: JUN 19 2009  
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IN RE: Petitioner: [Redacted]  
Beneficiary: [Redacted]

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:  
[Redacted]

**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).

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 a software consulting firm. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as a software engineer 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, a Form ETA 750,<sup>1</sup> 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 a foreign equivalent degree.

On appeal, prior counsel submitted a brief and additional evidence. On May 4, 2009, this office advised the petitioner of derogatory evidence regarding the beneficiary's education. In addition, this office advised that while the petitioner claimed to have employed the beneficiary in California and New Jersey, the petitioner was not registered to do business in those states.

In response, counsel asserts that the beneficiary qualifies for classification under section 203(b)(3) of the Act as a skilled worker and asserts that the beneficiary was working for the petitioner's clients in California and New Jersey. The petitioner submits new evidence.

The petitioner checked box "d" on Part 2 of the petition filed with fee on July 28, 2006, which indicates that the petitioner seeks to classify the beneficiary as a member of the professions holding an advanced degree or an alien of exceptional ability pursuant to section 203(b)(2) of the Act. Counsel's response to the AAO's May 4, 2009 includes an amended Form I-140, without fee. Counsel asserts that the AAO's *de novo* authority allows us to review the petition under a lesser classification than the one initially claimed.

As correctly noted by counsel, the AAO maintains plenary power to review each appeal on a *de novo* basis. 5 U.S.C. § 557(b) ("On appeal from or review of the initial decision, the agency has all the powers which it would have in making the initial decision except as it may limit the issues on notice or by rule."); *see also Janka v. U.S. Dept. of Transp., NTSB*, 925 F.2d 1147, 1149 (9th Cir. 1991). The AAO's *de novo* authority has been long recognized by the federal courts. *See, e.g., Dor v. INS*, 891 F.2d 997, 1002 n. 9 (2d Cir. 1989). While this authority allows the AAO to review the petition without giving deference to the Service Center decision, *see Black's Law Dictionary 725* (7<sup>th</sup> ed. 1999) (definition of "hearing *de novo*"), it does not allow the AAO to review the petition under a different classification than the one filed for.

The burden is on the petitioner to select the appropriate classification rather than to rely on the director to infer or second-guess the petitioner's intended classification. As discussed, the Form I-140 petition was clearly marked under Part 2 as a petition filed for classification as "[a] member of the professions holding an advanced degree or an alien of exceptional ability." The petitioner signed

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<sup>1</sup> After March 28, 2005, the correct form to apply for labor certification is the Form ETA 9089.

the Form I-140 under penalty of perjury, attesting that the information on the form was correct. As the petition was unaccompanied by instructions from previous counsel or the petitioner specifying otherwise, the director properly adjudicated the petition pursuant to section 203(b)(2) of the Act. Counsel does not assert, in response to our May 4, 2009 notice, that the director's conclusion under section 203(b)(2) of the Act was in error. Rather, counsel asserts that the petition should be considered under a lesser classification pursuant to section 203(b)(3) of the Act. The petitioner, however, is precluded from requesting a change of classification on appeal; a request for a change of classification will not be entertained for a petition that has already been adjudicated.

Specifically, a post-adjudication alteration of the requested visa classification constitutes a material change. A petitioner may not make material changes to a petition in an effort to make a deficient petition conform to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) requirements. *See Matter of Izummi*, 22 I&N Dec. 169, 176 (Assoc. Comm'r. 1998). In addition, the Ninth Circuit has determined that once USCIS concludes that an alien is not eligible for the specifically requested classification, the agency is not required to consider, *sua sponte*, whether the alien is eligible for an alternate classification. *Brazil Quality Stones, Inc., v. Chertoff*, Slip Copy, 286 Fed. Appx. 963 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. July 10, 2008).

Furthermore, USCIS is statutorily prohibited from providing a petitioner with multiple adjudications for a single petition with a single fee. The initial filing fee for the Form I-140 covered the cost of the director's adjudication of the I-140 petition. Pursuant to section 286(m) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1356, USCIS is required to recover the full cost of adjudication. In addition to the statutory requirement, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-25 requires that USCIS recover all direct and indirect costs of providing a good, resource, or service.<sup>2</sup> If the petitioner now seeks to classify the beneficiary as a skilled worker pursuant to section 203(b)(3) of the Act, then it must file a separate Form I-140 petition requesting the new classification. In response to the AAO's May 4, 2009 notice, counsel has cited no statute, regulation, or standing precedent that permits a petitioner to change the classification of a petition once a decision has been rendered by the director.

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 foreign three-year bachelor's degree from the University of Madras and a certificate of Elective Minors from the National Institute of Information Technology (NIIT) at the Fountain Center in Mumbai, India. The evaluations in the record both conclude that the beneficiary's education in the aggregate is equivalent to a U.S. baccalaureate. One of the evaluators

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<sup>2</sup> See <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a025/a025.html>.

is a member of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officer (AACRAO) and the other references their published materials.

In the May 4, 2009 notice, the AAO advised that it had reviewed the Electronic Database for Global Education (EDGE) created by AACRAO. 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/> (last accessed April 30, 2009) (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> (last accessed April 30, 2009) (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.

EDGE provides a great deal of information about the educational system in India. It discusses both Post Secondary Diplomas, for which the entrance requirement is completion of secondary education, and Post Graduate Diplomas, for which the entrance requirement is completion of a two- or three-year baccalaureate. EDGE provides that a Post Secondary Diploma is comparable to one year of university study in the United States but does *not* suggest that, if combined with a three-year degree, may be deemed a foreign equivalent degree to a U.S. baccalaureate. EDGE further asserts that a 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 “Advice to Author Notes,” however, provides:

Postgraduate Diplomas should be issued by an accredited university or 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.

The AAO noted the lack of evidence that NIIT requires a baccalaureate for admission or that it is AICTE accredited.

The AAO further advised that it had also reviewed AACRAO's Project for International Education Research (PIER) publications: the *P.I.E.R World Education Series India: A Special Report on the Higher Education System and Guide to the Academic Placement of Students in Educational Institutions in the United States* 46, 79 (1997). As with EDGE, this publication represents conclusions vetted by a team of experts rather than the opinion of an individual. These materials indicate that NIIT diplomas are primarily vocational or technical qualifications that do not require a three-year baccalaureate for admission.

Counsel's response does not challenge any of the above conclusions and does not include evidence that NIIT either requires a baccalaureate for admission or is AICTE accredited.

As noted above, the ETA 750 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); *R.L. Inv. Ltd. Partners v. INS*, 86 F. Supp. 2d 1014, 1022 (D. Haw. 2000), *aff'd* 273 F.3d 874 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001) (unpublished agency decisions and agency legal memoranda are not binding under the APA, even when they are published in private publications or widely circulated).

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>3</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 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). Compare 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 our May 4, 2009 notice, the AAO advised that the record contains no evidence that NIIT 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.

In addition, the AAO noted in its May 4, 2009 notice that while the petitioner issued Forms W-2 to the beneficiary in California and New Jersey, the petitioner is not registered to do business in either state. While the beneficiary also worked for the petitioner in Pennsylvania, the AAO acknowledged that the petitioner was registered to do business in Pennsylvania. The beneficiary’s purported work experience in California and New Jersey, however, is suspect.

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<sup>3</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.

In response, counsel asserts that the beneficiary's services were contracted out to clients in those states and resubmits the Forms W-2. The petitioner also submits a letter from the petitioner's vice president asserting that the beneficiary worked for the petitioner's clients in California and New Jersey. The petitioner submits (1) electronic mail messages addressed to the beneficiary personally from EDP Contract Services in California that make no reference to the petitioning company; (2) time cards for the beneficiary faxed from Consulting Professional Resources, Inc. in Pittsburgh to a California phone number; (3) receipts for the beneficiary's employment for Wells Fargo prepared by EDP Contract Services in Massachusetts; (4) earnings statements for the beneficiary prepared by the petitioner; (5) an electronic message from Jim Matthews of Consulting Professional Resources, Inc. to the beneficiary regarding his timesheets that do not mention the petitioning company and (6) New Jersey timesheets for the beneficiary prepared by RCG Information Technology that do not reference the petitioning company.

The unsupported assertions of counsel do not constitute evidence. *Matter of Obaigbena*, 19 I&N Dec. 533, 534 n.2 (BIA 1988); *Matter of Laureano*, 19 I&N Dec. 1, 3 n.2 (BIA 1983); *Matter of Ramirez-Sanchez*, 17 I&N Dec. 503, 506 (BIA 1980). Moreover, going on record without supporting documentary evidence is not sufficient for purposes of meeting the burden of proof in these proceedings. *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)). The evidence submitted in response to the AAO notice regarding the beneficiary's employment in Pennsylvania does not resolve the issue because the AAO acknowledged that the petitioner is registered to do business there. The California and New Jersey documentation does not confirm that the beneficiary was working in those states directly for the petitioner at the offices of the petitioner's clients. The petitioner submitted no evidence that the petitioner need not register in a state where it is employing individuals if those individuals are subcontracted to other employees. Significantly, a foreign corporation transacting intrastate business in the State of California must register with the state. See [www.sos.ca.gov/business/corp/corp\\_faq.htm](http://www.sos.ca.gov/business/corp/corp_faq.htm). In California, "transact intrastate business" means "entering into repeated and successive transactions of its business in this state, other than interstate or foreign commerce." It would appear that subcontracting workers to California employers would fall under transacting intrastate business. Thus, the petitioner has not resolved the discrepancy between the beneficiary's employment for the petitioner in California and the petitioner's lack of registration in that state.

We further note that the copy of our May 4, 2009 notice addressed to the petitioner was returned as undeliverable. The new Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance of Representative, lists a new address for the petitioner. A search for that address on the Internet, however, reveals that other companies operate from the same address and suite number. See job openings for GTRAS, Inc. at [www.gtras.com/html/current-job-openings.htm](http://www.gtras.com/html/current-job-openings.htm) and job opportunities for Nexsgenser LLC requesting that resumes be sent to the petitioner's address, suite 1500 and the petitioner's suite at [www.nexsgenser.com/html/oppurtunities.htm](http://www.nexsgenser.com/html/oppurtunities.htm). (Both websites accessed on June 15, 2009 and incorporated into the record of proceeding.) 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.