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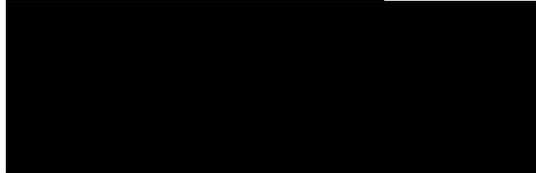
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Office of Administrative Appeals
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship
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Services

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FILE: LIN 07 195 50930 Office: NEBRASKA SERVICE CENTER Date: **JAN 26 2010**

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

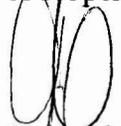
PETITION: Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker as a Member of the Professions Holding an Advanced Degree or an Alien of Exceptional Ability Pursuant to Section 203(b)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(2)

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).


Perry Rhew
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

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

The petitioner is in the wholesale diamond jewelry business. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as a business analyst 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, 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 necessary for classification as a member of the professions holding an advanced degree. Specifically, the director determined that the beneficiary did not possess at least a U.S. baccalaureate or foreign equivalent degree. The director further determined that the petitioner had not demonstrated that the beneficiary had five years of experience in the job offered as required by the Form ETA 750. The director denied the petition accordingly.

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.*

Section 203(b)(2) of the Act also includes aliens "who because of their exceptional ability in the sciences, arts or business, will substantially benefit prospectively the national economy, cultural or educational interests, or welfare of the United States." The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(k)(2) defines "exceptional ability" as "a degree of expertise significantly above that ordinarily encountered."

The beneficiary possesses a foreign three-year bachelor's degree from the University of Bombay and is an Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Thus, the issue is whether either of these credentials is a foreign degree equivalent to a U.S. baccalaureate degree.

As noted above, the Form 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 (9th Cir. 1984); *Madany v. Smith*, 696 F.2d 1008, 1012-1013 (D.C. Cir. 1983).

The petitioner initially submitted an evaluation of the beneficiary's credentials from [REDACTED] of the Trustforte Corporation. [REDACTED] concludes that the beneficiary's three-year baccalaureate is equivalent to three years of post-secondary education towards a baccalaureate in the United States. [REDACTED] then notes that the beneficiary completed the Final Examination of the ICAI and was admitted as an Associate Member of the ICAI in 1992. Mr. [REDACTED] concludes that the combination of the beneficiary's three-year baccalaureate and membership in the ICAI is equivalent to a Bachelor of Business Administration degree, with a concentration in accounting, awarded by an accredited institution of higher education in the United States.

On appeal, counsel has submitted additional evaluations of the beneficiary's credentials. An evaluation from International Educational Evaluations, Inc. states that "Passing [the final examination] of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India following the completion of the Bachelor of Commerce degree compares to completing a U.S.A. undergraduate major in business administration and graduate major in accounting." An evaluation from [REDACTED] of the Foundation for International Services, Inc. states that the beneficiary's Bachelor of Commerce degree is "equivalent to three years of university-level credit in business and accounting from a regionally accredited college or university in the United States." The evaluation concludes that the beneficiary has the equivalent of a bachelor's degree in accounting from a regionally accredited college or university in the United States, based on the combination of his three-year bachelor's degree and ICAI membership. Therefore, the evaluations submitted on appeal appear to be consistent with the evaluation from The Trustforte Corporation in concluding that the combination of the three-year bachelor's degree and membership in the ICAI is equivalent to a United States bachelor's degree.

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, 101st Cong., 2nd Sess. 1990, 1990 U.S.C.C.A.N. 6784, 1990 WL 201613 at *6786 (Oct. 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.”¹ 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.

¹ 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.

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*." (Emphasis added.) 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"). (Emphasis added.)

While ICAI may offer courses and examinations, there is no evidence that ICAI is a college or university or that membership is a "degree." See *Snapnames.com, Inc. v. Michael Chertoff*, 2006 WL 3491005 *11 (D. Ore. Nov. 30, 2006) (finding U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) was justified in concluding that ICAI membership was not a college or university "degree" for purposes of classification as a member of the professions holding an advanced degree).

Because the beneficiary does not have a "United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree" from a college or university 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.

As noted above, the director also denied the instant petition based on the petitioner's failure to demonstrate that the beneficiary had five years of experience in the job offered as required by the Form ETA 750. In evaluating the beneficiary's qualifications, USCIS must look to the job offer portion of the alien labor certification to determine the required qualifications for the position. USCIS 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, *Mandany v. Smith*, 696 F.2d 1008; *K.R.K. Irvine, Inc. v. Landon*, 699 F.2d 1006 (9th Cir. 1983); *Stewart Infra-Red Commissary of Massachusetts, Inc. v. Coomey*, 661 F.2d 1 (1st Cir. 1981). A labor certification is an integral part of this petition, but the issuance of a Form ETA 750 does not mandate the approval of the relating petition. 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.

8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(1), (12). See *Matter of Wing's Tea House*, 16 I&N Dec. 158, 159 (Acting Reg. Comm. 1977); *Matter of Katigbak*, 14 I. & N. Dec. 45, 49 (Reg. Comm. 1971).

In the instant case, the Form ETA 750A, item 14, states that the minimum experience for a worker to satisfactorily perform the duties of business analyst is five years of experience in the job offered, or in accounting in the diamond or jewelry industry, if the employee has a bachelor's degree. If the employee has earned a master's degree, the employee need only have two years experience.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(k)(3) provides:

Initial evidence. The petition must be accompanied by documentation showing that the alien is a professional holding an advanced degree or an alien of exceptional ability in the sciences, the arts, or business.

(i) To show that the alien is a professional holding an advanced degree, the petition must be accompanied by:

(B) An official academic record showing that the alien has a United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree, and evidence in the form of letters from current or former employer(s) showing that the alien has at least five years of progressive post-baccalaureate experience in the specialty.

In support of the petition, the petitioner submitted the following evidence to establish that the beneficiary possessed five years of experience:

- A letter from [REDACTED], stating that the beneficiary worked with the firm as a Manager from February 1993 to October 1993.
- A letter from [REDACTED], stating that the beneficiary worked for the organization as a Manager-Finance & Accounts from July 4, 1994 to December 24, 1998.
- An appointment letter from [REDACTED] confirming the beneficiary's service as an Accounts Officer beginning January 1, 1995.
- A letter from [REDACTED] in which the author claims to have knowledge that the beneficiary worked for [REDACTED] in financial and tax accounting from December 1993 to July 1994.

The director found that the letters were inadequate to establish that the beneficiary had the required five years of experience.

On appeal, counsel has submitted additional evidence relating to the beneficiary's experience. Specifically, counsel has submitted the following:

- A letter from [REDACTED] confirming the beneficiary's employment with [REDACTED] from February 1993 to October 1993. The letter provides additional details regarding the beneficiary's job duties during his employment with [REDACTED]
- A letter from [REDACTED] attesting to the beneficiary's employment with [REDACTED]. The letter states that, during his employment, the beneficiary was engaged in the audit and preparation and filing of income tax returns.
- A letter from [REDACTED] confirming the beneficiary's employment with the company from July 1994 to December 1998. The letter provides additional details regarding the beneficiary's job duties during his employment with [REDACTED]

Based on the additional evidence submitted in support of the appeal, this office finds that the petitioner has established that the beneficiary had five years of experience as of the priority date as required by the Form ETA 750. Therefore, that portion of the director's decision relating to the beneficiary's experience is withdrawn. However, as discussed above, 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.

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.