

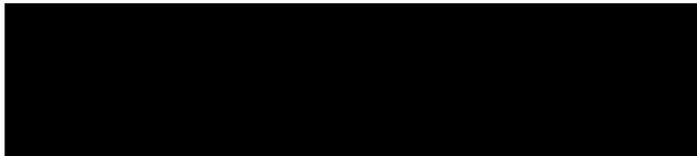
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE:



Office: NEBRASKA SERVICE CENTER

Date JAN 12 2011

IN RE:

Petitioner:

Beneficiary:



PETITION: Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker as an Other, Unskilled Pursuant to § 203(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(3)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

SELF-REPRESENTED

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 law was inappropriately applied by us in reaching our decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. The specific requirements for filing such a request can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. 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 \$630. Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires that any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank you,

Perry Rhew

Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

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

The petitioner is a chemical supply company. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as a silk screener. As required by statute, the petition is accompanied by Form ETA 750, Application for Alien Employment Certification, approved by the United States Department of Labor (DOL).¹ The director determined that the petitioner had not established that the position requires less than two years of training or experience and, therefore, the beneficiary cannot be found qualified for classification as an other worker. The director denied the petition accordingly.

The record shows that the appeal is properly filed and timely. The procedural history in this case is documented by the record and incorporated into the decision. Further elaboration of the procedural history will be made only as necessary.

Section 203(b)(3)(A)(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(3)(A)(i), provides for the granting of preference classification to qualified immigrants who are capable, at the time of petitioning for classification under this paragraph, of performing skilled labor (requiring at least two years training or experience), not of a temporary nature, for which qualified workers are not available in the United States. Section 203(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(3)(A)(iii), provides for the granting of preference classification to other qualified immigrants who are capable, at the time of petitioning for classification under this paragraph, of performing unskilled labor, not of a temporary or seasonal nature, for which qualified workers are not available in the United States.

Here, the Form I-140 was filed with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) on November 26, 2007. On Part 2.g. of the Form I-140, the petitioner indicated that it was filing the petition for an other worker.

The AAO conducts appellate review on a *de novo* basis. See *Soltane v. DOJ*, 381 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2004). The AAO considers all pertinent evidence in the record, including new evidence properly submitted upon appeal.² On appeal, the petitioner states that it is including an amended Form I-140 reflecting that it was filing the petition for a skilled worker rather than an other worker.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. 204.5(i) provides in pertinent part:

¹ The labor certification states the qualifications of the position of a silk screener, as certified by the DOL, are three years of experience in the job offered.

² The submission of additional evidence on appeal is allowed by the instructions to the Form I-290B, which are incorporated into the regulations at 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(a)(1). The record in the instant case provides no reason to preclude consideration of any of the documents newly submitted on appeal. See *Matter of Soriano*, 19 I&N Dec. 764 (BIA 1988).

(4) *Differentiating between skilled and other workers.* The determination of whether a worker is a skilled or other worker will be based on the requirements of training and/or experience placed on the job by the prospective employer, as certified by the Department of Labor.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(I)(3) states, in pertinent part:

(ii) *Other documentation – (A) General.* Any requirements of training or experience for skilled workers, professionals, or other workers must be supported by letters from trainers or employers giving the name, address, and title of the trainer or employer, and a description of the training received or the experience of the alien.

(B) *Skilled workers.* If the petition is for a skilled worker, the petition must be accompanied by evidence that the alien meets the educational, training or experience, and any other requirements of the individual labor certification, meets the requirements for Schedule A designation, or meets the requirements for the Labor Market Information Pilot Program occupational designation. The minimum requirements for this classification are at least two years of training or experience.

* * *

(D) *Other workers.* If the petition is for an unskilled (other) worker, it must be accompanied by evidence that the alien meets any educational, training and experience, and other requirements of the labor certification.

In this case, the Form ETA 750 indicates that the requirements are three years of experience in the position offered of silk screener. Accordingly, based on the labor certification requirements, the petitioner could only file the I-140 petition under the 2 “e” category for a “skilled worker” requiring a minimum of two years of training or experience. However, the petitioner requested the other worker classification on the Form I-140. There is no provision in statute or regulation that compels 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. 1988). Although the petitioner states that it is including an amended Form I-140 reflecting that it was filing the petition for a skilled worker on appeal, a review of the record reveals that the petitioner did not submit an amended Form I-140 petition with the appeal. Regardless, in this matter the appropriate remedy would be to file another petition, select the proper category box, and submit the proper fee and required documentation. It appears that the petitioner has already refiled the petition, which bears receipt number [REDACTED]

The evidence submitted does not establish that the petition requires less than two years of training or experience such that the beneficiary may be found qualified for classification as an other worker.

As the petitioner has filed under the wrong visa category, the visa petition may not be approved, and the director's decision must be affirmed.

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.