

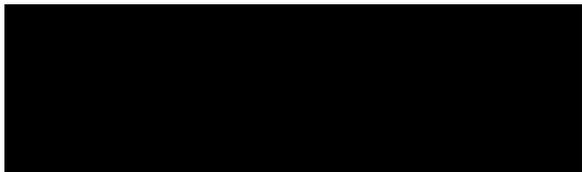
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U.S. Citizenship
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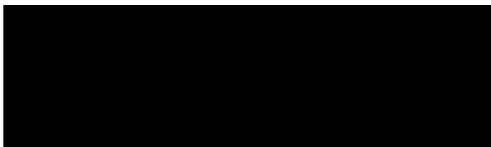
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FILE: EAC 04 057 50307 Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER Date: NOV 02 2005

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

PETITION: Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker Pursuant to Section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b)

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.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The service center director denied the nonimmigrant visa petition and the matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed. The petition will be denied.

The petitioner is a computer consulting company that seeks to employ the beneficiary as a programmer analyst. The petitioner endeavors to classify the beneficiary as a nonimmigrant worker in a specialty occupation pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b).

The director denied the petition because the beneficiary did not qualify to perform the duties of a specialty occupation. On appeal, counsel submits a brief and additional information stating that the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of a specialty occupation.

The issue to be discussed in this proceeding is whether the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of the proffered position.

Section 214(i)(2) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1184(i)(2), states that an alien applying for classification as an H-1B nonimmigrant worker must possess:

- (A) full state licensure to practice in the occupation, if such licensure is required to practice in the occupation,
- (B) completion of the degree described in paragraph (1)(B) for the occupation, or
- (C) (i) experience in the specialty equivalent to the completion of such degree, and
(ii) recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions relating to the specialty.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(C), to qualify to perform services in a specialty occupation, the alien must meet one of the following criteria:

- (1) Hold a United States baccalaureate or higher degree required by the specialty occupation from an accredited college or university;
- (2) Hold a foreign degree determined to be equivalent to a United States baccalaureate or higher degree required by the specialty occupation from an accredited college or university;
- (3) Hold an unrestricted State license, registration or certification which authorizes him or her to fully practice the specialty occupation and be immediately engaged in that specialty in the state of intended employment; or
- (4) Have education, specialized training, and/or progressively responsible experience that is equivalent to completion of a United States baccalaureate or higher degree in the specialty occupation, and have recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions directly related to the specialty.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(D), for purposes of paragraph (h)(4)(iii)(C)(4) of this section, equivalence to completion of a United States baccalaureate or higher degree shall mean achievement of a level of knowledge, competence, and practice in the specialty occupation that has been determined to be equal to that of an individual who has a baccalaureate or higher degree in the specialty and shall be determined by one or more of the following:

- (1) An evaluation from an official who has authority to grant college-level credit for training and/or experience in the specialty at an accredited college or university which has a program for granting such credit based on an individual's training and/or work experience;
- (2) The results of recognized college-level equivalency examinations or special credit programs, such as the College Level Examination Program (CLEP), or Program on Noncollegiate Sponsored Instruction (PONSI);
- (3) An evaluation of education by a reliable credentials evaluation service which specializes in evaluating foreign educational credentials;
- (4) Evidence of certification or registration from a nationally-recognized professional association or society for the specialty that is known to grant certification or registration to persons in the occupational specialty who have achieved a certain level of competence in the specialty;
- (5) A determination by the Service that the equivalent of the degree required by the specialty occupation has been acquired through a combination of education, specialized training, and/or work experience in areas related to the specialty and that the alien has achieved recognition of expertise in the specialty occupation as a result of such training and experience.

The offered position is that of a programmer analyst, which the director found to be a specialty occupation. The U.S. Department of Labor's *Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook)* notes that there are many training paths available for computer programmers due to employers varied needs. Bachelor's degrees are commonly required, but employers are primarily interested in programming knowledge. Programmers can become certified in a programming language such as C++ or Java. Some computer programmers hold degrees in computer science, mathematics, or information systems, while others take specialized courses or have other training/experience to supplement degrees in other fields.

The petitioner seeks to qualify the beneficiary by establishing that the beneficiary meets the requirements of 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(C)(1). In support of that criterion, the petitioner submitted an educational and experiential evaluation from Multinational Education & Information Services, Inc., a credentials evaluation service. Credentials evaluation services are authorized to evaluate foreign education only, not past work experience, for the purpose of establishing an individual's qualifications to perform the duties of a specialty occupation. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(C)(3). An experiential evaluation may only be made by an independent evaluator pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(D)(1), by an official who has authority to grant college-level credit for training and/or experience in the specialty at an accredited college or university which

has a program for granting such credit. As such, the credentials evaluation submitted by the petitioner is of little evidentiary value since it only establishes that the beneficiary has a Master's Degree in Mechanical Engineering from an accredited university in the United States, plus additional foreign education in engineering. The transcripts associated with those degrees do not establish that the beneficiary took sufficient courses closely related to computer programming that would qualify him, based upon his education alone, to perform the duties of a specialty occupation.

Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS), may itself determine whether the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of the position. That determination may be made pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 214.2 (h)(4)(iii)(D)(5), which provides:

For purposes of determining equivalency to a baccalaureate degree in the specialty, three years of specialized training and/or work experience must be demonstrated for each year of college-level training the alien lacks. For equivalence to an advanced (or Masters) degree, the alien must have a baccalaureate degree followed by at least five years of experience in the specialty. . . . It must be clearly demonstrated that the alien's training and/or work experience included the theoretical and practical application of specialized knowledge required by the specialty occupation; that the alien's experience was gained while working with peers, supervisors, or subordinates who have a degree or its equivalent in the specialty occupation; and that the alien has recognition of expertise in the specialty evidenced by at least one type of documentation such as:

- (i) Recognition of expertise in the specialty occupation by at least two recognized authorities in the same specialty occupation;
- (ii) Membership in a recognized foreign or United States association or society in the specialty occupation;
- (iii) Published material by or about the alien in professional publications, trade journals, books or major newspapers;
- (iv) Licensure or registration to practice the specialty occupation in a foreign country;
or
- (v) Achievements which a recognized authority has determined to be significant contributions to the field of the specialty occupation.

The documentation recounting the beneficiary's work experience does not establish that: the work experience included the theoretical and practical application of specialized knowledge required by a specialty occupation; the beneficiary's experience was gained while working with peers, supervisors, or subordinates who have a degree or its equivalent in a specialty occupation, or that the beneficiary has recognition of expertise in a specialty. The information concerning the beneficiary's past training and work experience, submitted from past employers, does not detail the work performed by the beneficiary, or the training/experience the beneficiary obtained in specialized programming languages. As such, CIS cannot determine that the beneficiary is qualified to perform the duties of the specialty occupation.

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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 failed to sustain that burden and the appeal shall accordingly be dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed. The petition is denied.