D2

identifying data deleted to prevent clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy

U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
425 Eye Street N.W.
ULLB, 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20536

[redacted]

File: EAC-01-222-58520 Office: Vermont Service Center Date: JAN 13 2003

IN RE: Petitioner: [redacted]
Beneficiary:

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)

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

[redacted]

PUBLIC COPY

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision 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 the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office that originally decided your case along with a fee of $110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be sustained.

The petitioner is a drug and alcohol treatment service with 525 employees and a gross annual income of $25 million. It seeks to employ the beneficiary as a counselor for a period of three years. The director denied the petition because the petitioner had not provided any evidence to show that the beneficiary is a licensed counselor in Pennsylvania or that he is immediately eligible to practice his profession in the United States.

On appeal, counsel states that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does not require licensure for an individual to perform professional counseling. In support of his statement, counsel submits a letter from an official of the State Board of Social Workers, Marriage and Family Therapists and Professional Counselors.

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), provides in part for nonimmigrant classification to qualified aliens who are coming temporarily to the United States to perform services in a specialty occupation. Section 214(i)(1) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1184(i)(1), defines a "specialty occupation" as an occupation that requires theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, and attainment of a bachelor's or higher degree in the specific specialty (or its equivalent) as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States.

Pursuant to section 214(i)(2) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1184(i)(2), to qualify as an alien coming to perform services in a specialty occupation the beneficiary must hold full state licensure to practice in the occupation, if such licensure is required to practice in the occupation. In addition, the beneficiary must have completed the degree required for the occupation, or have experience in the specialty equivalent to the completion of such degree and recognition of expertise in the specialty through progressively responsible positions relating to the specialty.

Pursuant to section 214(i)(2) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1184(i)(2), to qualify as an alien coming to perform services in a specialty occupation the beneficiary must hold full state licensure to practice in the occupation, if such licensure is required to practice in the occupation. In addition, the beneficiary must have completed the degree required for the occupation, or have experience in the specialty equivalent to the completion of such degree and 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.

The record shows that the beneficiary was awarded a diploma of Specialist in Medicine by the State Examination Commission in Armenia after completion of a six-year program at Yerevan State Medical Institute in Armenia. The beneficiary was subsequently awarded a Certificate of Specialist in Psychiatry after completion of a two-year program in psychiatry at the National Institute of Health in Armenia. A credentials evaluator found the beneficiary's diploma in medicine equivalent to a first professional degree in medicine (Doctor of Medicine) and the beneficiary's certificate in psychiatry equivalent to two years of graduate medical education. The evaluation appears reasonable and will be accepted.

On appeal, counsel states that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does not require licensure in order to practice as a professional counselor. In support of his statement, counsel submits a letter from [redacted] Counsel, State Board of Social Workers, Marriage and Family Therapists and Professional Counselors. [redacted] states:

> The Social Workers, Marriage and Family Therapists and Professional Counselors Act, Act of December 21, 1998, 63

> P.S. [Sections] 1903, 1901 et seq., does not require licensure in order to practice as a professional counselor. A license is required by the Act in the event that a counselor holds him or herself out as being a "licensed professional counselor." Accordingly, it is not necessary that you hold a license unless you call yourself a licensed professional counselor.

In this case, since the beneficiary does not represent himself as a licensed professional counselor, he is not required to be licensed to perform drug and alcohol counseling in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. It is concluded, therefore, that the petitioner has shown that the beneficiary qualifies to perform services in a specialty occupation.

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 sustained that burden. Accordingly, the appeal will be sustained and the petition will be approved.

ORDER: The appeal is sustained. The director's decision is withdrawn and the petition is approved.