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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: [Redacted] Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER Date:

MAR - 7 2001

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

Petition: Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker as a Skilled Worker or Professional Pursuant to Section 203(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(3)

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

[Redacted]

Identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which 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 which 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 which 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, Acting Director
Administrative Appeals Office

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

The petitioner is an auto repair company. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as an auto mechanic. As required by statute, the petition was accompanied by certification from the Department of Labor. The director determined that the petitioner had not established that it had the financial ability to pay the beneficiary the proffered wage as of June 17, 1997, the filing date of the visa petition.

On appeal, counsel submits additional documentation.

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 or seasonal nature, for which qualified workers are not available in the United States.

8 C.F.R. 204.5(g)(2) states in pertinent part:

Ability of prospective employer to pay wage. Any petition filed by or for an employment-based immigrant which requires an offer of employment must be accompanied by evidence that the prospective United States employer has the ability to pay the proffered wage. The petitioner must demonstrate this ability at the time the priority date is established and continuing until the beneficiary obtains lawful permanent residence. Evidence of this ability shall be either in the form of copies of annual reports, federal tax returns, or audited financial statements.

Eligibility in this matter hinges on the petitioner's ability to pay the wage offered as of the petition's filing date, which is the date the request for labor certification was accepted for processing by any office within the employment system of the Department of Labor. Matter of Wing's Tea House, 16 I&N Dec. 158 (Act. Reg. Comm. 1977). Here, the petition's filing date is June 17, 1997. The beneficiary's salary as stated on the labor certification is \$34,153.60 annually.

In the current proceeding, the petitioner was requested to provide evidence of its ability to pay the offered wages. The petitioner responded by submitting a personal financial statement of the owner and president. The director found that the submitted document did

not list the income and expenses of the petitioner. Consequently, the director determined that the evidence submitted did not establish the petitioner's ability to pay the offered wage at the time the priority date was established.

On appeal, counsel provides a copy of the owner's 1998 Form 1040 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return including Schedule C, Profit or Loss from Business statement. This document is for 1998, consequently, it does not demonstrate that the petitioner had the ability to pay the beneficiary the proffered wage at the filing date of June 17, 1997.

In an unincorporated association or sole proprietorship, the assets and income of the owner can be considered in determining the petitioning business' ability to pay the wages offered. In this case, however, the record does not contain any evidence of the petitioner's personal expenses nor does it show that the petitioner had other income or assets not included on Form 1040 with which to pay the proffered wage.

As required by 8 C.F.R. 204.5(g)(2), the petitioner must establish the ability to pay the proffered wage continuously until the beneficiary obtains lawful permanent residence. The 1998 federal income tax form reflects an adjusted gross income of \$23,584 which includes the \$16,620 net profit from the business. If the depreciation is added to the adjusted gross income, the result is \$36,046. This amount is more than the proffered wage, but the petitioner has not shown that it is sufficient to pay the beneficiary and meet any expenses incurred by the petitioner and his family.

Accordingly, after a review of the federal tax return, it is concluded that the petitioner has not established that it had sufficient available funds to pay the salary offered at the time of filing of the petition and continuing to the present.

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.