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U.S. Department of Justice  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

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



File: EAC 01 038 53098 Office: Vermont Service Center

Date: AUG 19 2002

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

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

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



Public Copy

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, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The preference 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 dismissed.

The petitioner is a construction company. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as a plasterer. As required by statute, the petition is accompanied by an individual labor certification approved by 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 the filing date of the visa petition.

On appeal, counsel submits a brief and additional evidence.

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 August 7, 2000. The beneficiary's salary as stated on the labor certification is \$15.91 per hour or \$33,092.80 per annum.

Counsel initially submitted a copy of a 2000 Form 1120S U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation for Allglass Systems, Inc.

On June 19, 2001, the director requested additional evidence to establish that the petitioner had the ability to pay the proffered wage. The director noted that the petitioner failed to describe the business relationship between Allglass Systems, Inc. and East Coast Fabricators. The director also noted that the petitioner had submitted six petitions and therefore must establish the ability to pay all the wages.

In response, counsel submitted a letter from the petitioner which stated that:

This letter is to inform you that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], Inc. are commonly owned by [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is an LLC owned 100%. [REDACTED] Inc. is a sub-chapter S owned 100%.

In the event that [REDACTED] is unable to pay the wages required for the immigrated person(s), [REDACTED] will make up and pay the shortfall as required. The pledge extends back to August of the year 2000, the date of the submission of the application.

The director determined that the evidence did not establish that the petitioner had the ability to pay the proffered wage and denied the petition accordingly. The director noted that "[a]s a corporation is a separate legal entity from the shareholder, in this case [REDACTED] the shareholder's personal assets cannot be considered as evidence of the petitioner's ability to pay."

On appeal, counsel submits a copy of the petitioner's 2000 Form 1065 U.S. Return of Partnership Income which reflects gross receipts of \$504,876; gross profit of \$46,977; salaries and wages of \$67,889; guaranteed payment to partners of \$0; and an ordinary income (loss) from trade or business activities of -\$325,123.

Counsel reiterates his argument that because the two companies share a common owner, one company can be considered the parent company of the other and may pledge assets to the other if necessary for determination of financial ability.

Counsel's argument is not persuasive. The petitioning entity in this case is a corporation. Consequently, any assets of the individual stockholders including ownership of shares in other enterprises or corporations cannot be considered in determining the petitioning corporation's ability to pay the proffered wage. See Matter of M, 8 I&N Dec. 24 (BIA 1958; AG 1958); Matter of Aphrodite Investments Limited, 17 I&N Dec. 530 (Comm. 1980); and Matter of Tessel, 17 I&N Dec. 631 (Act. Assoc. Comm. 1980).

The petitioner's Form 1065 for the calendar year 2000 shows an ordinary income of -\$325,123. The petitioner could not pay a proffered salary of \$33,092.80 out of this income.

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 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.