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U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

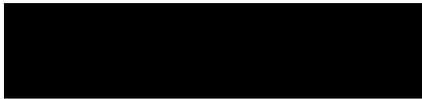
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
425 Eye Street N.W.
ULLB, 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20536



File: WAC 99 165 51669 Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

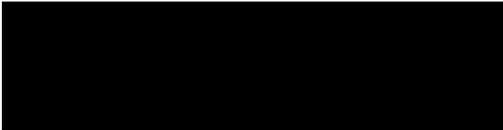
Date: 28 JAN 2002

IN RE: Petitioner:
Beneficiary:



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:



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

Helen E Crawford for
Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

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

The petitioner is a restaurant. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as a cook. 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 February 27, 1997. The beneficiary's salary as stated on the labor certification is \$11.55 per hour or \$24,024.00 per annum.

Counsel initially submitted insufficient evidence of the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage. On June 26, 2000,

the director requested additional evidence to establish the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage as of February 27, 1997.

In response, counsel submitted copies of the petitioner's 1997, 1998, and 1999 Form 1065 U.S. Partnership Return of Income. The federal tax return for 1997 reflected gross receipts of \$56,358; gross profit of \$14,943; salaries and wages paid of \$7,879; guaranteed payments to partners of \$0; depreciation of \$1,707; and an ordinary income (loss) from trade or business activities of -\$13,960. Schedule L reflected total current assets of \$6,482 in cash and total current liabilities of \$20,322. The federal tax return for 1998 reflected gross receipts of \$193,721; gross profit of \$100,872; salaries and wages paid of \$39,996; guaranteed payments to partners of \$0; depreciation of \$7,844; and an ordinary income (loss) from trade or business activities of -\$32,334. Schedule L reflected total current assets of \$5,757 in cash and total current liabilities of \$44,481.

The federal tax return for 1999 reflected gross receipts of \$219,108; gross profit of \$121,590; salaries and wages paid of \$20,228; guaranteed payments to partners of \$0; depreciation of \$8,014; and an ordinary income (loss) from trade or business activities of -\$45,640. Schedule L reflected total current assets of \$4,622 in cash and total current liabilities of \$241,860.

The director determined that the documentation was insufficient to establish the ability to pay the proffered wage and denied the petition accordingly.

On appeal, counsel submits a copy of the petitioner 2000 Form 1065 U.S. Partnership Return of Income and argues that:

Taxes that were not available at the time of the original request are enclosed with this appeal. These taxes will easily demonstrate the ability of Francesca's to pay its employees on a continuing basis. The assumption that a partnership income loss which includes normal business deductions such as depreciation is indicative of the imminent demise of a business is incorrect and should not be used as a basis for denial. Francesca pays it's employees on a continuing basis. The enclosed information more than demonstrates the employers ability to pay the proffered wage.

Counsel's argument is not persuasive. A review of the 1997 federal tax return shows that when one adds the depreciation and the ordinary income, the result is -\$12,253, less than the proffered

wage.

In addition, the 1998, 1999, and 2000 federal tax returns continue to show that the petitioner lacked the ability to pay the proffered wage.

Accordingly, after a review of the federal tax returns, 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.

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.