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U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Identifying data deleted to prevent clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy

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

[Redacted]

File: WAC 01 109 50926

Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date: JUL 30 2002

IN RE: Petitioner:  
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]

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*  
Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Unit

**DISCUSSION:** The employment-based preference immigrant 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 diamond import and export company. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as a diamond wholesaler. As required by statute, the petition was accompanied by an individual labor certification from the Department of Labor. The director determined the petitioner had not established that it had the financial ability to pay the beneficiary's proffered wage as of the filing date of the visa petition.

On appeal, counsel submits a brief and additional evidence.

Section 203(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(3), 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 or unskilled labor, 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 April 29, 1996. The beneficiary's salary as stated on the labor certification is \$35,625.00 per annum.

Counsel submitted copies of the petitioner's 1996 through 2000 Form 1040 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return including Schedule C, Profit and Loss from Business Statement. The petitioner's 1996 Form 1040 reflected an adjusted gross income of \$56,309. Schedule C reflected gross receipts of \$661,253; gross profit of \$31,131; wages of \$0; and a net profit of \$22,494. The petitioner's 1997

Form 1040 reflected an adjusted gross income of \$14,956. Schedule C reflected gross receipts of \$91,810; gross profit of \$6,376; wages of \$0; and a net profit of \$6,271.

The petitioner's 1998 Form 1040 reflected an adjusted gross income of \$17,153. Schedule C reflected gross receipts of \$682,944; gross profit of \$12,855; wages of \$0; and a net profit of \$6,955. The petitioner's 1999 Form 1040 reflected an adjusted gross income of \$18,493. Schedule C reflected gross receipts of \$638,215; gross profit of \$35,809; wages of \$0; and a net profit of \$19,899. The petitioner's 2000 Form 1040 reflected an adjusted gross income of \$16,828. Schedule C reflected gross receipts of \$22,188; gross profit of \$18,413; wages of \$0; and a net profit of \$18,108.

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

On appeal, counsel states that:

Unfortunately, in the years after the labor certification was filed, the company experienced a period of reduced income. This decrease in income and profits was primarily the result of the loss of a large client. This client had purchased thousands of dollars worth of merchandise from the Petitioner and was then unable to pay for the products due to bankruptcy.

Counsel further argues that the instant case is analogous to Matter of Sonogawa, 12 I&N Dec. 612 (Reg. Comm. 1967).

Matter of Sonogawa, 12 I&N Dec. 612 (Reg. Comm. 1967) relates to petitions filed during uncharacteristically unprofitable or difficult years but only within a framework of profitable or successful years. The petitioning entity in Sonogawa had been in business for over 11 years and routinely earned a gross annual income of about \$100,000.00. During the year in which the petition was filed in that case, the petitioner changed business locations, and paid rent on both the old and new locations for five months. There were large moving costs and also a period of time when the petitioner was unable to do regular business. The Regional Commissioner determined that the petitioner's prospects for a resumption of successful business operations were well established. The petitioner was a fashion designer whose work had been featured in Time and Look magazines. Her clients included Miss Universe, movie actresses, and society matrons. The petitioner's clients had been included in the lists of the best dressed California women. The petitioner lectured on fashion design at design and fashion shows throughout the United States and at colleges and universities in California. The Regional Commissioner's determination in Sonogawa was based in part on the petitioner's sound business reputation and outstanding reputation as a couturiere.

No unusual circumstances have been shown to exist in this case which parallel those in Sonegawa, nor has it been established that 1996 was an uncharacteristically unprofitable year for the petitioner.

A review of the 1996 federal tax return shows that the adjusted gross income is \$56,309 which is sufficient to pay the proffered wage of \$35,625, however, the federal tax returns for 1997 through 2000 show adjusted gross incomes of \$14,956, \$17,153, \$18,493, and \$16,828 respectively. These figures are less than the proffered wage of \$35,625.

The petitioner must show that it had the ability to pay the proffered wage at the time of filing of the petition and continuing until the beneficiary obtains lawful permanent resident status. See 8 C.F.R. 204.5(g)(2).

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 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.