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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: [Redacted] Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: MAY 14 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: SELF-REPRESENTED

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 Office

DISCUSSION: The preference visa petition was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center. In response to a subsequent motion to reconsider, the director affirmed his decision to deny the petition. The matter is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is an auto repair shop. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as an auto mechanic. 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, the petitioner submits a statement 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 May 3, 1993. The beneficiary's salary as stated on the labor certification is \$15.22 per hour or \$31,657.60 per annum.

The petitioner submitted a copy of its 1993 Form 1040 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return including Schedule C, Profit and Loss from Business Statement. The petitioner's 1993 Form 1040 reflected an adjusted gross income of \$16,915. Schedule C reflected gross receipts of \$202,160; gross profit of \$81,135; depreciation of \$1,710; wages of \$0; and net profit of \$18,066. The director determined that the documentation was insufficient to establish the ability to pay the proffered wage and denied the petition accordingly. The director noted that:

On August 12, 1998, you were requested to submit additional evidence to establish that you had the ability to pay the proffered wage as of the priority date including evidence to establish if the beneficiary was employed by you as of the priority date.

In response, you have submitted a letter written by you stating that the beneficiary was considered a sub-contractor and that the beneficiary's wages were part of the cost of goods sold. As a party to this petition, without supporting documentary evidence, this statement carries little evidentiary value. The record does not contain documentary evidence to establish that the wages were paid to the beneficiary.

On appeal, the petitioner reiterates his argument that "the alien worked as an independent contractor by reason of his status and was paid the sum of \$31,657.50 for the fiscal year 1993."

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. Therefore, it is impossible to determine if the petitioner had income sufficient to pay the beneficiary and meet any expenses incurred by the petitioner and his family.

Based on the evidence submitted, it cannot be found that the petitioner had sufficient funds available to pay the beneficiary the proffered wage at the time of filing the application for alien employment certification as required by 8 C.F.R. 204.5(g)(2).



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.