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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

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OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
425 Eye Street N.W.
BCIS, AAO, 20 Mass, 3/F
Washington, D.C. 20536

File: WAC 02 025 56419 Office: California Service Center

Date: JUL 21 2003

IN RE: Petitioner:
Beneficiary:

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:

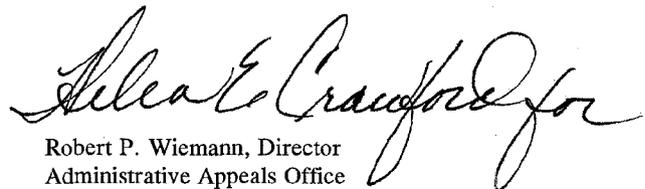
INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that 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 that 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 Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (Bureau) 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 that originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. § 103.7.


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 Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be sustained.

The petitioner is a travel agency. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as an operations manager. 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 priority date of the visa petition.

On appeal, counsel submits a brief.

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 priority 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 priority date is April 9, 2001. The beneficiary's salary as stated on the labor certification is \$38.05 per hour or \$79,144.00 per annum.

Counsel submitted copies of the petitioner's EDD Quarterly Wage & Withholding Report for 2000 and 2001, and a copy of the

petitioner's Form 1120 U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return for calendar year 2000 which reflected gross receipts of \$6,752,439; gross profit of \$321,478; compensation of officers of \$0; salaries and wages paid of \$90,480; and a taxable income before net operating loss deduction and special deductions of \$2,414.

The director determined that the evidence submitted did not establish that the petitioner had the ability to pay the proffered wage and denied the petition accordingly.

On appeal, counsel submits a letter from the petitioner's accountant and a copy of the petitioner Form 1120 U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return for calendar year 2001 which reflects gross receipts of \$5,090,048; gross profit of \$332,670; compensation of officers of \$0; salaries and wages paid of \$111,000; and a taxable income before net operating loss deduction and special deductions of \$4,739.

Petitioner's accountant argues that "corporation tax returns are prepared on 'cash' method of accounting as indicated on page 3, Schedule K of the tax returns. As such, the net income reflected for tax purposes are computed based on cash-flow of the Corporation that will differ had the method of accounting were on the 'accrual' basis."

Petitioner's accountant's argument is persuasive. The petitioner's Form 1120 for calendar year 2000 shows a taxable income of \$2,414. The petitioner could not pay a proffered wage of \$79,144.00 a year out of this income. Net current assets, however, for 2000 were \$229,422 (cash), more than the proffered wage.

In addition, the tax return for calendar year 2001 continues to show an ability to pay the wage offered through net current assets.

Accordingly, after a review of the federal tax returns submitted, it is concluded that the petitioner has established that it had sufficient available funds to pay the salary offered as of the priority date 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 met that burden.

ORDER: The appeal is sustained.