

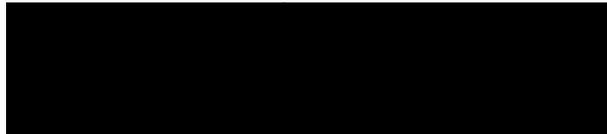
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U.S. Citizenship
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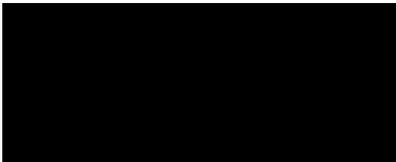
FILE: SRC 02 246 52111 Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER Date:

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)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office 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.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The Director, Texas Service Center, denied the preference visa petition that is now before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a jewelry store. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as a jeweler. As required by statute, a Form ETA 750, Application for Alien Employment Certification approved by the Department of Labor accompanied the petition. The director determined that the petitioner had not established that it had the continuing ability to pay the beneficiary the proffered wage beginning on the priority date of the visa petition and denied the petition accordingly.

On appeal, the petitioner 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 granting 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 nature, for which qualified workers are not available in the United States.

The regulation at 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 in the form of copies of annual reports, federal tax returns, or audited financial statements.

The petitioner must demonstrate the continuing ability to pay the proffered wage beginning on the priority date, the day the Form ETA 750 was accepted for processing by any office within the employment system of the Department of Labor. *See* 8 CFR § 204.5(d). Here, the Form ETA 750 was accepted for processing on February 2, 2001. The proffered wage as stated on the Form ETA 750 is \$9 per hour, which equals \$18,720 per year.

On the petition, the petitioner stated that it was established on June 15, 1994 and that it employs five to six workers. On the Form ETA 750B, signed by the beneficiary, the beneficiary did not claim to have worked for the petitioner. Both the petition and the Form ETA 750 indicate that the petitioner will employ the beneficiary in Port Arthur, Texas.

In support of the petition, the petitioner submitted a copy of the petitioner's 2000 Form 1120S, U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation. That return shows that the petitioner declared ordinary income of \$40,025 during that year. The corresponding Schedule L shows that at the end of that year the petitioner had current assets of \$132,091 and current liabilities of \$73,666, which yields net current assets of \$58,425.

Because the priority date is February 2, 2001, however, evidence pertinent to the petitioner's financial performance during prior years is not directly relevant to the petitioner's continuing ability to pay the proffered wage beginning on the priority date.

Because the evidence submitted was insufficient to demonstrate the petitioner's continuing ability to pay the proffered wage beginning on the priority date, the Texas Service Center, on April 28, 2003, requested, *inter alia*, additional evidence pertinent to that ability. Consistent with 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2) the director requested copies of annual reports, federal tax returns, or audited financial statements to show that the petitioner had the continuing ability to pay the proffered wage beginning on the priority date. The Service Center specifically requested that the evidence submitted cover the years 2001 and 2002.

In response, counsel submitted a letter, dated July 29, 2003. Counsel referred to an accountant's letter that counsel attached as evidence of the petitioner's continuing ability to pay the proffered wage.

The accountant's letter, dated July 22, 2003, states that the petitioner has the ability to pay the proffered wage. The accountant explicitly stated that he was basing that opinion on the amount of the petitioner's compensation of officers, its depreciation and amortization deductions, and its owner's other assets.

Counsel did not provide its copies of annual reports, federal tax returns, or audited financial statements covering 2001 and 2002 as the director specifically requested in the Request for Evidence.

The director determined that the evidence submitted did not establish that the petitioner had the continuing ability to pay the proffered wage beginning on the priority date, and, on September 24, 2003, denied the petition.

On appeal, the petitioner argues that its owner is an individual who also owns a number of other businesses, and that its owner's assets should be considered in the determination of its ability to pay the proffered wage. With the appeal the petitioner submits a notarized statement from its owner stating that he is able willing to pay the proffered wage. The petitioner submits an unaudited statement of the net worth of the petitioner's owner and another person, possibly the petitioner's owner's spouse. The petitioner submits its own compiled financial statements and compiled financial statements of another business ostensibly owned by the petitioner. The petitioner also submits tax returns of some of the other businesses the petitioner's owner ostensibly also owns.

The petitioner still does not, however, submit its own copies of annual reports, federal tax returns, or audited financial statements for 2001 and 2002, as the director requested in the Request for Evidence.

The petitioner is a corporation. A corporation is a legal entity separate and distinct from its owners or stockholders. *Matter of M*, 8 I&N Dec. 24 (BIA 1958; AG 1958). The debts and obligations of the corporation are not the debts and obligations of the owners, the stockholders, or anyone else.¹ As the owners, stockholders,

¹ Although this general rule might be amenable to alteration pursuant to contract or otherwise, no reason exists to believe that the affidavit submitted on appeal effectively binds the petitioner's owner to pay the proffered wage if the petitioner fails to do so.

and others are not obliged to pay those debts, the income and assets of the owners, stockholders, and others, including equity in other companies, and the owners' stockholders' and others' ability, if they wished, to pay the corporation's debts and obligations, are irrelevant to this matter and shall not be further considered. The petitioner must show the ability to pay the proffered wage out of its own funds.

The petitioner's reliance on the unaudited financial statements submitted is misplaced. The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2) makes clear that where a petitioner relies on financial statements to demonstrate its ability to pay the proffered wage, those financial statements must be audited. Unaudited financial statements are the representations of management. The unsupported representations of management are not reliable evidence and are insufficient to demonstrate the ability to pay the proffered wage.

A depreciation deduction does not represent a specific cash expenditure during the year claimed. It is a systematic allocation of the cost of a long-term asset. It may be taken to represent the diminution in value of buildings and equipment, or to represent the accumulation of funds necessary to replace perishable equipment and buildings. The value lost as equipment and buildings deteriorate is an actual expense of doing business, whether it is spread over more years or concentrated into fewer.

While the expense does not require or represent the current use of cash, neither is it available to pay wages. No precedent exists that would allow the petitioner to add its depreciation or amortization deduction to the amount available to pay the proffered wage. *Chi-Feng Chang v. Thornburgh*, 719 F.Supp. 532 (N.D. Texas 1989). See also *Elatos Restaurant Corp. v. Sava*, 632 F.Supp. 1049 (S.D.N.Y. 1985). The petitioner's election of depreciation and amortization methods accords a specific amount of depreciation and amortization expense to each given year. The petitioner may not now shift those expenses to some other year as convenient to its present purpose, nor treat them as funds available to pay the proffered wage. The amount of the petitioner's depreciation and amortization deductions will not be considered in the determination of its ability to pay the proffered wage.

Counsel's reliance on the amount of its compensation of officers is misplaced. The evidence submitted does not demonstrate that the petitioner's officers are able and willing to forego compensation either temporarily or permanently, either in whole or in part. As such, the evidence does not demonstrate that the petitioner could have used any portion of its compensation of officers to pay the proffered wage.

Showing that the petitioner paid wages in excess of the proffered wage is insufficient. Showing that the petitioner's gross receipts exceeded the proffered wage is insufficient. Unless the petitioner can show that hiring the beneficiary would somehow have reduced its expenses² or otherwise increased its net income,³ the petitioner is obliged to show the ability to pay the proffered wage **in addition to** the expenses it actually paid during a given year. The petitioner is obliged to show that it had sufficient funds remaining to pay the proffered wage after all expenses were paid. That remainder is the petitioner's net income.

² The petitioner might be able to show, for instance, that the beneficiary would replace another named employee, thus obviating that other employee's wages, and that those obviated wages would be sufficient to cover the proffered wage.

³ The petitioner might be able to demonstrate, rather than merely allege, that employing the beneficiary would contribute more to the petitioner's revenue than the amount of the proffered wage.

In determining the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage during a given period, CIS will examine whether the petitioner employed the beneficiary during that period. If the petitioner establishes by documentary evidence that it employed the beneficiary at a salary equal to or greater than the proffered wage, the evidence will be considered *prima facie* proof of the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage. In the instant case, the petitioner did not establish that it employed and paid the beneficiary.

If the petitioner does not establish that it employed and paid the beneficiary an amount at least equal to the proffered wage during that period, the AAO will, in addition, examine the net income figure reflected on the petitioner's federal income tax return, without consideration of depreciation or other expenses. CIS may rely on federal income tax returns to assess a petitioner's ability to pay a proffered wage. *Elatos Restaurant Corp. v. Sava*, 632 F.Supp. 1049, 1054 (S.D.N.Y. 1986) (citing *Tongatapu Woodcraft Hawaii, Ltd. v. Feldman*, 736 F.2d 1305 (9th Cir. 1984)); see also *Chi-Feng Chang v. Thornburgh*, 719 F.Supp. 532 (N.D. Texas 1989); *K.C.P. Food Co., Inc. v. Sava*, 623 F.Supp. 1080 (S.D.N.Y. 1985); *Ubeda v. Palmer*, 539 F.Supp. 647 (N.D. Ill. 1982), *aff'd*, 703 F.2d 571 (7th Cir. 1983).

Showing that the petitioner's gross receipts exceeded the proffered wage is insufficient. Similarly, showing that the petitioner paid wages in excess of the proffered wage is insufficient. In *K.C.P. Food Co., Inc. v. Sava*, 623 F. Supp. at 1084, the court held that the Immigration and Naturalization Service, now CIS, had properly relied on the petitioner's net income figure, as stated on the petitioner's corporate income tax returns, rather than the petitioner's gross income. The court specifically rejected the argument that CIS should have considered income before expenses were paid rather than net income.

The petitioner's net income is not the only statistic that may be used to show the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage. If the petitioner's net income, if any, during a given period, added to the wages paid to the beneficiary during the period, if any, do not equal the amount of the proffered wage or more, the AAO will review the petitioner's assets as an alternative method of demonstrating the ability to pay the proffered wage.

The petitioner's total assets, however, are not available to pay the proffered wage. The petitioner's total assets include those assets the petitioner uses in its business, which will not, in the ordinary course of business, be converted to cash, and will not, therefore, become funds available to pay the proffered wage. Only the petitioner's current assets, those expected to be converted into cash within a year, may be considered. Further, the petitioner's current assets cannot be viewed as available to pay wages without reference to the petitioner's current liabilities, those liabilities projected to be paid within a year. CIS will consider the petitioner's net current assets, its current assets net of its current liabilities, in the determination of the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage.

The proffered wage is \$18,720 per year. The priority date is February 2, 2001.

The petitioner has submitted no reliable evidence that it had the ability to pay the proffered wage during either 2001 or 2002. Therefore, the petitioner has not established that it had the continuing ability to pay the proffered wage beginning on the priority date.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely upon the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. The petitioner has not met that burden.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.