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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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[REDACTED]

FILE:

[REDACTED]
EAC 03 042 50192

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: **SEP 27 2005**

IN RE:

Petitioner: [REDACTED]
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)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

[REDACTED]

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

SEP 27 05-67B6203

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DISCUSSION: The preference visa petition was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is an importer/exporter of oil and chemicals. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as an import/export manager. As required by statute, the petition is accompanied by a Form ETA 750, Application for Alien Employment Certification, approved by the Department of Labor. 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. The director denied the petition accordingly.

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

The regulation 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, which is the date the Form ETA 750 Application for Alien Employment Certification, was accepted for processing by any office within the employment system of the U.S. Department of Labor. The petitioner must also demonstrate that, on the priority date, the beneficiary had the qualifications stated on its Form ETA 750 Application for Alien Employment Certification as certified by the U.S. Department of Labor and submitted with the instant petition. *Matter of Wing's Tea House*, 16 I&N Dec. 158 (Act. Reg. Comm. 1977).

Here, the Form ETA 750 was accepted on April 23, 2001. The proffered wage as stated on the Form ETA 750 is \$98,009.60 per year. The Form ETA 750 states that the position requires two years experience.

With the petition, counsel submitted the following documents: the original Form ETA 750, Application for Alien Employment Certification, approved by the Department of Labor, a copy of petitioner's Form 1120S U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return for 2000, copies of documentation concerning the beneficiary's qualifications as well as other documentation.

Because the Director determined the evidence submitted was insufficient to demonstrate the petitioner's continuing ability to pay the proffered wage beginning on the priority date, the Vermont Service Center on December 10, 2003, requested evidence pertinent to that issue.

Consistent with 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2), the Service Center requested pertinent evidence of the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage beginning on the priority date. The Service Center specifically requested:

Submit the 2001 federal income tax return(s), with all schedules and attachments, for your business. If your business is organized as a corporation, submit the corporate tax return. If the business is organized as a sole proprietorship, submit the owner's individual tax return (Form 1040) as well as Schedule C relating to the business.

If the beneficiary was employed by you in 2001, submit copies of the beneficiary's Form W-2 Wage and Tax Statement(s) showing how much the beneficiary was paid by your business

In response to the Request for Evidence of the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage beginning on the priority date, counsel submitted the petitioner's Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Form 1120S tax return for year, 2001.

The tax return demonstrated the following financial information concerning the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage of \$98,009.60 per year from the priority date of April 23, 2001:

- In 2001, the Form 1120S stated taxable income of <\$449,820>¹.

The director denied the petition on April 13, 2004, finding that the evidence submitted did not establish that the petitioner had the continuing ability to pay the proffered wage beginning on the priority date.

On appeal, counsel asserts in pertinent part: "... the average amount of the petitioner's bank records (112,542.00) + retained earnings (76,664.00) = \$189,206.00 is more than sufficient to pay the beneficiary's proffered salary of \$98,009 per year."

In determining the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage during a given period, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) will first examine whether the petitioner employed and paid 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. No evidence was submitted to show that the petitioner employed the beneficiary.

Alternatively, in determining the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage, CIS will examine the net income figure reflected on the petitioner's federal income tax return, without consideration of depreciation or other expenses. Reliance on federal income tax returns as a basis for determining a petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage is well established by judicial precedent. *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). In *K.C.P. Food Co., Inc. v. Sava*, the court held that the Service had properly relied on the petitioner's net income figure, as stated on the petitioner's corporate income tax returns, rather than the

¹ The symbols <a number> indicate a negative number, or in the context of a tax return or other financial statement, a loss, that is below zero.

petitioner's gross income. *Supra* at 1084. The court specifically rejected the argument that the INS, now CIS, should have considered income before expenses were paid rather than net income. Finally, no precedent exists that would allow the petitioner to "add back to net cash the depreciation expense charged for the year." *Chi-Feng Chang v. Thornburgh, Supra* at 537. *See also Elatos Restaurant Corp. v. Sava, Supra* at 1054.

If the net income the petitioner demonstrates it had available during that period, if any, added to the wages paid to the beneficiary during the period, if any, do not equal the amount of the proffered wage or more, CIS will review the petitioner's assets. The petitioner's net current assets can be considered in the determination of the ability to pay the proffered wage especially when there is failure of the petitioner to demonstrate it has taxable income to pay the proffered wage. In the subject case, as set forth above, petitioner did not have taxable income to sufficient pay the proffered wage at any time for tax year 2001 which petitioner's tax return is offered for evidence.

CIS will consider net current assets as an alternative method of demonstrating the ability to pay the proffered wage. Net current assets are the difference between the petitioner's current assets and current liabilities.² A corporation's year-end current assets are shown on Schedule L, lines 1 through 6. That schedule is included with, as in this instance, the petitioner's filing of Form 1120S federal tax return. The petitioner's year-end current liabilities are shown on lines 16 through 18. If a corporation's end-of-year net current assets are equal to or greater than the proffered wage, the petitioner is expected to be able to pay the proffered wage.

Examining the Form 1120S U.S. Income Tax Return³ submitted by petitioner, Schedule L found in that return indicates the following:

- In 2001, petitioner's Form 1120S return stated current assets of \$3,679,104.00 and \$1,653,575.00 in current liabilities. Therefore, the petitioner had a \$2,025,529.00 in net current assets for 2001. Since the proffered wage was \$98,009.60 per year, this sum is more than the proffered wage.

Therefore, for tax year 2001 from the date the Form ETA 750 was accepted for processing by the U. S. Department of Labor, the petitioner would have established that it had the ability to pay the beneficiary the proffered wage at the time of filing through an examination of its current assets, however, there is no corresponding liability found in petitioner's tax return to show the obligation incurred by the company for "supplier's advances." If these advances are cash prepayments for goods and services to be delivered in the future, petitioner must explain if it is using cash or accrual accounting methods, and what claim the business has on this amount. There is insufficient information submitted on this matter to make a determination. The failure to submit requested evidence that precludes a material line of inquiry shall be grounds for denying the petition. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(14).

Counsel asserts in his brief accompanying the appeal that there is another way to determine the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage from the priority date through the additive calculation. The calculation is

² According to *Barron's Dictionary of Accounting Terms* 117 (3rd ed. 2000), "current assets" consist of items having (in most cases) a life of one year or less, such as cash, marketable securities, inventory and prepaid expenses. "Current liabilities" are obligations payable (in most cases) within one year, such accounts payable, short-term notes payable, and accrued expenses (such as taxes and salaries). *Id.* at 118.

³ A 2000 tax return was submitted that is before the priority date of the certified Alien Employment Application.

composed of the average amount of the petitioner's bank records (112,542.00) + retained earnings (76,664.00) = \$189,206.00”

Counsel's reliance on the balances in the petitioner's bank records is misplaced. First, bank statements are not among the three types of evidence, enumerated in 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2), required to illustrate a petitioner's ability to pay a proffered wage. While this regulation allows additional material “in appropriate cases,” the petitioner in this case has not demonstrated why the documentation specified at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2) is inapplicable or otherwise paints an inaccurate financial picture of the petitioner. Second, bank statements show the amount in an account on a given date, and cannot show the sustainable ability to pay a proffered wage. Third, no evidence was submitted to demonstrate that the funds reported on the petitioner's bank statements somehow reflect additional available funds that were not reflected on its tax return, such as the cash specified on Schedule L that will be considered below in determining the petitioner's net current assets.

Counsel recommends the use of retained earnings to pay the proffered wage. Retained earnings are the total of a company's net earnings since its inception, minus any payments made to stockholders. That is, this year's retained earnings are last year's retained earnings plus this year's net income. Adding retained earnings to net income and net current assets is therefore duplicative, at least in part.

Further, even if considered separately from net income and net current assets, a petitioner's retained earnings may not be appropriately included in the calculation of the petitioner's continuing ability to pay the proffered wage, because they do not necessarily represent funds available for disposition. The amount shown as retained earnings on the petitioner's tax return may represent current or non-current, cash or non-cash assets. They may or may not represent assets of a type readily available to the employer pay to its employees in cash while continuing in business. They are not, therefore, a clear and convincing index of a company's ability to pay additional wages.

Also, counsel suggests that the amount of the gross earnings of the petitioner and the large payroll lends credence to the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage. As already stated above, in *K.C.P. Food Co., Inc. v. Sava*, the court held that the Service 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. *Supra* at 1084. The court specifically rejected the argument that the INS, now CIS, should have considered income before expenses were paid rather than net income. The suggestion that expenses should be treated as assets available to pay the proffered wage is not persuasive. Also, wages paid to others cannot be used to prove the ability the ability to pay the proffered wage.

Counsel's analysis cannot be concluded to outweigh the evidence presented in the corporate tax return demonstrating approximately a one-half million dollar taxable income loss in 2001 as submitted by petitioner that demonstrates that petitioner could not pay the proffered wage from the day the Form ETA 750 was accepted for processing by any office within the employment system of the Department of Labor.

The evidence submitted does not establish that the petitioner had the continuing ability to pay the proffered wage beginning on the priority date.

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.