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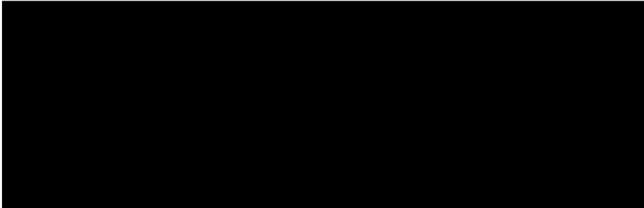
U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U. S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090  
Washington, DC 20529-2090



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Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER

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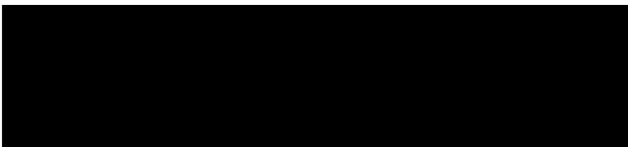
Petitioner:



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.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. Please refer to 8 C.F.R. § 103.5 for the specific requirements. All motions must be submitted to the office that originally decided your case by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$585. Any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required by 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i).

Perry Rhew  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The preference visa petition and a subsequent motion to reopen were denied by the Director, Texas Service Center. The matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner imports and exports Oriental food. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as a food consultant. As required by statute, the petition is accompanied by ETA Form 9089, Application for Permanent Employment Certification, approved by the United States Department of Labor (DOL).<sup>1</sup> The director determined that the petitioner had not established that it was a successor-in-interest to the employer listed on the ETA Form 9089 submitted with the petition in the instant case. The director denied the petition accordingly.

The record shows that the appeal is properly filed, timely and makes a specific allegation of error in law or fact. The procedural history in this case is documented by the record and incorporated into the decision. Further elaboration of the procedural history will be made only as necessary.

As set forth in the director's October 27, 2007 denial, the single issue in this case is whether or not the petitioner was a successor-in-interest to the employer listed on the ETA Form 9089 submitted with the petition in the instant case.

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 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 either 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 ETA Form 9089, Application for Permanent Employment Certification, was accepted for processing by any office within the employment system of the DOL. See 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(d).

Here, the ETA Form 9089 was accepted on December 28, 2005. The proffered wage as stated on the ETA Form 9089 is \$14.03 per hour (\$29,182.40 per year).

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<sup>1</sup> The applicant listed on ETA Form 9089 is [REDACTED]

The AAO maintains plenary power to review each appeal on a *de novo* basis. 5 U.S.C. § 557(b) ("On appeal from or review of the initial decision, the agency has all the powers which it would have in making the initial decision except as it may limit the issues on notice or by rule."); *see also, Janka v. U.S. Dept. of Transp., NTSB*, 925 F.2d 1147, 1149 (9th Cir. 1991). The AAO's *de novo* authority has been long recognized by the federal courts. *See, e.g. Dor v. INS*, 891 F.2d 997, 1002 n. 9 (2d Cir. 1989). The AAO considers all pertinent evidence in the record, including new evidence properly submitted upon appeal.<sup>2</sup>

The evidence in the record of proceeding shows that the petitioner is structured as a C corporation. On the petition, the petitioner claimed to have been established in 1998,<sup>3</sup> to have a gross annual income of \$3,132,680.00, to have a net annual income of \$835,285.00 and to currently employ 10 workers. According to the tax returns in the record, the petitioner's fiscal year is based on a calendar year. On the ETA Form 9089, signed by the beneficiary on December 22, 2006, the beneficiary did not claim to have worked for the petitioner.

The petitioner must establish that its job offer to the beneficiary is a realistic one. Because the filing of an ETA 750 labor certification application establishes a priority date for any immigrant petition later based on the ETA 750, the petitioner must establish that the job offer was realistic as of the priority date and that the offer remained realistic for each year thereafter, until the beneficiary obtains lawful permanent residence. The petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage is an essential element in evaluating whether a job offer is realistic. *See Matter of Great Wall*, 16 I&N Dec. 142 (Acting Reg. Comm. 1977); *see also* 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2). In evaluating whether a job offer is realistic, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) requires the petitioner to demonstrate financial resources sufficient to pay the beneficiary's proffered wages, although the totality of the circumstances affecting the petitioning business will be considered if the evidence warrants such consideration. *See Matter of Sonogawa*, 12 I&N Dec. 612 (Reg. Comm. 1967).

In determining the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage during a given period, USCIS 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. In the instant case, the petitioner has not established that it employed and paid the beneficiary the full proffered wage from the priority date or subsequently.

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, USCIS will next examine the net income figure reflected

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<sup>2</sup> The submission of additional evidence on appeal is allowed by the instructions to the Form I-290B, which are incorporated into the regulations by the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(a)(1). The record in the instant case provides no reason to preclude consideration of any of the documents newly submitted on appeal. *See Matter of Soriano*, 19 I&N Dec. 764 (BIA 1988).

<sup>3</sup> The petitioner's 2006 federal income tax return indicates that it was incorporated on July 6, 2005.

on the petitioner's federal income tax return, without consideration of depreciation or other expenses. *River Street Donuts, LLC v. Napolitano*, 558 F.3d 111 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 2009). 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). Reliance on the petitioner's gross sales and profits and wage expense is misplaced. Showing that the petitioner's gross sales and profits 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 USCIS, 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 the Service should have considered income before expenses were paid rather than net income.

With respect to depreciation, the court in *River Street Donuts* noted:

The AAO recognized that a depreciation deduction is a systematic allocation of the cost of a tangible long-term asset and does not represent a specific cash expenditure during the year claimed. Furthermore, the AAO indicated that the allocation of the depreciation of a long-term asset could be spread out over the years or concentrated into a few depending on the petitioner's choice of accounting and depreciation methods. Nonetheless, the AAO explained that depreciation represents an actual cost of doing business, which could represent either the diminution in value of buildings and equipment or the accumulation of funds necessary to replace perishable equipment and buildings. Accordingly, the AAO stressed that even though amounts deducted for depreciation do not represent current use of cash, neither does it represent amounts available to pay wages.

We find that the AAO has a rational explanation for its policy of not adding depreciation back to net income. Namely, that the amount spent on a long term tangible asset is a "real" expense.

*River Street Donuts* at 116. "[USCIS] and judicial precedent support the use of tax returns and the *net income figures* in determining petitioner's ability to pay. Plaintiffs' argument that these figures should be revised by the court by adding back depreciation is without support." *Chi-Feng Chang* at 537 (emphasis added).

For a C corporation, USCIS considers net income to be the figure shown on Line 28 of the Form 1120, U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return. 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, USCIS will review the petitioner's net current assets. Net current assets are the difference between the petitioner's current assets and current liabilities.<sup>4</sup> A corporation's year-end current assets are shown on Schedule L, lines 1 through 6 and include cash-on-hand. Its year-end current liabilities are shown on lines 16 through 18. If the total of a corporation's end-of-year net current assets and the wages paid to the beneficiary (if any) are equal to or greater than the proffered wage, the petitioner is expected to be able to pay the proffered wage using those net current assets.

In this case, the labor certification was filed by [REDACTED] on December 28, 2005, and certified by the DOL on October 20, 2006. The I-140 petition was filed by [REDACTED] on January 22, 2007. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are separate companies with separate tax identification numbers. The petitioner claims to be a successor-in-interest to [REDACTED]

*Matter of Dial Auto* is an AAO decision designated as precedent by the Commissioner. *Matter of Dial Auto Repair Shop*, 19 I&N Dec. 481 (Comm. 1986). The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(c) provides that precedent decisions are binding on all USCIS employees in the administration of the Act. Precedent decisions must be designated and published in bound volumes or as interim decisions. 8 C.F.R. § 103.9(a).

By way of background, *Matter of Dial Auto* involved a petition filed by [REDACTED] on behalf of an alien beneficiary for the position of automotive technician. The beneficiary's former employer, [REDACTED], filed the underlying labor certification. On the petition, [REDACTED] claimed to be a successor-in-interest to [REDACTED]. The part of the Commissioner's decision relating to successor-in-interest issue is set forth below:

Additionally, the *representations made by the petitioner* concerning the relationship between [REDACTED] and itself are issues which have not been resolved. On order to determine whether the petitioner was a true successor to [REDACTED] counsel was instructed on appeal to fully explain the manner by which the petitioner took over the business of [REDACTED] and to provide the Service with a copy of the contract or agreement between the two entities; however, no response was submitted. If the *petitioner's claim* of having assumed all of [REDACTED] rights, duties, obligations, etc., is found to be untrue, then grounds would exist for *invalidation of the labor certification under 20 C.F.R. § 656.30 (1987)*. Conversely, if the claim is found to be true, *and it is determined that an actual successorship exists*, the petition could be approved if

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<sup>4</sup>According to *Barron's Dictionary of Accounting Terms* 117 (3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

eligibility is otherwise shown, including ability of the predecessor enterprise to have paid the certified wage at the time of filing.

(All emphasis added). The legacy INS and USCIS has, at times, strictly interpreted *Matter of Dial Auto* to limit a successor-in-interest finding to cases where the petitioner could show that it assumed all of the original entity's rights, duties, obligations and assets. However, a close reading of the Commissioner's decision reveals that it does not explicitly require a successor-in-interest to establish that it is assuming all of the original employer's rights, duties, and obligations. Instead, in *Matter of Dial Auto*, the petitioner had *represented* that it had assumed all of the original employer's rights, duties, and obligations, but had failed to submit requested evidence to establish that this was, in fact, true. And, if the petitioner's claim was untrue, the Commissioner stated that the underlying *labor certification* could be *invalidated for fraud or willful misrepresentation* pursuant to 20 C.F.R. § 656.30 (1987).<sup>5</sup> This is why the Commissioner said "[i]f the petitioner's claim is found to be true, *and* it is determined that an actual successorship exists, the petition could be approved." (Emphasis added.) The Commissioner was explicitly stating that the petitioner's claim that it assumed all of the original employer's rights, duties, and obligations is a separate inquiry from whether or not the petitioner is a successor-in-interest. The Commissioner was most interested in receiving a full explanation as to the "manner by which the petitioner took over the business of [the alleged predecessor] and seeing a copy of "the contract or agreement between the two entities."

In view of the above, *Matter of Dial Auto* did not state that a valid successor relationship could only be established through the assumption of all of a predecessor entity's rights, duties, and obligations. Instead, based on this precedent and the regulations pertaining to this visa classification, a valid successor relationship may be established if the job opportunity is the same as originally offered on the labor certification; if the purported successor establishes eligibility in all respects, including the provision of evidence from the predecessor entity, such as evidence of the predecessor's ability to pay the proffered wage as of the priority date; and if the petition fully describes and documents the transfer and assumption of the ownership of the predecessor by the claimed successor.

Evidence of transfer of ownership must show that the successor not only purchased the predecessor's

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<sup>5</sup>The regulation at 20 C.F.R. § 656.30(d) (1987) states:

(d) After issuance labor certifications are subject to invalidation by the INS or by a Consul of the Department of State upon a determination, made in accordance with those agencies, procedures or by a Court, of fraud or willful misrepresentation of a material fact involving the labor certification application. If evidence of such fraud or willful misrepresentation becomes known to a Regional Administrator, Employment and Training Administration or to the Administrator, the Regional Administrator or Administrator, as appropriate, shall notify in writing the INS or State Department, as appropriate. A copy of the notification shall be sent to the regional or national office, as appropriate, of the Department of Labor's Office of Inspector General.

assets but also that the successor acquired the essential rights and obligations of the predecessor necessary to carry on the business in the same manner as the predecessor. The successor must continue to operate the same type of business as the predecessor, and the manner in which the business is controlled must remain substantially the same as it was before the ownership transfer. The successor must also establish its continuing ability to pay the proffered wage from the date of business transfer until the beneficiary adjusts status to lawful permanent resident.

On appeal, counsel submits a brief stating that the petitioner is a successor-in-interest to [REDACTED]. He asserts that the major shareholders and directors of the two companies are the same; that the companies have the same address; that the major employees of the two companies are unchanged; that the assets of the petitioner were transferred from [REDACTED]; that the major clients of the two companies are the same; that the petitioner is a successor to the telephone account and insurance policy of [REDACTED]; that the petitioner is a successor of "Mobil Account" of [REDACTED] and that the two companies sell the same products. Counsel submits the Minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Directors of [REDACTED] dated December 30, 2005, which state that [REDACTED] will be dissolved, that it will assign the lease for property located at [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] and that:

all the assets, liabilities of the Corporation... shall be transferred to [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Any right and responsibility which the Corporation is entitled or obligated shall be carried on by [REDACTED]

While the minutes indicate the intention of [REDACTED] to transfer all of its assets and liabilities to the petitioner, the petitioner has submitted no evidence to establish that it agreed to accept all of its assets and liabilities, such as an asset purchase agreement, bill of sale, financial instruments used to execute the transfer and an assignment of lease agreement. Instead, the evidence demonstrates that the petitioner is paying rent for the premises located at [REDACTED] Hicksville, NY without any apparent liability to do so, as no assignment of lease agreement was submitted; that the petitioner employs some of the employees that were formerly employed JV [REDACTED], without any evidence that the petitioner agreed to accept any employment-related liabilities from [REDACTED] for such employees; that three vehicles formerly owned by [REDACTED] were titled in the name of the petitioner in May 2006, five months after the purported transfer of assets from [REDACTED] to the petitioner; that [REDACTED] and the petitioner have some customers in common; that the petitioner is billed for phone service by Verizon; that the petitioner pays for electric service provided to JV [REDACTED] without any apparent liability to do so; that the petitioner obtained an umbrella liability insurance policy valid from November 1, 2006 through November 1, 2007, naming [REDACTED] as an additional insured;<sup>6</sup> that the petitioner pays the bills for a Mobil

<sup>6</sup> [REDACTED] was dissolved on October 19, 2006, prior to the issuance of the policy.  
See [http://appsex8.dos.state.ny.us/corp\\_public](http://appsex8.dos.state.ny.us/corp_public) [REDACTED]

credit card account owned by [REDACTED], without any apparent liability to do so; and that the petitioner and [REDACTED] sell some of the same products. Thus, the petitioner has not fully described and documented the transfer and assumption of the ownership of [REDACTED] by the petitioner. It has not shown that it purchased the assets and acquired the essential rights and obligations of [REDACTED] necessary to carry on the business in the same manner as the predecessor.

We also note that the labor certification was filed by [REDACTED] on December 28, 2005, and was certified by the DOL on October 20, 2006. The board of director minutes indicate that [REDACTED] ceased operations on December 30, 2005, two days after electronically filing the ETA Form 9089, and intended to dissolve its business thereafter. Therefore, it appears that [REDACTED] never intended to proceed with the job offer detailed in its labor certification application. For successor-in-interest purposes, the transfer of ownership may not occur prior to the approval of the original labor certification.

Finally, we note that in response to the director's request for evidence dated July 10, 2007, counsel claimed that the petitioner's name was changed from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED]. However, this statement is not true. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are separate companies with separate federal tax identification numbers. In a cover letter dated November 6, 2007, submitted with the petitioner's Motion to Reopen, counsel claimed that [REDACTED] is the sole shareholder of the petitioner. This statement also appears to be false. While the record does not reflect the actual ownership of the petitioner, [REDACTED] was dissolved over a year prior to counsel's letter, and the petitioner's 2006 federal income tax return indicates on Schedule K that no individual, partnership, corporation, estate or trust owns more than 50% of its voting stock. Doubt cast on any aspect of the petitioner's proof may lead to a reevaluation of the reliability and sufficiency of the remaining evidence offered in support of the visa petition. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582, 591 (BIA 1988). As the petitioner has not established that it was a successor-in-interest to the employer listed on the ETA Form 9089 submitted with the petition in the instant case, the petition remains denied.

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.