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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



U.S. Citizenship  
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FILE:



Office: NEBRASKA SERVICE CENTER

Date:

JAN 03 2011

IN RE:

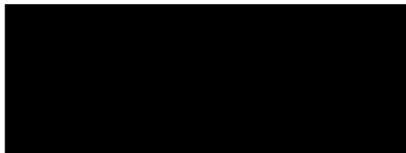
Petitioner:



Beneficiary:

PETITION: Immigrant petition for Alien Worker as an Other, Unskilled Worker pursuant to section 203(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(3)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All of the documents related to this matter have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Please be advised that any further inquiry that you might have concerning your case must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied by us in reaching our decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. The specific requirements for filing such a request can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. 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 \$630. Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires that any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank you,

Perry Rhew  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The Director, Nebraska Service Center, denied the preference visa petition. The matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a property management business. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as a carpet installer. As required by statute, the petition is accompanied by a labor certification application approved by the United States Department of Labor (DOL). The director determined that the petitioner had not established that the petition requires the experience for classification as a skilled worker or that it had the ability to pay the beneficiary the proffered salary from the priority date of April 30, 2001 onwards. 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 denial dated December 4, 2008, the basis for denial of this case was that the petitioner had not established that the petition requires the experience for classification as a skilled worker or that it had the ability to pay the beneficiary the proffered salary from the priority date of April 30, 2001 onwards.

Section 203(b)(3)(A)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(3)(A)(iii), 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 unskilled labor, not of a temporary or seasonal nature for which qualified workers are unavailable.

Here, the Form I-140 was filed on October 4, 2007. On Part 2.e. of the Form I-140, the petitioner indicated that it was filing the petition for an unskilled worker.

The AAO conducts appellate review on a *de novo* basis. *See Soltane v. DOJ*, 381 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2004). The AAO considers all pertinent evidence in the record, including new evidence properly submitted upon appeal.<sup>1</sup> On appeal, counsel submits the petitioner's personal tax returns for 2007, 2005, 2004, and 2003. Counsel had previously submitted the petitioner's personal tax return for 2006, but had never submitted the petitioner's personal tax returns for 2001 or 2002. The petitioner also failed to submit a list of its family's yearly personal expenses for the tax years 2001 to 2007. On appeal, counsel asserts that the petitioner thought that checking Part 2.g. on the Form I-140 was the best choice.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(i) provides in pertinent part:

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<sup>1</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).

(4) Differentiating between skilled and other workers. The determination of whether a worker is a skilled or other worker will be based on the requirements of training and/or experience placed on the job by the prospective employer, as certified by the Department of Labor.

In this case, the labor certification indicates that the proffered position requires four years of experience. However, the petitioner requested the unskilled worker classification on the Form I-140. There is no provision in statute or regulation that compels United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to readjudicate a petition under a different visa classification in response to a petitioner's request to change it, once the decision has been rendered. A petitioner may not make material changes to a petition in an effort to make a deficient petition conform to USCIS requirements. *See Matter of Izummi*, 22 I&N Dec. 169, 176 (Assoc. Comm. 1988). In this matter, the appropriate remedy would be to file another petition with the proper fee and required documentation.

The evidence submitted does not establish that the petition requires the experience such that the beneficiary may be found qualified for classification as an unskilled worker.

The AAO also finds that the petitioner has not submitted sufficient evidence demonstrating its ability to pay the beneficiary the proffered salary from the priority date of April 30, 2001 onwards. The petitioner did not submit its personal tax returns for 2001 or 2002. The petitioner also failed to submit a list of its family's yearly personal expenses for the tax years 2001 to 2007.

The petition will be denied for the above stated reasons, with each considered as an independent and alternative basis for denial. In visa petition proceedings, the burden of proving eligibility for the benefit sought remains entirely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. Here, that burden has not been met.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.