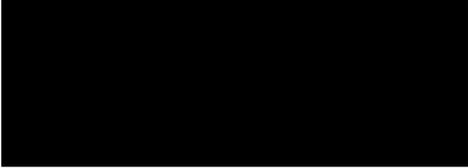


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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)  
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2099  
Washington, DC 20529-2099



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services



B5

DATE: **AUG 24 2012** Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER FILE:

IN RE: Petitioner:   
Beneficiary:

PETITION: Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker as a Member of the Professions Holding an Advanced Degree or an Alien of Exceptional Ability Pursuant to Section 203(b)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(2)

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 AAO inappropriately applied the law in reaching its decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen in accordance with the instructions on Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$630. The specific requirements for filing such a motion can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. **Do not file any motion directly with the AAO.** Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires any motion to 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 preference visa petition was denied by the Director, Texas Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a freight forwarder business. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as an economist. 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). 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.

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 February 23, 2011 and August 11, 2011 denials, the issue in this case is whether the petitioner has the ability to pay the proffered wage as of the priority date and continuing until the beneficiary obtains lawful permanent residence.

In pertinent part, section 203(b)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(2), provides immigrant classification to members of the professions holding advanced degrees or their equivalent and whose services are sought by an employer in the United States. An advanced degree is a United States academic or professional degree or a foreign equivalent degree above the baccalaureate level. 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(k)(2). The regulation further states: "A United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree followed by at least five years of progressive experience in the specialty shall be considered the equivalent of a master's degree. If a doctoral degree is customarily required by the specialty, the alien must have a United States doctorate or a foreign equivalent degree." *Id.*

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 was accepted for processing by any office within the employment system of the DOL. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(d). The petitioner must also demonstrate that, on the priority date, the beneficiary had the qualifications stated on its ETA Form

9089 as certified by the DOL and submitted with the instant petition. *Matter of Wing's Tea House*, 16 I&N Dec. 158 (Act. Reg. Comm. 1977).

Here, the ETA Form 9089 was accepted on December 4, 2009. The proffered wage as stated on the ETA Form 9089 is \$39.14 per hour (\$81,411.20). Although counsel asserts on appeal that the job offer is for 50 weeks per year (and only for 35 hours per week), there has been no evidence submitted to substantiate that claim. Going on record without supporting documentary evidence is not sufficient for purposes of meeting the burden of proof in these proceedings. *Matter of Soffici*, 22 I&N Dec. 158, 165 (Comm. 1998) (citing *Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N Dec. 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972)). Without documentary evidence to support the claim, the assertions of counsel will not satisfy the petitioner's burden of proof. *Matter of Obaighena*, 19 I & N Dec. 533(BIA 1988); *Matter of Ramirez-Sanchez*, 17 I&N Dec. 503, 506 (BIA 1980). If USCIS fails to believe that a fact stated in the petition is true, USCIS may reject that fact. Section 204(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1154(b); see also *Anetekhai v. I.N.S.*, 876 F.2d 1218, 1220 (5th Cir.1989); *Lu-Ann Bakery Shop, Inc. v. Nelson*, 705 F. Supp. 7, 10 (D.D.C.1988); *Systronics Corp. v. INS*, 153 F. Supp. 2d 7, 15 (D.D.C. 2001).

The ETA Form 9089 states that the position requires a master's degree in economics/accounting and 96 months of work experience in the job offered or, in the alternative, experience in auditing/accounting services.

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>

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 January 2002 and to currently employ 4 workers. According to the tax returns in the record, the petitioner's fiscal year is based upon a calendar year. On the ETA Form 9089, signed by the beneficiary on June 29, 2010, the beneficiary claims to have worked for the petitioner from October 1, 2003 to December 5, 2009.

The petitioner must establish that its job offer to the beneficiary is a realistic one. Because the filing of an ETA Form 9089 establishes a priority date for any immigrant petition later based on the ETA Form 9089, 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

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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 at 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(a)(1).

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. The proffered wage is \$81,411.20. The record of proceeding contains copies of IRS Forms 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Income as shown in the table below.

- In 2009, the Form 1099 stated total non-employee compensation of \$75,500.00.
- In 2010, the Form 1099 stated total non-employee compensation of \$81,000.00.

Although the total non-employee compensation amounts for 2010 exceed the proffered wage amount, the reliability of this evidence is at issue. Counsel asserted in a statement dated October 15, 2010 that the beneficiary's salary in the amount of \$75,500.00 is reflected on line 13 (salaries and wages) of the petitioner's Form 1120 income tax return for 2009. It is noted that the petitioner submitted a copy of its Form 1120 income tax return for 2010 which shows on line 13 salary and wages paid for that year in the amount of \$81,000.00 (which is the amount that appears on the Form 1099 issued to the beneficiary for that year). Contrary to counsel's claims, the petitioner stated on the Form I-140 that the business employed 4 workers. There is no indication on the petitioner's tax returns that it paid wages and salaries to the beneficiary and 3 other workers. 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 petition. It is incumbent upon the petitioner to resolve any inconsistencies in the record by independent objective evidence, and attempts to explain or reconcile such inconsistencies, absent competent objective evidence pointing to where the truth lies, will not suffice. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582 (BIA 1988). Accordingly, it has not been established that the petitioner paid wages to the beneficiary. Regardless, the wages allegedly paid in 2009 are less than the proffered wage.

If, as in this case, 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 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); *Taco Especial v. Napolitano*, 696 F. Supp. 2d 873 (E.D. Mich. 2010), *aff'd*, No. 10-1517 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. filed Nov. 10, 2011). 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, the petitioner showing that it paid wages to the beneficiary 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 the Service should have considered income before expenses were paid rather than net income. See *Taco Especial v. Napolitano*, 696 F. Supp. 2d at 881 (gross profits overstate an employer's ability to pay because it ignores other necessary expenses).

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 118. "[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. The petitioner's income tax return for 2010 is the most recent return available. The petitioner's tax returns demonstrate its net income as shown in the table below:

- In 2009, the Form 1120 stated net income of \$232.00.
- In 2010, the Form 1120 stated net income of \$634.00.

Therefore, for the years 2009 and 2010, the petitioner did not have sufficient net income to pay the proffered wage.

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 assets. We reject, however, any suggestion that the petitioner's total assets should have been considered in the determination of the ability to pay the proffered wage. The petitioner's total assets include depreciable assets that the petitioner uses in its business. Those depreciable assets will not be converted to cash during the ordinary course of business and will not, therefore, become funds available to pay the proffered wage. Further, the petitioner's total assets must be balanced by the petitioner's liabilities. Otherwise, they cannot properly be considered in the determination of the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage. Rather, USCIS 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.<sup>2</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. The petitioner's tax returns demonstrate its end-of-year net current assets as shown in the table below.

- In 2009, the Form 1120 stated net current assets of \$116.00.
- In 2010, the Form 1120 stated net current assets of \$127.00.

Therefore, at the years 2009 and 2010, the petitioner did not have sufficient net current assets to pay the proffered wage.

On appeal, counsel asserts that the director erred in not properly taking into account the totality of circumstances in assessing the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage. Counsel further asserts that the beneficiary has been employed and paid by the petitioner on her H-1B status in previous years and that the continued renewal by USCIS is proof that she is being paid by the petitioner or that the petitioner has the ability to pay the proffered wage. Contrary to counsel's claim, the criteria used to determine whether the petitioner has paid wages to the beneficiary under her H-1B status is different from criteria used in immigrant based petitions to determine its ability to pay the proffered wage.

Counsel's assertions on appeal cannot be concluded to outweigh the evidence presented in the tax returns as submitted by the petitioner that demonstrates that the petitioner could not pay the proffered wage from the day the ETA Form 9089 was accepted for processing by the DOL.

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<sup>2</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 as accounts payable, short-term notes payable, and accrued expenses (such as taxes and salaries). *Id.* at 118.

USCIS may consider the overall magnitude of the petitioner's business activities in its determination of the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage. *See Matter of Sonogawa*, 12 I&N Dec. 612. The petitioning entity in *Sonogawa* had been in business for over 11 years and routinely earned a gross annual income of about \$100,000. During the year in which the petition was filed in that case, the petitioner changed business locations and paid rent on both the old and new locations for five months. There were large moving costs and also a period of time when the petitioner was unable to do regular business. The Regional Commissioner determined that the petitioner's prospects for a resumption of successful business operations were well established. The petitioner was a fashion designer whose work had been featured in *Time* and *Look* magazines. Her clients included Miss Universe, movie actresses, and society matrons. The petitioner's clients had been included in the lists of the best-dressed California women. The petitioner lectured on fashion design at design and fashion shows throughout the United States and at colleges and universities in California. The Regional Commissioner's determination in *Sonogawa* was based in part on the petitioner's sound business reputation and outstanding reputation as a couturiere. As in *Sonogawa*, USCIS may, at its discretion, consider evidence relevant to the petitioner's financial ability that falls outside of a petitioner's net income and net current assets. USCIS may consider such factors as the number of years the petitioner has been doing business, the established historical growth of the petitioner's business, the overall number of employees, the occurrence of any uncharacteristic business expenditures or losses, the petitioner's reputation within its industry, whether the beneficiary is replacing a former employee or an outsourced service, or any other evidence that USCIS deems relevant to the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage.

In this matter, assessing the totality of the circumstances, it is concluded that the petitioner has not established that it had the continuing ability to pay the proffered wage. The petitioner has not established the existence of any facts paralleling those in *Sonogawa*. The petitioner has not established that it was suffering through an uncharacteristically unprofitable or difficult period. The petitioner has not established its reputation within the industry.

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

Beyond the decision of the director, the USCIS records show that the petitioner has filed another immigrant petition; and therefore, the petitioner must establish that it had sufficient funds to pay all the wages from the priority date and continuing to the present. If the instant petition were the only petition filed by the petitioner, the petitioner would be required to produce evidence of its ability to pay the proffered wage to the single beneficiary of the instant petition. However, where a petitioner has filed multiple petitions for multiple beneficiaries which have been pending simultaneously, the petitioner must produce evidence that its job offers to each beneficiary are realistic, and therefore, that it has the ability to pay the proffered wages to each of the beneficiaries of its pending petitions, as of the priority date of each petition and continuing until the beneficiary of each petition obtains lawful permanent residence. *See Matter of Great Wall*, 16 I&N Dec. 142, 144-145 (Acting Reg. Comm. 1977) (petitioner must establish ability to pay as of the date of the ETA Form 750 job offer, the predecessor to the Form ETA 9089 and Form ETA 9089). *See also* 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2). Accordingly, even if the instant record established

the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage for the instant beneficiary, the fact that there are multiple petitions would further call into question the petitioner's eligibility for the benefit sought.

Beyond the decision of the director, the petitioner has failed to establish that the beneficiary meets the work experience qualifications set forth on the ETA Form 9089. According to the ETA Form 9089, the position requires 96 months (8 years) of experience as an economist, auditor, or accountant. In support of this claim, the petitioner submitted a letter from [REDACTED] who stated that the company employed the beneficiary as an economist from July 12, 1975 to December 30, 1980. The petitioner also submitted a letter from [REDACTED] head of marketing department, who stated that the company employed the beneficiary as an economist from July 1, 1997 to December 30, 2003. The declarants fail to specifically describe the beneficiary's duties. Furthermore, the declarants fail to specify the number of hours the beneficiary worked. Finally, as the beneficiary was the "owner" [REDACTED] it is not credible that she performed the duties of an economist on a full-time basis. Instead, it is more likely she operated the business as its owner. Accordingly, it has not been established that the beneficiary has the requisite 96 months (8 years) of experience in the job offered. 8 C.F.R § 204.5(g)(1). The appeal will be dismissed for this additional reason.

Finally, beyond the decision of the director, the petitioner has failed to establish that the beneficiary earned a U.S. master's degree or foreign degree equivalent in economics/accounting as required by the ETA Form 9089. The record indicates that the beneficiary earned a diploma in 1976 having completed a course of study in "civil engineering economics and organisation" at the Vilnius Institute of Civil Engineering in Lithuania (which, at the time, was a part of the Soviet Union). She was granted the qualification of "engineer-economist." The record also contains an evaluation of the beneficiary's diploma dated June 29, 1996 by Globe Language Services, Inc. The evaluator concludes that the beneficiary's education in Lithuania is equivalent to a "combined Bachelor of Science/Master of Business Administration Degree" from a U.S. institution. The evaluator does not explain or substantiate his conclusion.

Upon review, the record does not establish that the beneficiary's Lithuanian education satisfies the requirements of the ETA Form 9089. First, the evaluator concludes that the beneficiary's education is equivalent to a master of business administration. The ETA Form 9089, however, requires a degree in economics/accounting. Therefore, even accepting the evaluation as credible evidence of the U.S. equivalency of the beneficiary's diploma, it appears that the beneficiary's education is more akin to a U.S. business degree than to an economics degree, which is a social science. Second, the record does not establish that the beneficiary's diploma is equivalent to a U.S. master's degree in any field. The record does not reveal what type of "diploma" the beneficiary earned in 1976 nor does the evaluator shed any light on the length or intensity of her education. As the beneficiary appears to have begun working for [REDACTED] over a year before earning the diploma, it is unlikely that this program was of a sufficient length and complexity as to be equivalent to a U.S. master's degree.

An application or petition that fails to comply with the technical requirements of the law may be denied by the AAO even if the Service Center does not identify all of the grounds for denial in the initial decision. *See Spencer Enterprises, Inc. v. United States*, 229 F. Supp. 2d 1025, 1043 (E.D. Cal. 2001), *aff'd*, 345 F.3d 683 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003); *see also Soltane v. DOJ*, 381 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2004) (noting that the AAO conducts appellate review on a *de novo* basis).

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.