



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

**identifying data deleted to  
prevent clearly unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy**

**PUBLIC COPY**



FILE: EAC-03-066-51030 Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER Date: **OCT 14 2005**

IN RE: Petitioner:   
Beneficiary:

PETITION: 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 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 a restaurant. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as a dinner cook. 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.

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 or seasonal nature, for which qualified workers are not available in the United States.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2) states:

*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. In a case where the prospective United States employer employs 100 or more workers, the director may accept a statement from a financial officer of the organization which establishes the prospective employer's ability to pay the proffered wage. In appropriate cases, additional evidence, such as profit/loss statements, bank account records, or personnel records, may be submitted by the petitioner or requested by [Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS)].

The petitioner must demonstrate the continuing ability to pay the proffered wage beginning on the petition's priority date, which is the date the Form ETA 750 was accepted for processing by any office within the employment system of the Department of Labor. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(d). The priority date in the instant petition is February 28, 2002. The proffered wage as stated on the Form ETA 750 is \$11.87 per hour for a 35-hour work week, which amounts to \$21,603.40 annually. On the Form ETA 750B, signed by the beneficiary on November 6, 2001, the beneficiary did not claim to have worked for the petitioner.

The I-140 petition was submitted on December 23, 2002. On the petition, the petitioner claimed to have been established in 1999, to currently have 35 employees and to have a gross annual income of \$1.6 million. The item on the petition for net annual income was left blank. With the petition, the petitioner submitted supporting evidence.

In a request for evidence (RFE) dated October 8, 2003, the director requested additional evidence relevant to the petitioner's continuing ability to pay the proffered wage beginning on the priority date. The director also requested additional evidence relevant to the beneficiary's experience.

In response to the RFE, the petitioner submitted additional evidence. The petitioner's submissions in response to the RFE were received by the director on November 19, 2003.

In a decision dated April 13, 2004, the director determined that the evidence did not establish that the petitioner had the ability to pay the proffered wage as of the priority date and continuing until the beneficiary obtains lawful permanent residence, and denied the petition.

With the notice of appeal, counsel submitted no brief and no additional evidence. On the Form I-290B notice of appeal, signed by counsel on April 21, 2004, counsel checked the block indicating that he would be sending a brief and/or evidence to the AAO within 30 days. However, no further documents have been received by the AAO to date.

Counsel states on appeal that the petitioner's total of ordinary income, non-cash depreciation and end-of-year cash in 2002 establishes the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage. Counsel also states that the petitioner is a critically-acclaimed French restaurant which has continued to grow in acclaim in recent years.

Since no new evidence is submitted on appeal, the AAO will evaluate the decision of the director based on the evidence submitted prior to the director's decision.

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, CIS requires the petitioner to demonstrate financial resources sufficient to pay the first year of 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, CIS will first examine whether the petitioner employed the beneficiary at the time the priority date was established. If the petitioner establishes by documentary evidence that it employed the beneficiary at a salary equal to or greater than the proffered wage, this evidence will be considered prima facie proof of the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage. In the instant case, on the Form ETA 750B, signed by the beneficiary on November 6, 2001, the beneficiary did not claim to have worked for the petitioner and no other evidence in the record indicates that the beneficiary has worked for the petitioner.

As another means of determining the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage, CIS will next examine the petitioner's net income figure as reflected on the petitioner's federal income tax return for a given year, 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 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1984)); *see also Chi-Feng Chang v. Thornburgh*, 719 F. Supp. 532 (N.D. Tex. 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 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). In *K.C.P. Food Co., Inc.*, 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. 623 F. Supp. at 1084. The court specifically rejected the argument that the Service should have considered income before expenses were paid rather than net income. Finally, there is no precedent that would allow the petitioner to "add back to net cash the depreciation expense charged for the year." *See Elatos Restaurant Corp.*, 632 F. Supp. at 1054.

The evidence indicates that the petitioner is a partnership. The record contains copies of the petitioner's Form 1065 U.S. Returns of Partnership Income for 2001 and 2002. The record before the director closed on November 19, 2003 with the receipt by the director of the petitioner's submissions in response to the RFE. As of that date the petitioner's federal tax return for 2003 was not yet available. Therefore the petitioner's tax return for 2002 is the most recent return available. That year is also the year of the priority date.

Where a partnership's income is exclusively from a trade or business, CIS considers net income to be the figure for ordinary income, shown on line 22 of page one of the petitioner's Form 1065. The instructions on the Form 1065 U.S. Income Tax Return of Partnership Income state on page one, "Caution: Include only trade or business income and expenses on lines 1a through 22 below." Where a partnership has income from sources other than from a trade or business, net income is found on Schedule K, Form 1065, page 4, Analysis of Net Income (Loss), line 1.

In the instant case, the petitioner's tax returns show no income on Schedule K other than the that stated as ordinary income. The petitioner's ordinary income will therefore be considered as the petitioner's net income. The petitioner's tax returns state the amounts for ordinary income on line 22 as shown in the table below.

Tax year	Ordinary income	Wage increase needed to pay the proffered wage	Surplus or deficit
2001	\$4,948.00	not applicable	not applicable
2002	\$6,177.00	\$21,603.40*	-\$15,426.40

\* The full proffered wage, since the record contains no evidence of any wage payments made by the petitioner to the beneficiary.

The above information is insufficient to establish the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage in 2002.

As an alternative means of determining the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wages, CIS may review the petitioner's net current assets. Net current assets are a partnership taxpayer's current assets less its current liabilities. Current assets include cash on hand, inventories, and receivables expected to be converted to cash within one year. A partnership's current assets are shown on Schedule L, lines 1 through 6. Its current liabilities are shown on lines 15 through 17. If a partnership's net current assets are equal to or greater than the proffered wage, the petitioner is expected to be able to pay the proffered wage out of those net current assets. The net current assets are expected to be converted to cash as the proffered wage becomes due. Thus, the difference between current assets and current liabilities is the net current assets figure, which if greater than the proffered wage, evidences the petitioner's ability to pay.

Calculations based on the Schedule L's attached to the petitioner's tax returns yield the amounts for net current assets as shown in the following table.

Tax year	Net Current Assets		Wage increase needed to pay the proffered wage
	Beginning of year	End of year	
2001	-\$71,205.00	-\$121,183.00	not applicable
2002	-\$121,183.00	-\$125,538.00	\$21,603.40*

\* The full proffered wage, since the record contains no evidence of any wage payments made by the petitioner to the beneficiary.

The above information is insufficient to establish the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage in 2002.

Counsel states that the petitioner's non-cash expenses for depreciation should be added to the petitioner's net income as additional financial resources of the petitioner. While it is true that in any particular year a taxpayer's depreciation deductions may not reflect the taxpayer's actual cash operating expenses, depreciation deductions do reflect actual costs of operating a business, since depreciation is a measure of the decline in the value of a business asset over time. See Internal Revenue Service, *Instructions for Form 4562, Depreciation and Amortization (Including Information on Listed Property)* (2004), at 1-2, available at <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/i4562.pdf>.

For the foregoing reasons, when a petitioner chooses to rely on its federal tax returns as evidence of its ability to pay the proffered wage, CIS considers all of the petitioner's claimed tax deductions when evaluating the petitioner's net income. See *Elatos Restaurant Corp.* 632 F. Supp. at 1054. If a petitioner does not wish to rely on its federal tax returns as evidence of its ability to pay the proffered wage, the petitioner is free to rely on one of the other alternative forms of required evidence as specified in the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2), namely, annual reports or audited financial statements.

Counsel also states that the petitioner's end-of-year cash should be counted as an additional financial resource of the petitioner. However, CIS does not add cash to the petitioner's net income, since to do so could result in double counting funds. A petitioner's net income for a given year may affect the amount of cash and other assets shown on the petitioner's balance sheet for the end of the year. Therefore CIS does not combine an analysis based on the petitioner's net income with an analysis based on the petitioner's net current assets.

In addition to the tax returns discussed above, the record also contains copies of printouts of pages from three Internet web sites. One web site lists the petitioner as one of the ten best French restaurants in Washington, D.C. Another web site provides information about the petitioner. A third web site contains a newspaper review about the petitioner and some customer reviews about the petitioner. The information on the Internet web site printouts is relevant to an analysis of the totality of the petitioner's circumstances under *Matter of Sonogawa*, 12 I&N Dec. 612 (Reg. Comm. 1967). However, the petitioner has submitted no additional financial evidence upon which to base such an analysis.

The case *Matter of Sonogawa* relates to a petition filed during uncharacteristically unprofitable or difficult years, but only within a framework of profitable or successful years. The petitioning entity in *Sonogawa* had been in business for over 11 years and routinely earned a gross annual income of about \$100,000.00. 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 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 *Sonegawa* was based in part on the petitioner's sound business reputation and outstanding reputation as a couturiere.

No unusual circumstances, parallel to those in *Sonegawa*, have been shown to exist in this case, nor has it been established that the year 2002 was an uncharacteristically unprofitable year for the petitioner.

The record contains no other evidence relevant to the financial condition of the petitioner. The evidence therefore fails to establish the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage as of the priority date and continuing until the beneficiary obtains lawful permanent residence.

In his decision, the director correctly stated the petitioner's ordinary income for 2002 and correctly calculated the petitioner's year-end net current assets for that year. The director correctly found that those figures failed to establish the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage in 2002, which is the only year at issue in the instant petition. For the reasons stated above, the assertions of counsel on appeal fail to overcome the decision of the director.

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.