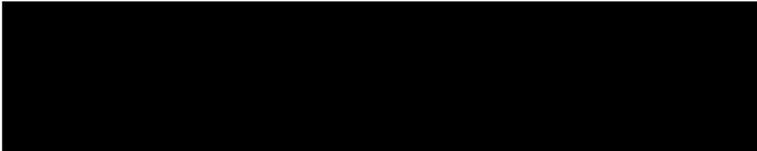


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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090
**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

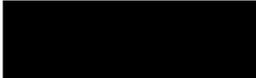


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FILE:



Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER

Date: JAN 20 2011

IN RE:

Petitioner:



Beneficiary:

PETITION: Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker as an Other 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.

Thank you,

Berry Rhew
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

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

The petitioner is a fish market. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as a fish cleaner. As required by statute, the petition is accompanied by a Form ETA 750, Application for Alien Employment Certification, approved by the United States Department of Labor (DOL). The director determined that the petitioner failed to submit the required initial evidence to establish that it had the continuing ability to pay the beneficiary the proffered wage beginning on the priority date of the visa petition and that the petitioner had not established that the beneficiary had the required one month of experience as of the priority date. 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 9, 2009 denial, the issues in this case are whether or not the petitioner has the ability to pay the proffered wage as of the priority date and continuing until the beneficiary obtains lawful permanent residence and whether the beneficiary had the required one month of experience as of the priority date.

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 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 Form ETA 750, Application for Alien Employment Certification, 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 Form ETA 750, Application for Alien Employment Certification, 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 Form ETA 750 was accepted on April 9, 2003. The proffered wage as stated on the Form ETA 750 is \$9.20 per hour and \$13.80 per hour for overtime, although no set number of hours are required above the regular 35 hours per week (\$16,744 per year). The Form ETA 750 states that the position requires one month of experience in the position offered as a fish cleaner.

The AAO conducts appellate review on a *de novo* basis. *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.¹

The evidence in the record of proceeding shows that the petitioner is structured as an S corporation. On a previously filed petition for this beneficiary, the petitioner claimed to have been established in 1998 and to currently employ three workers. According to the tax returns in the record, the petitioner's fiscal year is based on the calendar year. On the Form ETA 750B, signed by the beneficiary on February 7, 2003, the beneficiary claimed to have began worked for the petitioner in February 2001.

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. On appeal, the petitioner provided the following Forms W-2:

- The 2003 Form W-2 demonstrates that the petitioner paid the beneficiary \$29,103.51.

¹ 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).

- The 2004 Form W-2 demonstrates that the petitioner paid the beneficiary \$29,362.00.
- The 2005 Form W-2 demonstrates that the petitioner paid the beneficiary \$28,808.00.
- The 2006 Form W-2 demonstrates that the petitioner paid the beneficiary \$29,362.00
- The 2007 Form W-2 demonstrates that the petitioner paid the beneficiary \$28,827.50.
- The 2008 Form W-2 demonstrates that the petitioner paid the beneficiary \$28,762.25.

As the amounts paid in each year exceed the proffered wage, the petitioner has established its ability to pay from the time the labor certification was accepted onwards.² That portion of the director's decision denying the petitioner based on the petitioner's failure to demonstrate the ability to pay the proffered wage is withdrawn.

Concerning the beneficiary's qualifications for the position, to be eligible for approval, a beneficiary must have the education and experience specified on the labor certification as of the petition's filing date. *See Matter of Wing's Tea House*, 16 I&N Dec. 158 (Act. Reg. Comm. 1977).

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(l)(3)(ii) specifies that:

- (A) *General.* Any requirements of training or experience for skilled workers, professionals, or other workers must be supported by letters from trainers or employers giving the name, address, and title of the trainer or employer, and a description of the training received

The Form ETA 750 requires one month of experience before the April 9, 2003 priority date as a fish cleaner. On appeal, the petitioner submitted a letter from [REDACTED] Human Resources for Pescatore Seafood Company, stating that the beneficiary worked for Pescatore from September 1998 to December 2000 as a fish cleaner. This evidence is sufficient to demonstrate that the beneficiary had the one month of experience required by the terms of the labor certification by the priority date.

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 been met.

ORDER: The appeal is sustained. The petition is approved.

² The petitioner also submitted tax returns for the years 2003 through 2007, which confirms that the petitioner was established in 1998. The tax returns reflect that the petitioner had gross receipts of over one million dollars in these years.