



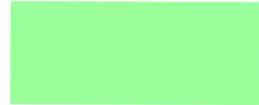
**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

(b)(6)



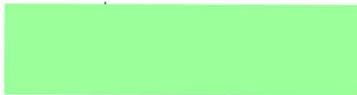
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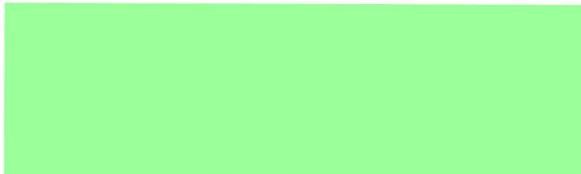
JAN 11 2013

IN RE: 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:

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,

Ron Rosenberg
Acting Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: On August 6, 2003, United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Vermont Service Center (VSC), received an Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker, Form I-140, from the petitioner. The employment-based immigrant visa petition was initially approved by the Director, VSC (director) on June 15, 2004. The director, however, revoked the approval of the immigrant petition on November 10, 2010 and the petitioner subsequently appealed the director's decision to revoke the petition's approval. The appeal will be dismissed.

Section 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1155, provides that "[t]he Attorney General [now Secretary, Department of Homeland Security], may, at any time, for what [she] deems to be good and sufficient cause, revoke the approval of any petition approved by [her] under section 204." The realization by the director that the petition was approved in error may be good and sufficient cause for revoking the approval. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. 582, 590 (BIA 1988).

The petitioner is a restaurant. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as a cook pursuant to section 203(b)(3)(A)(i) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(3)(A)(i).¹ As required by statute, the petition is submitted along with an approved Form ETA 750 labor certification. As stated earlier, this petition was approved on June 15, 2004 by the VSC, but that approval was revoked in November 2010. The director determined that the petitioner failed to follow the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) recruitment procedures in connection with the approved labor certification application and that the documents submitted in response to the director's Notice of Intent to Revoke (NOIR) were in themselves a willful misrepresentation of material facts, constituting fraud. The director also questioned whether the beneficiary possessed the minimum experience requirements as stated on the labor certification application prior to the filing of the Form ETA 750. Accordingly, the director revoked the approval of the petition under the authority of 8 C.F.R. § 205.1.

On appeal, counsel for the petitioner² contends that the director has improperly revoked the approval of the petition. Specifically, counsel asserts that the director did not have any good and sufficient cause as required by section 205 of the Act; 8 U.S.C. § 1155 to revoke the approval of the petition. Counsel argues that the petitioner did comply with the DOL recruitment requirements and that the beneficiary possessed the minimum requirements required on the ETA 750 prior to the filing of the labor certification application.

¹ Section 203(b)(3)(A)(i) of 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.

² Current counsel of record [redacted] will be referred to as counsel throughout this decision. Prior counsel, J [redacted], will be referred to as former counsel or by name. The AAO notes that N [redacted] was suspended from the practice of law before the Immigration Courts, Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for a period of three years from March 1, 2012 to February 28, 2015.

The record shows that the appeal is properly filed, timely and makes a specific allegation of error in law or fact. The Administrative Appeals Office (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.³

The threshold issue on appeal is whether the director adequately advised the petitioner of the basis for revocation of approval of the petition. As noted above, the Secretary of Homeland Security has the authority to revoke the approval of any petition approved by her under section 204 for good and sufficient cause. *See* section 205 of the Act; 8 U.S.C. § 1155. This means that notice must be provided to the petitioner before a previously approved petition can be revoked. More specifically, the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 205.2 reads:

(a) *General.* Any [USCIS] officer authorized to approve a petition under section 204 of the Act may revoke the approval of that petition **upon notice to the petitioner** on any ground other than those specified in § 205.1 when the necessity for the revocation comes to the attention of this [USCIS]. (emphasis added).

Further, the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(16) states:

(i) Derogatory information unknown to petitioner or applicant. If the decision will be adverse to the applicant or petitioner and is based on derogatory information considered by [USCIS] and of which the applicant or petitioner is unaware, he/she shall be advised of this fact and offered an opportunity to rebut the information and present information in his/her own behalf before the decision is rendered, except as provided in paragraphs (b)(16)(ii), (iii), and (iv) of this section. Any explanation, rebuttal, or information presented by or in behalf of the applicant or petitioner shall be included in the record of proceeding.

Moreover, *Matter of Arias*, 19 I&N Dec. 568 (BIA 1988); *Matter of Estime*, 19 I&N Dec. 450 (BIA 1987) provide that:

A notice of intention to revoke the approval of a visa petition is properly issued for "good and sufficient cause" when the evidence of record at the time of issuance, if unexplained and un rebutted, would warrant a denial of the visa petition based upon the petitioner's failure to meet his burden of proof. However, where a notice of intention to revoke is based upon an unsupported statement, revocation of the visa petition cannot be sustained.

Here, in the NOIR dated March 2, 2009, the director wrote:

³ 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 Service is in receipt of information revealing the existence of fraudulent information in the petitions with Alien Employment Certificates (ETA 750) and/or the work experience letters in a significant number of cases submitted to USCIS by counsel for the petitioner in the reviewed files.

The director advised the petitioner in the NOIR that the instant case might involve fraud. The director specifically asked the petitioner to submit: additional evidence to demonstrate that it had complied with all of the DOL recruiting requirements; an original letter reaffirming its intent to employ the beneficiary in the proffered job; and evidence that the beneficiary met the minimum experience requirements.

The AAO finds that the director appropriately reopened the approval of the petition by issuing the NOIR, and gave the petitioner notice of the derogatory information specific to the current proceeding. In the NOIR, the director advised the petitioner that "the beneficiary must have met all of the requirements listed on the ETA 750" which in this case is two years of experience as a cook. The director's NOIR sufficiently detailed the evidence of the record, pointing out deficiencies in the beneficiary's qualifications that would warrant a denial if unexplained and un rebutted, and thus was properly issued for good and sufficient cause. Specifically, in the NOIR, the director indicated that the beneficiary's employment verification letter, which stated that the beneficiary was employed by [REDACTED] from March 3, 1994 until July 27, 1998, was inconsistent with the CNPJ⁵ records which reflected that the business [REDACTED] was established on November 1, 2000. Thus, the AAO finds that the NOIR was properly issued pursuant to *Matter of Arias*, 19 I&N Dec. 568 (BIA 1988) and *Matter of Esteime*, 19 I&N Dec. 450 (BIA 1987). Both cases held that a notice of intent to revoke a visa petition is properly issued for "good and sufficient cause" when the evidence of record at the time of issuance, if unexplained and un rebutted, would warrant a denial of the visa petition based upon the petitioner's failure to meet his burden of proof.

The director found that the beneficiary was not qualified as of the priority date. The AAO agrees and finds that the record does not support the petitioner's contention that the beneficiary had the requisite work experience in the job offered before the priority date. Consistent with *Matter of Wing's Tea House*, 16 I&N Dec. 158 (Act. Reg. Comm. 1977), the petitioner must demonstrate, among other things, that, on the priority date, the beneficiary had all of the qualifications stated on the Form ETA 750 as certified by the DOL and submitted with the petition.

⁴ The AAO notes that the name of the business in Brazil wa [REDACTED]

⁵ Businesses that are officially registered with the Brazilian government are given a unique CNPJ number. CNPJ (Cadastro Nacional da Pessoa Juridica) is similar to the federal tax ID or employer ID number in the United States. The Department of State has determined that the CNPJ provides reliable verification with respect to the adjudication of employment-based petitions in comparing an individual's stated hire and working dates with a Brazilian-based company to that Brazilian company's registered creation date.

To determine whether a beneficiary is eligible for a preference immigrant visa, USCIS must ascertain whether the beneficiary is, in fact, qualified for the certified job. In evaluating the beneficiary's qualifications, USCIS must look to the job offer portion of the labor certification to determine the required qualifications for the position. USCIS may not ignore a term of the labor certification, nor may it impose additional requirements. See *Matter of Silver Dragon Chinese Restaurant*, 19 I&N Dec. 401, 406 (Comm. 1986). See also, *Madany v. Smith*, 696 F.2d, 696 F.2d 1008, (D.C. Cir. 1983); *K.R.K. Irvine, Inc. v. Landon*, 699 F.2d 1006 (9th Cir. 1983); *Stewart Infra-Red Commissary of Massachusetts, Inc. v. Coomey*, 661 F.2d 1 (1st Cir. 1981).

Here, the Form ETA 750 was filed and accepted for processing by the DOL on June 7, 2002. The name of the job title or the position for which the petitioner seeks to hire is "cook." Under the job description, section 13 of the Form ETA 750, part A, the petitioner wrote, "will prepare and cook a variety of seafood and meats." Under section 14 of the Form ETA 750A the petitioner specifically required each applicant for this position to have a minimum of two years of work experience in the job offered.

On the Form ETA 750, part B, signed by the beneficiary on May 6, 2002, he represented that he worked 40 hours a week at [REDACTED] in Brazil from March 1994 until July 1998 as a cook. As stated earlier, the record contains a letter, dated January 18, 2001, corroborating the beneficiary's employment at [REDACTED] as a cook from March 3, 1994 until July 27, 1998. However, the letter does not specify the duties and responsibilities of the beneficiary and thus fails to meet the regulatory requirements at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(1) and (l)(3)(ii)(A).

As stated above, in the NOIR, the director advised the petitioner that the CNPJ⁷ proof of business registration for [REDACTED] indicated that the business was not established until November 1, 2000, six years after the beneficiary claimed to have started working there. In response to the NOIR, the petitioner submitted a statement from the father of the owner of [REDACTED] stating that the owner (his son) had passed away⁸ and confirming the beneficiary's prior employment and explaining that the business has not been registered prior to November 2000 due to credit problems.

On appeal, counsel argues that the director did not specifically request independent, objective evidence of the beneficiary's prior employment nor did the director ask for the specific date of the

⁶ The AAO accepts that this is the same business as reflected as [REDACTED] on the ETA 750B.

⁷ Businesses that are officially registered with the Brazilian government are given a unique CNPJ number. CNPJ (Cadastro Nacional da Pessoa Juridica) is similar to the federal tax identification number or employer identification number in the United States. The Department of State has determined that the CNPJ provides reliable verification with respect to the adjudication of employment-based petitions in comparing an individual's stated hire and working dates with a Brazilian-based company to that Brazilian company's registered creation date.

⁸ The petitioner also submitted the death certificate.

establishment of the business where the beneficiary claimed to have worked in Brazil. The AAO disagrees. In the NOIR, the director specifically pointed out inconsistencies in the record with regards to the beneficiary's claimed prior experience. Further, on appeal, the petitioner had the opportunity, and failed, to address or overcome these inconsistencies. It is incumbent upon the petitioner to resolve the inconsistencies by independent objective evidence. Attempts to explain or reconcile the conflicting accounts, absent competent objective evidence pointing to where the truth, in fact, lies, will not suffice. *See Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. at 591-592.

We also note that the beneficiary did not list the experience in Brazil on the Form G-325 Biographic Information he submitted with his application for adjustment of status. It is incumbent upon the petitioner to resolve the inconsistencies by independent objective evidence. Attempts to explain or reconcile the conflicting accounts, absent competent objective evidence pointing to where the truth, in fact, lies, will not suffice. *Id.* The AAO concludes that the petitioner has failed to establish that the beneficiary possessed the minimum experience required on the ETA 750 as of the priority date and affirms the director's finding that the beneficiary is not qualified for the proffered position.

Another issue raised on appeal is whether the director properly concluded that the petitioner did not comply with the recruitment procedures of the DOL. The director indicated that the petitioner did not conduct good faith recruitment and found that the petitioner had engaged in fraud or material misrepresentation with respect to the recruitment process. The AAO disagrees. The record does not show inconsistencies or anomalies in the recruitment process that would justify the issuance of a NOIR based on the criteria of *Matter of S & B-C-*, 9 I&N Dec. at 447. Therefore, the director's conclusion that the petitioner did not comply with DOL requirements is withdrawn.

The AAO will next address the director's finding that the petitioner engaged in fraud and/or material misrepresentation. On appeal, counsel contends that the director's finding of fraud or willful misrepresentation against the petitioner was arbitrary and based on a USCIS investigation of other petitioners that had been represented by the same counsel, [REDACTED]

With regard to immigration fraud, the Act provides immigration officers with the authority to administer oaths, consider evidence, and further provides that any person who knowingly or willfully gives false evidence or swears to any false statement shall be guilty of perjury. Section 287(b) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1357(b). Additionally, the Secretary of Homeland Security has delegated to USCIS the authority to investigate alleged civil and criminal violations of the immigration laws, including application fraud, make recommendations for prosecution, and take other "appropriate action." DHS Delegation Number 0150.1 at para. (2)(I).

The administrative findings in an immigration proceeding must include specific findings of fraud or material misrepresentation for any issue of fact that is material to eligibility for the requested immigration benefit. Within the adjudication of the visa petition, a finding of fraud or material misrepresentation will undermine the probative value of the evidence and lead to a reevaluation of the reliability and sufficiency of the remaining evidence. *Matter of Ho*, 19 I&N Dec. at 591-592.

Outside of the basic adjudication of visa eligibility, there are many critical functions of the Department of Homeland Security that hinge on a finding of fraud or material misrepresentation. For example, the Act provides that an alien is inadmissible to the United States if that alien seeks to procure, has sought to procure, or has procured a visa, admission, or other immigration benefits by fraud or willfully misrepresenting a material fact. Section 212(a)(6)(C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182. Additionally, the regulations state that the willful failure to provide full and truthful information requested by USCIS constitutes a failure to maintain nonimmigrant status. 8 C.F.R. § 214.1(f). For these provisions to be effective, USCIS is required to enter a factual finding of fraud or material misrepresentation into the administrative record.⁹

Section 204(b) of the Act states, in pertinent part, that:

After an investigation of the facts in each case . . . the [Secretary of Homeland Security] shall, if he determines that the facts stated in the petition are true and that the alien . . . in behalf of whom the petition is made is an immediate relative specified in section 201(b) or is eligible for preference under subsection (a) or (b) of section 203, approve the petition

Pursuant to section 204(b) of the Act, USCIS has the authority to issue a determination regarding whether the facts stated in a petition filed pursuant to section 203(b) of the Act are true. Section 212(a)(6)(C) of the Act governs misrepresentation and states the following: "Misrepresentation. – (i) In general. – Any alien who, by fraud or willfully misrepresenting a material fact, seeks to procure (or has sought to procure or has procured) a visa, other documentation, or admission into the United States or other benefit provided under this Act is inadmissible."

The Attorney General has held that a misrepresentation made in connection with an application for a visa or other document, or with entry into the United States, is material if either:

- (1) the alien is excludable on the true facts, or (2) the misrepresentation tends to shut off a line of inquiry which is relevant to the alien's eligibility and which might well have resulted in a proper determination that he be excluded.

Matter of S & B-C-, 9 I&N Dec. 436, 447 (A.G. 1961). Accordingly, the materiality test has three parts. First, if the record shows that the alien is inadmissible on the true facts, then the misrepresentation is material. *Id.* at 448. If the foreign national would not be inadmissible on the

⁹ It is important to note that, while it may present the opportunity to enter an administrative finding of fraud, the immigrant visa petition is not the appropriate forum for finding an alien inadmissible. See *Matter of O*, 8 I&N Dec. 295 (BIA 1959). Instead, the alien may be found inadmissible at a later date when he or she subsequently applies for admission into the United States or applies for adjustment of status to permanent resident status. See sections 212(a) and 245(a) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. §§ 1182(a) and 1255(a). Nevertheless, the AAO and USCIS have the authority to enter a fraud finding, if during the course of adjudication, the record of proceedings discloses fraud or a material misrepresentation.

true facts, then the second and third questions must be addressed. The second question is whether the misrepresentation shut off a line of inquiry relevant to the alien's admissibility. *Id.* Third, if the relevant line of inquiry has been cut off, then it must be determined whether the inquiry might have resulted in a proper determination that the foreign national should have been excluded. *Id.* at 449. Furthermore, a finding of misrepresentation may lead to invalidation of the Form ETA 750. *See* 20 C.F.R. § 656.31(d) regarding labor certification applications involving fraud or willful misrepresentation:

Finding of fraud or willful misrepresentation. If as referenced in Sec. 656.30(d), a court, the DHS or the Department of State determines there was fraud or willful misrepresentation involving a labor certification application, the application will be considered to be invalidated, processing is terminated, a notice of the termination and the reason therefore is sent by the Certifying Officer to the employer, attorney/agent as appropriate.

Here, as noted above, the evidence of record currently does not support the director's finding that the petitioner failed to follow recruitment procedures. Similarly, there has been an insufficient development of the facts upon which the director can make a determination of fraud or willful misrepresentation in connection with the labor certification process based on the criteria of *Matter of S & B-C-*, 9 I&N Dec. at 447. Thus, the director's finding of fraud or misrepresentation is withdrawn. In summary, the AAO withdraws the director's conclusion that the petitioner failed to follow DOL recruitment requirements. The AAO also withdraws the petitioner's finding of fraud and material misrepresentation against the petitioner.

Further, beyond the decision of the director, the approval of the petition may not be reinstated, as the petitioner must establish its ability to pay the proffered wage from the priority date. 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 (9th 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).

With respect to the petitioner's ability to pay, the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2), in pertinent part, provides:

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 was accepted for processing by any office within the employment system of the DOL. See 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(d). 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 ETA Form 750 was accepted for processing by the DOL on June 7, 2002. The rate of pay or the proffered wage specified on the Form ETA 750 is \$13.01 per hour or \$27,060.80 per year based on a 40 hour work week. The petitioner has not established that it employed and paid the beneficiary the proffered wage during any relevant timeframe from the priority date in June 2002 onwards.

The record contains a letter from [REDACTED], the financial officer for the petitioner, dated July 30, 2003 stating that in her professional judgment, the petitioner has demonstrated the financial ability to pay. However, 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'r 1998) (citing *Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N Dec. 190 (Reg'l Comm'r 1972)). In general, 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2) requires annual reports, federal tax returns, or audited financial statements as evidence of a petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage. That provides further provides: "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." (Emphasis added.) In the instant case, the letter from the petitioner's financial officer does not assert that the petitioner employs 100 or more workers nor does it provide any other basis for establishing the ability to pay and thus we find that the letter does not meet the regulatory requirements at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2).

The record does not contain any other evidence of the petitioner's ability to pay from 2002 onwards. The petitioner has not provided tax returns, audited financial statements or annual reports from the priority date in 2002 to the present. For this additional reason, the approval of the petition may not be reinstated.

The AAO affirms the director's decision that the petitioner failed to establish that the beneficiary met the minimum requirements of the offered position set forth on the labor certification as of the priority date. Therefore, the beneficiary does not qualify for classification as a professional or skilled worker under section 203(b)(3)(A) of the Act.

The petition's approval will remain revoked for the above stated reasons, with each considered as an independent and alternative basis for revocation. 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.