



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

**Non-Precedent Decision of the
Administrative Appeals Office**

In Re: 01758114

Date: JULY 7, 2022

Appeal of Texas Service Center Decision

Form I-140, Immigrant Petition for an Alien Worker

The Petitioner, a poultry processing business, seeks to employ the Beneficiary as a poultry processing worker. It requests classification of the Beneficiary as an “other worker” under the third preference immigrant category. Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act) section 203(b)(3)(A)(iii), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(B)(3)(A)(iii). This employment-based “EB-3” immigrant classification allows a U.S. employer to sponsor for lawful permanent residence a foreign national who is capable of performing unskilled labor that requires less than two years of training or experience and is not of a temporary or seasonal nature.

The Director of the Texas Service Center denied the petition. The Director determined that the Petitioner failed to provide probative documentation to establish that there was no improper payment by the Beneficiary involving the labor certification and that the Petitioner paid for its preparation and representation before the Department of Labor. The Director concluded that the Petitioner did not establish that the proffered position was a *bona fide* job offer open to U.S. workers.

On appeal the Petitioner contests the Director’s findings, asserting that the Director misconstrued the facts and misapplied the law.

The AAO conducts appellate review on a *de novo* basis. *See Soltane v. DOJ*, 381 F.3d 143, 145 (3d Cir. 2004). The burden is on the petitioner in visa petition proceedings to establish eligibility for the benefit sought. *See Matter of Brantigan*, 11 I&N Dec. 493 (BIA 1966). The petitioner must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the beneficiary is fully qualified for the benefit sought. *See Matter of Chawathe*, 25 I&N Dec. 369, 376 (AAO 2010). To establish its eligibility for the immigration benefit it seeks under the preponderance of the evidence standard, the Petitioner must submit sufficiently probative and credible evidence to establish that its claim is “more likely than not” or “probably” true. *See Matter of E-M-*, 20 I&N Dec. 77, 79-80 (Comm’r 1989).

Upon *de novo* review, we determine that the Petitioner has established, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the proffered position was a *bona fide* job opportunity open to U.S. workers and that

applicable regulations were not violated in the labor certification process.¹ Accordingly, we will withdraw the Director's decision. We will remand the case for adjudication within the statutory and regulatory framework for I-140 immigrant visa petitions.

I. LAW

Employment-based immigration generally follows a three-step process. First, an employer obtains an approved labor certification from the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL). *See* section 212(a)(5) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(5). By approving the labor certification, the DOL certifies that there are insufficient U.S. workers who are able, willing, qualified, and available for the offered position and that employing a foreign national in the position will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of domestic workers similarly employed. *See* section 212(a)(5)(A)(i)(I)-(II) of the Act. Second, the employer files an immigrant visa petition with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). *See* section 204 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1154. Third, if USCIS approves the petition, the foreign national may apply for an immigrant visa abroad or, if eligible, adjustment of status in the United States. *See* section 245 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1255.

To be eligible for the classification it requests for the beneficiary, a petitioner must establish, among other things, that it has the ability to pay the proffered wage stated in the labor certification. As provided in the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2):

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 [USCIS].

II. ANALYSIS

As indicated in the above regulation, the Petitioner must establish its continuing ability to pay the proffered wage from the priority date of the petition onward.² In this case the proffered wage is \$10.50 per hour (or \$21,840 per year based on a work year of 2,080 hours) and the priority date is April 20, 2017.

In determining a petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage, USCIS first examines whether the beneficiary was employed and paid by the petitioner during the period following the priority date. A

¹ We recognize that that the Director raised significant if somewhat speculative concerns. While not sufficiently developed for purposes of this visa petition, the Director is not barred from further inquiry, investigation, or the development of questions for consular processing or adjustment of status proceedings.

² The "priority date" of an employment-based immigrant petition is the date the underlying labor certification application is filed with the DOL. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(d).

petitioner's submission of documentary evidence that it employed the beneficiary at a salary equal to or greater than the proffered wage for the time period in question, when accompanied by a form of evidence required in the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2), may be considered proof of the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage.

In this case there is no evidence that the Petitioner has ever employed the Beneficiary. Therefore, the Petitioner has not established its ability to pay the proffered wage from the priority date of April 20, 2017, onward based on wages paid to the Beneficiary.

If a petitioner does not establish that it has paid the beneficiary an amount equal to or above the proffered wage from the priority date onward, USCIS will examine the net income and net current assets figures recorded on the petitioner's federal income tax return(s), annual report(s), or audited financial statements(s). If either of these figures, net income or net current assets, equals or exceeds the proffered wage or the difference between the proffered wage and the amount paid to the beneficiary in a given year, the petitioner would ordinarily be considered able to pay the proffered wage during that year. However, when a petitioner has filed other I-140 petitions it must establish that its job offer is realistic not only for the instant beneficiary, but also for the beneficiaries of its other I-140 petitions (I-140 beneficiaries). A 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'l Comm'r 1977). Accordingly, a petitioner must demonstrate its ability to pay the combined proffered wages of the instant beneficiary and every other I-140 beneficiary from the priority date of the instant petition until the other I-140 beneficiaries obtain lawful permanent resident status. *See Patel v. Johnson*, 2 F.Supp. 3d 108, 124 (D.Mass. 2014) (upholding our denial of a petition where a petitioner did not demonstrate its ability to pay multiple beneficiaries).³

The record indicates that the Petitioner has filed I-140 petitions for multiple beneficiaries. However, the Petitioner has not submitted any form of regulatory required evidence – neither federal income tax returns, nor annual reports, nor audited financial statements – for the priority date year of 2017 or any subsequent year.⁴ Without such documentation we are unable to determine the Petitioner's continuing ability to pay the proffered wages of the instant Beneficiary and its other I-140 beneficiaries based on its net income or net current assets from the priority date of April 20, 2017, onward.

Therefore, we will remand this case for the Director to request the submission of regulatory required evidence from the Petitioner, as specified in 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2), for the priority date year of 2017 and any subsequent year(s) in the Director's discretion. The Director may also request any other evidence that may be deemed necessary to determine the Petitioner's eligibility for the requested immigration benefit.

³ The Petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage of one of the other I-140 beneficiaries is not considered:

- After the other beneficiary obtains lawful permanent residence;
- If an I-140 petition filed on behalf of the other beneficiary has been withdrawn, revoked, or denied without a pending appeal or motion; or
- Before the priority date of the I-140 petition filed on behalf of the other beneficiary.

⁴ The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2), after identifying the three alternative types of required documentation, provides that USCIS “may accept a statement from a financial officer” of an employer with 100 or more workers as evidence of a petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage. The regulation does not *require* USCIS to accept such evidence.

III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, we will remand this case to the Director for further consideration of the Petitioner's eligibility for the immigration benefit it seeks on behalf of the Beneficiary.

ORDER: The Director's decision is withdrawn. The matter is remanded for the entry of a new decision consistent with the foregoing analysis.