U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Non-Precedent Decision of the Administrative Appeals Office

In Re: 34434514

Date: AUG. 21, 2025

Appeal of Field Operations Directorate (FOD) Decision

Form I-526, Immigrant Petition by Alien Entrepreneur

The Petitioner seeks classification as an immigrant investor pursuant to the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act) Section 203(b)(5), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(5) (2019).[1] This fifth preference (EB-5) classification makes immigrant visas available to aliens who invest the requisite amount of qualifying capital in a new commercial enterprise (NCE) that will benefit the United States economy and create at least 10 full-time positions for qualifying employees.

Field Operations Directorate (FOD) denied the petition, concluding that the Petitioner did not satisfy the job creation requirements. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(4), (m)(3), (7) (2019). Specifically, FOD stated that the Petitioner claimed to have invested $500,000[2] in [redacted],[3] the NCE that was associated with [redacted] LLC, an entity U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) had formerly designated as a regional center.[4] FOD's decision denying the petition explains that in January 2020, FOD determined that [redacted] LLC's regional center designation request was approved in error, reopened the matter, and denied the request.[5] FOD then denied the Petitioner's petition, noting that as the NCE was no longer associated with a designated regional center, she failed to establish that her investment, along with other investments, resulted or would likely result in the NCE hiring at least 10 full-time qualifying employees for each investor seeking EB-5 classification.

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[1] On March 15, 2022, the EB-5 Reform and Integrity Act of 2022 was signed into law, revising general eligibility requirements, substantially reforming and codifying the Regional Center Program in Section 203(b)(5) of the Act, and adding significant new integrity provisions. *See* Section 203(b)(5) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(5) (2022). As the Petitioner had filed her petition in November 2019, the relevant law then in existence governs this appellate adjudication.

[2] The Petitioner alleges that the NCE and the job creating entity (JCE) are in a targeted employment area, and that the required amount of qualifying capital is downwardly adjusted from $1,000,000 to $500,000. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(f)(2) (2019).

[3] Some evidence in the record – such as the 2019 subscription agreement – refers to the NCE as '[redacted]

[4] A regional center is an economic unit involved with the promotion of economic growth, "including . . . improved regional productivity, job creation, and increased domestic capital investment." *See* 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e).

[5] USCIS records show that in April 2025, FOD dismissed [redacted] combined motions to reopen and reconsider the matter, and affirmed FOD's denial of the regional center designation request.

See 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e) (defining "employee"), (g)(1), (j)(4). On appeal, the Petitioner submits a brief and additional evidence, maintaining that she has established eligibility for the EB-5 classification.

The Petitioner bears the burden of proof to demonstrate eligibility by a preponderance of the evidence. *Matter of Chawathe*, 25 I&N Dec. 369, 375-76 (AAO 2010). We review the questions in this matter de novo. *Matter of Christo's, Inc.*, 26 I&N Dec. 537, 537 n.2 (AAO 2015). Upon de novo review, we will dismiss the appeal.

I. LAW

An alien investor may invest the requisite amount of qualifying capital directly in an NCE or through a regional center. Entities apply for designation as regional centers to participate in the EB-5 program. Designated regional centers identify and work with NCEs, which in turn are associated with a specific investment project, taken on either directly by the NCE or by one or more separate entities known as the "job creating entities" (JCEs).

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(4)(i) provides that to establish job creation, an alien investor must submit:

> (A) Documentation consisting of photocopies of relevant tax records, Form I-9, or other similar documents for ten (10) qualifying employees, if such employees have already been hired following the establishment of the new commercial enterprise; or
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> (B) A copy of a comprehensive business plan showing that, due to the nature and projected size of the new commercial enterprise, the need for not fewer than ten (10) qualifying employees will result, including approximate dates, within the next two years, and when such employees will be hired.[6]

Prospective job creation must be demonstrated through submission of a comprehensive business plan. The precedent decision *Matter of Ho* held that, to be "comprehensive," a business plan "must be sufficiently detailed to permit [USCIS] to draw reasonable inferences about the job-creation potential." 22 I&N Dec. 206, 213 (Assoc. Comm'r 1998). The decision concludes: "Most importantly, the business plan must be credible." *Id.* Additionally, under 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(4)(iii) and 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(m)(7)(ii), an alien investor who has invested through a regional center may rely on the creation of direct as well as indirect jobs to satisfy the job creation requirements, and may use "reasonable methodologies . . . includ[ing] multiplier tables, feasibility studies, analyses of foreign and domestic markets . . . , and other economically or statistically valid forecasting devices" to show job creation.

II. ANALYSIS

A 2018 business plan indicates that the NCE plans to lend $9,000,000 EB-5 funds from 18 alien investors to [redacted] LLC, the JCE, to develop, construct and operate a hotel – [redacted] – in [redacted], North Carolina. According to the accompanying

[6] The two-year job creation period described in 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(4)(i)(B) commences six months after the adjudication of the petition. 6 *USCIS Policy Manual* G.2(D)(5), https://www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-6-part-g-chapter-2.

2017 economic analysis prepared by Impact DataSource, "the construction and operations of the [p]roject will create 214.1 direct, indirect, and induced jobs."[7] *See* 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(m)(7). The Petitioner, however, has not shown, or alleged, that the jobs referenced in these materials are jobs that are or will be filled by the NCE's full-time qualifying employees.

As noted, in January 2020, FOD denied [redacted] LLC's regional center designation request. As such, the NCE is no longer associated with a designated regional center, and to meet the job creation requirements, the Petitioner cannot rely on indirect job creation. Instead, she must show that his investment, along with other alien investors' investments, has resulted or will likely result in the NCE hiring at least 10 full-time qualifying employees for each alien investor seeking EB-5 classification. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e) (defining "employee"), (g)(1), (j)(4)(i).

On appeal, the Petitioner does not argue that an NCE not associated with a regional center could rely on the creation of indirect jobs to satisfy the job creation requirements. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 204.6((j)(4)(i), (iii); *see also* 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(m)(7). Instead, she asserts that while FOD has denied the regional center designation request, [redacted] LLC, has filed "a Motion to Reopen and Reconsider with USCIS which remains pending"[8] The Petitioner maintains that FOD's "decision to terminate the Regional Center was erroneous in law and in fact and therefore the denial of the [Petitioner's] I-526 petition was unlawful." Additionally, she submits USCIS case status online printouts, claiming that they show that USCIS has classified other alien investors involved with [redacted] LLC, as EB-5 investors.

We are dismissing the Petitioner's appeal for the following reasons. First, the process to request regional center designation for [redacted] LLC, and the process to request EB-5 classification for the Petitioner are separate proceedings, regulated by different sections of 8 C.F.R. § 204.6, and require different types of evidence. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(m); *see also* 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j). The Petitioner has not cited any legal authority that permits her collateral challenge to FOD's denial of [redacted] LLC's regional center designation request in her appeal of FOD's denial of his petition to be classified as an EB-5 investor.

Second, as stated previously, USCIS records show that after FOD's January 2020 denial, [redacted] LLC, filed combined motions to reopen and reconsider the matter. In April 2025, FOD dismissed [redacted] LLC's combined motions, and affirmed its denial of the regional center designation request.

Third, although the Petitioner claims that in 2023, USCIS classified other alien investors associated with [redacted] LLC, as EB-5 investors, she has not presented sufficient corroborating evidence indicating that these individuals made their investments in the NCE or that the investments were associated with [redacted] LLC. Without additional corroborating evidence, the Petitioner has not demonstrated that USCIS' policy regarding deference to previous agency determinations is applicable in this case. *See* 6 *USCIS Policy Manual* G.3(A)(2), https://www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-6-part-g-chapter-3. Moreover, *USCIS Policy Manual* specifies that "USCIS does not defer to a

[7] Page 5 of the economic analysis specifies that the referenced "direct jobs" are "jobs created directly by [the project's] expenditures or revenues," not jobs that are or will be filled by the NCE's employees. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(4)(i)(A).

[8] As stated above, USCIS records show that in April 2025, FOD dismissed [redacted] LLC's combined motions to reopen and reconsider the matter, and affirmed FOD's denial of the regional center designation request.

previously favorable decision in later proceedings when, for example, the underlying facts upon which a favorable decision was made have materially changed, there is evidence of fraud or willful misrepresentation, or the previously favorable decision is determined to be legally deficient." *Id.*

III. CONCLUSION

For the reasons we have discussed above, we conclude that the Petitioner has not established, by a preponderance of the evidence, her eligibility for the EB-5 classification. Specifically, she has not demonstrated that, as an investor of an NCE not associated with a designated regional center, she has shown that his purported EB-5 investment has resulted or will likely result in the NCE hiring at least 10 full-time qualifying employees. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(4); *see also* 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(g)(1). It is the Petitioner's burden to demonstrate his eligibility for the EB-5 classification. Here, the Petitioner has not made such a showing.[9]

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.

NOTICE: This constitutes the final decision in this matter. The filing of a motion will not postpone the effect of the decision. 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(iv). Aliens who are not lawfully present, or who are otherwise inadmissible or deportable, may be subject to the commencement of removal proceedings under section 240 of the Act through the issuance of a Form I-862, Notice to Appear. Those proceedings may result in their removal from the United States and possible ineligibility for future visas or other immigration benefits.

[9] As the identified ground for dismissal is dispositive of the Petitioner's appeal, we decline to reach and hereby reserve any remaining issues concerning his eligibility. *See INS v. Bagamasbad*, 429 U.S. 24, 25 (1976) (stating that "courts and agencies are not required to make findings on issues the decision of which is unnecessary to the results they reach"); *see also Matter of L-A-C-*, 26 I&N Dec. 516, 526 n.7 (BIA 2015) (declining to reach alternative issues on appeal where an applicant is otherwise ineligible).