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

PM-602-XXXX

Policy Memorandum

SUBJECT: EB-5 Adjudications Policy

I. Introduction

The purpose of the EB-5 Program is to promote the immigration of people who can help create jobs for U.S. workers through their investment of capital into the U.S. economy.

Congress established the EB-5 Program in 1990 to bring new investment capital into the country and to create new jobs for U.S. workers. The EB-5 Program is based on our nation's interest in promoting the immigration of people who invest their capital in new, restructured, or expanded businesses in the United States and help create or preserve needed jobs for U.S. workers by doing so.

In the EB-5 Program, immigrants who invest their capital in job-creating businesses in the United States receive conditional permanent resident status in the United States for a two-year period. After two years, if the immigrants have satisfied the conditions of the EB-5 Program and other criteria of eligibility, the conditions are removed and the immigrants become unconditional lawful permanent residents of the United States. Congress created the two-year conditional status period to help ensure compliance with the statutory and regulatory requirements and to ensure that the infusion of investment capital is sustained and the U.S. jobs are created.

The 1990 legislation that created the EB-5 Program envisioned lawful permanent resident status for immigrant investors who invest in and engage in the management of job-creating commercial enterprises. In 1993, the legislature enacted the "Immigrant Investor Pilot Program" that was designed to encourage immigrant investment in a range of business opportunities within designated regional centers. In 2012 Congress reaffirmed its commitment to the regional center model of investment and job creation by removing the word "Pilot" from the now twenty-year old program, and by providing a three-year reauthorization of the regional center model through October 2015.

Our goal at U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) is to make sure that the potential of the EB-5 Program, including the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program, is fully realized, and that the integrity of the EB-Program is protected. Through our thoughtful and careful adjudication of

applications and petitions in the EB-5 Program, we can realize the intent of Congress to promote the immigration of people who invest capital into our nation's economy and help create jobs for U.S. workers.

II. The Preponderance of the Evidence Standard

As a preliminary matter, it is critical that our adjudication of EB-5 petitions and applications adhere to the correct standard of proof. In the EB-5 program, the petitioner or applicant must establish each element by a preponderance of the evidence. *See Matter of Chawathe*, 25 I&N Dec. 369, 375-376 (AAO 2010). That means that the petitioner or applicant must show that what he or she claims is more likely so than not so. This is a lower standard of proof than both the standard of "clear and convincing," and the standard "beyond a reasonable doubt" that applies only to criminal cases. The petitioner or applicant does not need to remove all doubt from our adjudication. Even if an adjudicator has some doubt as to the truth, if the petitioner or applicant submits relevant, probative, and credible evidence that leads to the conclusion that the claim is "more likely than not" or "probably" true, the petitioner or applicant has satisfied the standard of proof.

III. Ensuring Program Integrity

It is critical to our mission to ensure that we administer the EB-5 program with utmost vigilance to program integrity. Our operational teams work in collaboration with the Fraud Detection and National Security directorate and cases presenting issues relating to fraud, national security, or public safety should be referred as appropriate to law enforcement and regulatory authorities.

IV. The Three Elements of the EB-5 Program

The EB-5 Program is based on three main elements: (1) the immigrant's investment of capital, (2) in a new commercial enterprise, (3) that creates jobs. Each of these elements is explained below in the context of both the original EB-5 Program and the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program.

A. The Investment of Capital

The EB-5 Program is based in part on the fact that the United States economy will benefit from an immigrant's contribution of capital. It is also based on the view that the benefit to the U.S. economy is greatest when the capital is committed to a job-creating commercial enterprise and placed at risk. The regulations that govern the EB-5 Program define the terms "capital" and "investment" with this in mind.

1. "Capital" Defined

The word "capital" in the EB-5 Program does not mean only cash. Instead, the word "capital" is defined broadly in the regulations to take into account the many different ways in which an

individual can make a contribution of financial value to a business. The regulation defines “capital” as follows:

Capital means cash, equipment, inventory, other tangible property, cash equivalents, and indebtedness secured by assets owned by the alien entrepreneur, provided that the alien entrepreneur is personally and primarily liable and that the assets of the new commercial enterprise upon which the petition is based are not used to secure any of the indebtedness. All capital shall be valued at fair market value in United States dollars. Assets acquired, directly or indirectly, by unlawful means (such as criminal activities) shall not be considered capital for the purposes of section 203(b)(5) of the Act.

8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e).

The definition of “capital” has been clarified in regulations and in precedent decisions that our Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) has issued:

- First, the definition of “capital” is sufficiently broad that it includes not only such things of value as cash, equipment, and other tangible property, but it can also include the immigrant investor’s promise to pay (a promissory note), as long as the promise is secured by assets the immigrant investor owns, the immigrant investor is liable for the debt, and the assets of the immigrant investor do not for this purpose include assets of the company in which the immigrant is investing.

In our AAO’s precedent decision *Matter of Hsiung*, 22 I&N Dec. 201, 204 (Assoc. Comm’r 1998), we reflected the fact that the immigrant investor’s promissory note can constitute “capital” under the regulations if the note is secured by assets the petitioner owns. We also determined that:

- (1) The assets must be specifically identified as securing the promissory note;
 - (2) Any security interest must be perfected to the extent provided for by the jurisdiction in which the asset is located; and,
 - (3) The asset must be fully amenable to seizure by a U.S. note holder.
- Second, all of the capital must be valued at fair market value in United States dollars. The fair market value of a promissory note depends on its present value, not the value at any different time. *Matter of Izummi*, 22 I&N Dec. 169, 186 (Assoc. Comm’r 1998).). Moreover, to qualify as capital for EB-5 purposes, “nearly all of the money due under a promissory note must be payable within two years, without provisions for extensions.” *Id.* at 194.

- Third, the immigrant investor must establish that he or she is the legal owner of the capital invested. *Matter of Ho*, 22 I&N Dec. 206, 213 (Assoc. Comm'r 1998).
- Fourth, any assets acquired directly or indirectly by unlawful means, such as criminal activity, will not be considered capital. The immigrant investor must demonstrate by a preponderance of the evidence that the capital was obtained through lawful means. According to the regulation, to make this showing the immigrant investor's petition must be accompanied, as applicable, by:
 - (1) Foreign business registration records; or,
 - (2) Corporate, partnership (or any other entity in any form which has filed in any country or subdivision thereof any return described in this list), and personal tax returns including income, franchise, property (whether real, personal, or intangible), or any other tax returns of any kind filed within five years, with any taxing jurisdiction in or outside the United States by or on behalf of the immigrant investor; or,
 - (3) Evidence identifying any other source(s) of capital; or,
 - (4) Certified copies of any judgments or evidence of all pending governmental civil or criminal actions, governmental administrative proceedings, and any private civil actions (pending or otherwise) involving monetary judgments against the immigrant investor from any court in or outside the United States within the past fifteen years.

8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(3)(i)-(iv).

2. "Invest" Defined

The immigrant investor in the EB-5 Program is required to invest his or her capital. The petitioner must document the path of the funds in order to establish that the investment was his or her own funds. *Matter of Izummi*, 22 I&N Dec. at 195. The regulation defines "invest" as follows:

Invest means to contribute capital. A contribution of capital in exchange for a note, bond, convertible debt, obligation, or any other debt arrangement between the alien entrepreneur [the immigrant investor] and the new commercial enterprise does not constitute a contribution of capital

8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e).

The regulation also provides that, in order to qualify as an investment in the EB-5 Program, the immigrant investor must actually place his or her capital "at risk" for the purpose of generating a return, and that the mere intent to invest is not sufficient. The regulation provides as follows:

To show that the petitioner has invested or is actively in the process of investing the required amount of capital, the petition must be accompanied by evidence that the petitioner has placed the required amount of capital at risk for the purpose of generating a return on the capital placed at risk. Evidence of mere intent to invest, or of prospective investment arrangements entailing no present commitment, will not suffice to show that the petition is actively in the process of investing. The alien must show actual commitment of the required amount of capital.

8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(2).

The EB-5 Program is seeking to attract individuals from other countries who are willing to put their capital at risk in the United States, with the hope of a return on their investment, to help create U.S. jobs. The law does not specify what the degree of risk must be; the entire amount of capital need only be at risk to some degree.

If the immigrant investor is guaranteed the return of a portion of his or her investment, or is guaranteed a rate of return on a portion of his or her investment, then that portion of the capital is not at risk. *Matter of Izummi*, 22 I&N Dec. at 180-188. For the capital to be “at risk” there must be a risk of loss and a chance for gain. In our precedent decision *Matter of Izummi*, 22 I&N Dec. at 183-188, the AAO found that the capital was not at risk because the investment was governed by a redemption agreement that protected against the risk of loss of the capital and, therefore, constituted an impermissible debt arrangement under 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e) as it was no different from the risk any business creditor incurs. Furthermore, a promise to return any portion of the immigrant investor’s minimum required capital negates the required element of risk. Thus, if the transactional agreements provide that the investor may demand return of or redeem some portion of capital after obtaining conditional lawful permanent resident status (*i.e.*, following approval of the investor’s Form I-526 and subsequent visa issuance or, in the case of adjustment, approval of the investor’s Form I-485), that portion of capital is not at risk. Similarly, if the investor is guaranteed the right to eventual ownership or use of a particular asset, such as a home or other real estate interest, then the value of the guaranteed ownership or use of such asset will be subtracted from the total amount of the investor’s capital contribution in determining how much money was truly placed at risk. Nothing, however, precludes an investor from receiving a return on his or her capital during or after the conditional residency period, so long as the return was not previously guaranteed to the investor and so long as the funds are not a return of the investor’s principal. Additionally, an investor’s money may be held in escrow until the investor has obtained conditional lawful permanent resident status if the immediate and irrevocable release of the escrowed funds is contingent only upon approval of the investor’s Form I-526 and subsequent visa issuance or, in the case of adjustment, approval of the investor’s Form I-485.

In order for the immigrant investor to show that he or she has actually committed the required amount of capital, the evidence presented may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- (1) Bank statement(s) showing amount(s) deposited in United States business account(s) for the enterprise;
- (2) Evidence of assets which have been purchased for use in the United States enterprise, including invoices, sales receipts, and purchase contracts containing sufficient information to identify such assets, their purchase costs, date of purchase, and purchasing entity;
- (3) Evidence of property transferred from abroad for use in the United States enterprise, including United States Customs Service commercial entry documents, bills of lading, and transit insurance policies containing ownership information and sufficient information to identify the property and to indicate the fair market value of such property;
- (4) Evidence of monies transferred or committed to be transferred to the new commercial enterprise in exchange for shares of stock (voting or nonvoting, common or preferred). Such stock may not include terms requiring the new commercial enterprise to redeem it at the holder's request; or
- (5) Evidence of any loan or mortgage agreement, promissory note, security agreement, or other evidence of borrowing which is secured by assets of the petitioner, other than those of the new commercial enterprise, and for which the petitioner is personally and primarily liable.

8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(2)(i)-(v).

3. The Amount of Capital That Must be Invested

The statute governing the EB-5 Program provides that the immigrant investor must invest \$1,000,000 in capital in a new commercial enterprise that creates not fewer than ten jobs. As discussed above, this means that the present fair market value, in United States dollars, of the immigrant investor's lawfully-derived capital must be \$1,000,000. *8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(5)(C)(i).*

An exception exists if the immigrant investor invests his or her capital in a new commercial enterprise that is principally doing business in, and creates jobs in, a "targeted employment area." In such a case, the immigrant investor must invest a minimum of \$500,000 in capital. *8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(5)(C)(ii); 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(f)(2).* *See* Section 3.a below for the definition of where the new commercial enterprise is "principally doing business."

An immigrant investor may diversify his or her total EB-5 investment across a portfolio of businesses, so long as the minimum investment amount is placed in a single commercial enterprise. For immigrant investors who are not associated with a regional center, the capital may be deployed into a portfolio of businesses, so long as all capital is deployed through a single commercial enterprise and all jobs are created directly within that commercial enterprise or

through the portfolio of businesses that received the EB-5 capital through that commercial enterprise. For example, in an area in which the minimum investment amount is \$1,000,000, the investor can satisfy the statute if the investor invests in a commercial enterprise that deploys \$600,000 of the investment toward one business that it wholly owns, and \$400,000 of the investment toward another business that it wholly owns. *See 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e)*. (In this instance, the two wholly-owned businesses would have to create an aggregate of ten new jobs between them.) An investor cannot qualify, on the other hand, by investing \$600,000 in one commercial enterprise and \$400,000 in a separate commercial enterprise.

In the regional center context, where indirect jobs may be counted, the commercial enterprise may create jobs indirectly through multiple investments in corporate affiliates or in unrelated entities, but the investor cannot qualify by investing directly in those multiple entities. Rather, the investor's capital must still be invested in a single commercial enterprise, which can then deploy that capital in multiple ways as long as one or more of the portfolio of businesses can create the required number of jobs.

a. “Targeted Employment Area” Defined

The statute and regulations governing the EB-5 Program defines a “targeted employment area” as, at the time of investment, a rural area or an area that has experienced unemployment of at least 150 percent of the national average rate. A “rural area” is defined as any area not within either a metropolitan statistical area (as designated by the Office of Management and Budget) or the outer boundary of any city or town having a population of 20,000 or more (based on the most recent decennial census of the United States). *8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(5)(B)(ii), (iii); 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e)*. In other words, a rural area must be both outside of a metropolitan statistical area and outside of a city or town having a population of 20,000 or more.

Congress expressly provided for a reduced investment amount in a rural area or an area of high unemployment in order to spur immigrants to invest in new commercial enterprises that are principally doing business in, and creating jobs in, areas of greatest need. In order for the lower capital investment amount of \$500,000 to apply, the new commercial enterprise into which the immigrant invests must be principally doing business in the targeted employment area and must create a majority of the required jobs in the targeted employment area.

For the purpose of the EB-5 Program, a new commercial enterprise is “principally doing business” in the location where it regularly, systematically, and continuously provides goods or services that support job creation. If the new commercial enterprise provides such goods or services in more than one location, it will be deemed to be “principally doing business” in the location that is most significantly related to the job creation. Factors to be considered in making this determination may include, but are not limited to, (1) the location of any jobs directly created by the new commercial enterprise; (2) the location of any expenditure of capital related to the creation of jobs; (3) where the new commercial enterprise conducts its day-to-day operation; and (4) where the new commercial enterprise maintains its assets that are utilized in the creation of jobs. *Matter of Izummi*, 22 I&N Dec. at 174.

As discussed fully below, investments through the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program can be made through regional centers and the new commercial enterprise may seek to establish indirect job creation. In these cases, the term “principally doing business” will apply to the job-creating enterprise rather than the new commercial enterprise. *See 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(6); Matter of Izummi*, 22 I&N Dec. at 171-73 (discussing the location of commercial enterprises to which the new commercial enterprise made loans).

The immigrant investor may seek to have a geographic or political subdivision designated as a targeted employment area. To do so, the immigrant investor must demonstrate that the targeted employment area meets the statutory and regulatory criteria through the submission of unemployment data for the relevant metropolitan statistical area or county. *8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(6)(ii)(A)*. The regulations also provide that a state government may designate as a targeted employment area a geographic or political subdivision within its own boundaries based upon a finding of high unemployment.

b. A State’s Designation of a Targeted Employment Area

The regulation provides that a state government may designate a geographic or political subdivision within its boundaries as a targeted employment area based on high unemployment. Before the state may make such a designation, an official of the state must notify USCIS of the agency, board, or other appropriate governmental body of the state that will be delegated the authority to certify that the geographic or political subdivision is a high unemployment area. The state may then send a letter from the authorized body of the state certifying that the geographic or political subdivision of the metropolitan statistical area or of the city or town with a population of 20,000 or more in which the enterprise is principally doing business has been designated a high unemployment area. *8 C.F.R. § 204.6(h)(3)(i)*.

Consistent with the regulations, USCIS defers to state determinations of the appropriate *physical* boundaries of a geographic or political subdivision that constitutes the targeted employment area. However, for all TEA designations, USCIS must still ensure compliance with the statutory requirement that the proposed area designated by the state in fact has an unemployment rate of at least 150 percent of the national average rate. For this purpose, USCIS will review state determinations of the unemployment rate and, in doing so, USCIS can assess the method or methods by which the state authority obtained the unemployment statistics. Acceptable data sources for purposes of calculating unemployment include Local Area Unemployment Statistics produced by a government agency, U.S. Census Bureau data, and data from the American Community Survey.

There is no provision that allows a state to designate a rural area.

B. New Commercial Enterprise

As discussed at the beginning of this Policy Memorandum, the EB-5 Program eligibility requirements are based on the fact that the U.S. economy will benefit from an immigrant investor’s investment of capital into a new commercial enterprise that, as a result of the

investment, creates at least ten jobs for U.S. workers. We have discussed above the requirements regarding “capital” and “investment.” We now turn to the definition of, and requirements for, a “new commercial enterprise.”

1. “Commercial Enterprise” Defined

First, the regulation governing the EB-5 Program defines the term “commercial enterprise” broadly, consistent with the realities of the business world and the many different forms and types of structures that job-creating activities can have. The regulation defines a “commercial enterprise” as follows:

[A]ny for-profit activity formed for the ongoing conduct of lawful business.

8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e).

The regulation provides a list of examples of commercial enterprises. It specifically states that the list is only of examples, and is not a complete list of the many forms a commercial enterprise can have. The examples listed are:

[A] sole proprietorship, partnership (whether limited or general), holding company, joint venture, corporation, business trust, or other entity which may be publicly or privately owned. This definition includes a commercial enterprise consisting of a holding company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, provided that each such subsidiary is engaged in a for-profit activity formed for the ongoing conduct of a lawful business.

8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e).

Finally, the regulation provides that the commercial enterprise must be one that is designed to make a profit, unlike, for example, some charitable organizations, and it does not include “a noncommercial activity such as owning and operating a personal residence.” *8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e).*

2. “New” Defined

In its effort to spur job creation in a wide variety of businesses, the EB-5 Program has presented a broad definition of what constitutes a “new” commercial enterprise into which the immigrant investor can invest the required amount of capital and help create jobs.

The EB-5 Program defines “new” as “established after November 29, 1990.” *8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e).* The immigrant investor can invest the required amount of capital in a commercial enterprise that was established after November 29, 1990 to qualify for the EB-5 Program, provided the other eligibility criteria are met.

In addition, in the EB-5 Program a “new” commercial enterprise also means a commercial enterprise that was established before November 29, 1990 if the enterprise will be restructured or expanded through the immigrant investor’s investment of capital:

a. The Purchase of an Existing Business That is Restructured or Reorganized

The immigrant investor can invest in an existing business, regardless of when that business was first created, provided that the existing business is simultaneously or subsequently restructured or reorganized such that a new commercial enterprise results. 8 *C.F.R.* § 204.6(h)(2). The facts of *Matter of Soffici*—where an investor purchased a Howard Johnson hotel and continued to run it as a Howard Johnson hotel—were not sufficient to establish a qualifying restructuring or reorganization. 22 I&N Dec. 158, 166 (Assoc. Comm’r 1998) (“A few cosmetic changes to the decor and a new marketing strategy for success do not constitute the kind of restructuring contemplated by the regulations, nor does a simple change in ownership.”). On the other hand, examples that could qualify as restructurings or reorganizations include a plan that converts a restaurant into a nightclub, or a plan that adds substantial crop production to an existing livestock farm.

b. The Expansion of An Existing Business

The immigrant investor can invest in an existing business, regardless of when that business was first created, provided that a substantial change in the net worth or number of employees results from the investment of capital. 8 *C.F.R.* § 204.6(h)(3).

“Substantial change” is defined as follows:

[A] 40 percent increase either in the net worth, or in the number of employees, so that the new net worth, or number of employees amounts to at least 140 percent of the pre-expansion net worth or number of employees.

8 *C.F.R.* § 204.6(h)(3).

Investment in a new commercial enterprise in this manner does not exempt the immigrant investor from meeting the requirements relating to the amount of capital that must be invested and the number of jobs that must be created. 8 *C.F.R.* § 204.6(h)(3).

3. Pooled Investments in Non-Regional Center Cases

The EB-5 Program provides that a new commercial enterprise can be used as the basis for the petition of more than one immigrant investor. Each immigrant investor must invest the required amount of capital and each immigrant investor’s investment must result in the required number of jobs. Furthermore, the new commercial enterprise can have owners who are not seeking to enter the EB-5 Program, provided that the source(s) of all capital invested is (or are) identified and all invested capital has been derived by lawful means. 8 *C.F.R.* § 204.6(g).

4. Evidence of the Investment in a New Commercial Enterprise

To show that the immigrant investor has invested in a new commercial enterprise, the immigrant investor must present the following evidence, in addition to any other evidence we deem appropriate:

- (1) as applicable, articles of incorporation, certificate of merger or consolidation, partnership agreement, certificate of limited partnership, joint venture agreement, business trust agreement, or other similar organizational document for the new commercial enterprise; or,
- (2) A certificate evidencing authority to do business in a state or municipality or, if the form of the business does not require any such certificate or the state or municipality does not issue such a certificate, a statement to that effect; or,
- (3) Evidence that, as of a date certain after November 29, 1990, the required amount of capital for the area in which an enterprise is located has been transferred to an existing business, and that the investment has resulted in a substantial increase in the net worth or number of employees of the business to which the capital was transferred. This evidence must be in the form of stock purchase agreements, investment agreements, certified financial reports, payroll records, or any similar instruments, agreements, or documents evidencing the investment in the commercial enterprise and the resulting substantial change in the net worth or number of employees.

8 C.F.R. §§ 204.6(j), (j)(1)(i)-(iii).

5. The Requirement that the Immigrant Investor be Engaged in the Management of the New Commercial Enterprise

The EB-5 Program requires the immigrant investor to be engaged in the management of the new commercial enterprise, either through the exercise of day-to-day managerial responsibility or through policy formulation. It is not enough that the immigrant investor maintain a purely passive role in regard to his or her investment. *8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(5).*

To show that the immigrant investor is or will be engaged in the exercise of day-to-day managerial control or in the exercise of policy formulation, the immigrant investor must submit:

- (1) a statement of the position title that the immigrant investor has or will have in the new enterprise and a complete description of the position's duties; or,

- (2) evidence that the immigrant investor is a corporate officer or a member of the corporate board of directors; or,
- (3) if the new enterprise is a partnership, either limited or general, evidence that the immigrant investor is engaged in either direct management or policy making activities. If the petitioner is a limited partner and the limited partnership agreement provides the immigrant investor with certain rights, powers, and duties normally granted to limited partners under the Uniform Limited Partnership Act, the immigrant investor will be considered sufficiently engaged in the management of the new commercial enterprise.

8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(5)(i)-(iii).

6. The Location of the New Commercial Enterprise in a Regional Center

As previously mentioned, there is a regional center model within the EB-5 Program that allows for not only “direct job” creation, but “indirect job creation” based upon the proof provided by reasonable methodologies. Originally introduced as a “pilot program,” and now titled the “Immigrant Investor Program,” it provides investors with expanded opportunities to demonstrate job creation in accordance with a series of job creation rules discussed below. “Regional center” is defined as follows:

Regional center means any economic unit, public or private, which is involved with the promotion of economic growth, including increased export sales, improved regional productivity, job creation, and increased domestic capital investment.

8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e).

A regional center that wants to participate in the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program must submit a proposal to us, using Form I-924, that:

- (1) Clearly describes how the regional center focuses on a geographical region of the United States, and how it will promote economic growth through increased export sales, improved regional productivity, job creation, and increased domestic capital investment;
- (2) Provides in verifiable detail how jobs will be created directly or indirectly;
- (3) Provides a detailed statement regarding the amount and source of capital which has been committed to the regional center, as well as a description

of the promotional efforts taken and planned by the sponsors of the regional center;

- (4) Contains a detailed prediction regarding the manner in which the regional center will have a positive impact on the regional or national economy in general as reflected by such factors as increased household earnings, greater demand for business services, utilities, maintenance and repair, and construction both within and without the regional center; and,
- (5) Is supported by economically or statistically sound valid forecasting tools, including, but not limited to, feasibility studies, analyses of foreign and domestic markets for the goods or services to be exported, and/or multiplier tables.

8 C.F.R. § 204.6(m)(3)(i)-(v).

USCIS will review the proposed geographic boundaries of a new regional center and will deem them acceptable if the applicant can establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the proposed economic activity will substantially promote economic growth in the proposed area as a whole. The question is a fact-specific one and the law does not require any particular form of evidentiary showing, such as a county-by-county analysis. In USCIS's experience, the strongest showings as to the reasonableness of proposed regional center geographic boundaries are often where the applicant can show that the proposed area is contributing significantly to the supply chain, as well as the labor pool, of the proposed projects.

The Immigrant Investor Program was implemented with the goal of spurring greater economic growth in the geographic area in which a regional center is developed. The regional center model within the Immigrant Investor Program can offer an immigrant investor already-defined investment opportunities, thereby reducing the immigrant investor's responsibility to identify acceptable investment vehicles. As discussed fully below, if the new commercial enterprise is located within and falls within the economic scope of the defined regional center, different job creation requirements apply.

A regional center can contain one or more new commercial enterprises.

C. The Creation of Jobs

In developing the EB-5 Program, Congress intended to promote the immigration of people who invest capital into our nation's economy and help create jobs for U.S. workers. The creation of jobs for U.S. workers is a critical element of the EB-5 Program.

It is not enough that the immigrant invest funds into the U.S. economy; the investment must result in the creation of jobs for qualifying employees. As discussed fully below, the EB-5 Program provides that each investment of the required amount of capital in a new commercial enterprise must result in the creation of at least ten jobs.

It is important to recognize that while the immigrant's investment must result in the creation of jobs for qualifying employees, it is the new commercial enterprise that creates the jobs. This distinction is best illustrated in the non-regional center context by an example:

Ten immigrant investors seek to establish a hotel as their new commercial enterprise. The establishment of the new hotel requires capital to pay financing costs to unrelated third parties, purchasing the land, developing the plans, obtaining the licenses, building the structure, taking care of the grounds, staffing the hotel, and the many other types of expenses involved in the development and operation of a new hotel. The immigrant's investments can go to pay part or all of any of these expenses. Each immigrant's investment of the required amount of capital helps the new commercial enterprise – the new hotel – create ten jobs. The ten immigrants' investments must result in the new hotel's creation of 100 jobs for qualifying employees (ten jobs resulting per each individual immigrant's capital investment).

See 8 C.F.R. §204.6(j) (it is the new commercial enterprise that will create the ten jobs).

It is also important to note that the full amount of the immigrant's investment must be made available to the business(es) most closely responsible for creating the jobs upon which EB-5 eligibility is based. Thus, in the regional center context, if the new commercial enterprise is not the job-creating entity, then the full amount of the capital must be first invested in the new commercial enterprise and then placed into the job-creating entity. *Matter of Izummi*, 22 I&N Dec. at 177.

1. Full-Time Positions For Qualifying Employees

The EB-5 Program requires that the immigrant investor invest the required amount of capital in a new commercial enterprise in the United States that “will create full-time positions for not fewer than 10 qualifying employees.” 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j).

An “employee” is defined as follows:

Employee means an individual who provides services or labor for the new commercial enterprise and who receives wages or other remuneration directly from the new commercial enterprise.

8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e).

The employee must be a “qualifying employee” for the purpose of the EB-5 Program's job creation requirement. A “qualifying employee” is defined as follows:

Qualifying employee means a United States citizen, a lawfully admitted permanent resident, or other immigrant lawfully authorized to be employed in the United States including, but not limited to, a conditional resident, a temporary

resident, an asylee, a refugee, or an alien remaining in the United States under suspension of deportation. This definition does not include the alien entrepreneur, the alien entrepreneur's spouse, sons, or daughters, or any nonimmigrant alien.

8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e).

The EB-5 Program's job creation requirement provides that it is "full-time employment" that must be created for the ten or more qualifying employees. "Full-time employment" is defined as follows:

Full-time employment means employment of a qualified employee by the new commercial enterprise in a position that requires a minimum of 35 working hours per week

A full-time employment position can be filled by two or more qualifying employees in a job sharing arrangement as long as the 35-working-hours-per-week requirement is met. However, a full-time employment position cannot be filled by combinations of part-time positions, even if those positions when combined meet the hourly requirement. *8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e)*. Jobs that are intermittent, temporary, seasonal, or transient in nature do not qualify as full-time jobs. Consistent with prior USCIS interpretation, however, jobs that are expected to last for at least two years are sufficiently permanent to qualify for EB-5 purposes.

2. Job Creation Requirement

As previously discussed, the centerpiece of the EB-5 Program is the creation of jobs. The immigrant investor seeking to enter the United States through the EB-5 Program must invest the required amount of capital in a new commercial enterprise that will create full-time positions for at least ten qualified employees.

There are three measures of job creation in the EB-5 Program, depending on the new commercial enterprise and where it is located:

(a) Troubled Business

The EB-5 Program recognizes that in the case of a troubled business, our economy benefits when the immigrant investor helps preserve the troubled business's existing jobs. Therefore, when the immigrant investor is investing in a new commercial enterprise that is a troubled business or, in the regional center context, is placing capital into a job-creating entity that is a troubled business, the immigrant investor must only show that the number of existing employees in the troubled business is being or will be maintained at no less than the pre-investment level for a period of at least two years. *8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(4)(ii)*.

This regulatory provision, while allowing job preservation in lieu of job creation, does not decrease the numeric requirement; in the case of a troubled business, ten jobs must be preserved, created, or some combination of the two (e.g., an investment in a troubled business that creates

four qualifying jobs and preserves all six pre-investment jobs would satisfy the statutory and regulatory requirements).

A troubled business is defined as follows:

[A] business that has been in existence for at least two years, has incurred a net loss for accounting purposes (determined on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles) during the twelve- or twenty-four month period prior to the priority date on the alien entrepreneur's Form I-526, and the loss for such period is at least equal to twenty percent of the troubled business's net worth prior to such loss. For purposes of determining whether or not the troubled business has been in existence for two years, successors in interest to the troubled business will be deemed to have been in existence for the same period of time as the business they succeeded.

8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e).

(b) New Commercial Enterprise Not Associated With a Regional Center

For a new commercial enterprise that is not associated with a regional center, the EB-5 Program provides that the full-time positions must be created directly by the new commercial enterprise to be counted. This means that the new commercial enterprise (or its wholly-owned subsidiaries) must itself be the employer of the qualified employees who fill the new full-time positions. *8 C.F.R. § 204.6(e)* (definition of employee).

(c) New Commercial Enterprise Located Within and Associated With a Regional Center

For a new commercial enterprise that is located within a regional center, the EB-5 Program provides that the full-time positions can be created either directly or indirectly by the new commercial enterprise. *8 C.F.R. § 204.6((j)(4)(iii))*. Investors investing in a regional center are subject to all the same program requirements except that they may rely on indirect job creation as demonstrated through reasonable methodologies. *8 C.F.R. §§ 204.6(m)(1), (7)*.

Indirect jobs are those that are held outside of the new commercial enterprise but are created as a result of the new commercial enterprise. For indirect jobs, the new full-time employees would not be employed directly by the new commercial enterprise. For example, indirect jobs can include, but are not limited to, those held by employees of the producers of materials, equipment, or services used by the new commercial enterprise. Indirect jobs can qualify as jobs attributable to a regional center, based on reasonable economic methodologies, even if they are located outside of the geographical boundaries of a regional center.

For purposes of demonstrating indirect job creation, petitioners must employ reasonable economic methodologies to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the required infusion of capital or creation of direct jobs will result in a certain number of indirect jobs.

3. Evidence of Job Creation

In order to show that a new commercial enterprise will create not fewer than ten full-time positions for qualifying employees, an immigrant investor must submit the following evidence:

(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,

(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.

8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(4)(i).

For purposes of the Form I-526 adjudication and the job creation requirements, the two-year period described in 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(4)(i)(B) is deemed to commence six months after the adjudication of the Form I-526. The business plan filed with the Form I-526 should reasonably demonstrate that the requisite number of jobs will be created by the end of this two-year period.

A business plan must comply with the requirements set forth in our AAO precedent decision:

The plan should contain a market analysis, including the names of competing businesses and their relative strengths and weaknesses, a comparison of the competition's products and pricing structures, and a description of the target market/prospective customers of the new commercial enterprise. The plan should list the required permits and licenses obtained. If applicable, it should describe the manufacturing or production process, the materials required, and the supply sources. The plan should detail any contracts executed for the supply of materials and/or the distribution of products. It should discuss the marketing strategy of the business, including pricing, advertising, and servicing. The plan should set forth the business's organizational structure and its personnel's experience. It should explain the business's staffing requirements and contain a timetable for hiring, as well as job descriptions for all positions. It should contain sales, cost, and income projections and detail the bases therefore. Most importantly, the business plan must be credible.

Matter of Ho, 22 I&N Dec. at 213.

In the case of a troubled business, a comprehensive business plan must accompany the other required evidentiary documents. 8 *C.F.R.* § 204.6(j)(4)(ii). In the case of a new commercial enterprise within a regional center, the direct or indirect job creation may be demonstrated by the types of documents identified above or by reasonable methodologies. 8 *C.F.R.* § 204.6(j)(4)(iii).

When there are multiple investors in a new commercial enterprise, the total number of full-time positions created for qualifying employees will be allocated only to those immigrant investors who have used the establishment of the new commercial enterprise as the basis for their entry in the EB-5 Program. An allocation does not need to be made among persons not seeking classification in the EB-5 Program, nor does an allocation need to be made among non-natural persons (such as among investing corporations). 8 *C.F.R.* § 204.6(g)(2).

In general, multiple EB-5 investors petitioning through different regional centers or on a standalone basis may not claim credit for the same specific new job. Thus, as a general matter, a petitioner or applicant may not seek credit for the same specifically identified job position that has already been allocated in a previously approved case.

V. Procedural Issues

The EB-5 Program provides that the immigrant investor will file an initial petition and supporting documentation to be classified as eligible to apply for an EB-5 visa through USCIS's adjustment of status process within the United States or through the Department of State's visa application process abroad. Upon adjustment of status or admission to the United States, the immigrant investor is a conditional lawful permanent resident. The EB-5 Program further provides that if, two years after obtaining conditional permanent resident status, the immigrant investor has sustained the investment and is conforming to the EB-5 Program's requirements, the conditions will be removed and the immigrant investor will be an unconditional lawful permanent resident.

A. The Sequence of Individual Investor Filings

An immigrant investor seeking admission into the United States as a lawful permanent resident will proceed in the following sequence:

1. The Form I-526 Petition

- For an immigrant investor who is investing in a new commercial enterprise that is not part of a regional center, the immigrant investor will file a Form I-526 that, together with the supporting evidence, demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that the immigrant investor has invested, or is actively in the process of investing, lawfully obtained capital in a new commercial enterprise in the United States that will create full-time positions for not fewer than ten qualifying direct employees.
- For an immigrant investor who is investing in a new commercial enterprise that is part of a regional center:

- The entity seeking designation as a regional center will file a Form I-924 that, together with the supporting evidence, demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that the requirements for a regional center have been met. The individuals who establish the regional center can be, but need not be, the immigrant investors themselves; and,
- Once USCIS designates the entity as a regional center, each immigrant investor will file a Form I-526 that, together with the supporting evidence, demonstrates by a preponderance of the evidence that the immigrant investor has invested, or is actively in the process of investing, lawfully obtained capital in a new commercial enterprise in the United States that will create directly or indirectly full-time positions for not fewer than ten qualifying employees.

It is important to note that at this preliminary Form I-526 filing stage, the immigrant investor must demonstrate his or her commitment to invest the capital but need not establish that the required capital already has been invested; it is sufficient if the immigrant investor demonstrates that he or she is actively in the process of investing the required capital. However, evidence of a mere intent to invest or of prospective investment arrangements entailing no present commitment will not suffice. 8 *C.F.R.* § 204.6(j)(2); see *Matter of Ho*, 22 I&N Dec. at 210. Similarly, at this preliminary stage the immigrant investor need not establish that the required jobs already have been created; it is sufficient if the immigrant investor demonstrates in a business plan that the required jobs will be created. 8 *C.F.R.* § 204.6(j); 8 *C.F.R.* § 204.6(m).

2. The Form I-829 Petition

Within ninety days prior to the two-year anniversary of the date on which the immigrant investor obtained conditional lawful permanent resident status, the immigrant investor will file a Form I-829 to remove the conditions. The Form I-829 petition to remove conditions must be accompanied by the following evidence:

- (1) Evidence that the immigrant investor invested or was actively in the process of investing the required capital and sustained this action throughout the period of the immigrant investor's residence in the United States. The immigrant investor can make this showing if he or she has, in good faith, substantially met the capital investment requirement and continuously maintained his or her capital investment over the two years of conditional residence. At this stage the immigrant investor need not have invested all of the required capital, but must have substantially met that requirement. The evidence may include, but is not limited to, an audited financial statement or other probative evidence such as bank statements, invoices, receipts, contracts, business licenses, Federal or State income tax returns, and Federal or State quarterly tax statements; and,

- (2) Evidence that the commercial enterprise created or can be expected to create, within a reasonable time, ten full-time jobs for qualifying employees. In the case of a troubled business, the immigrant investor must submit evidence that the commercial enterprise maintained the number of existing employees at no less than the pre-investment level for the period following his or her admission as a conditional permanent resident. At least ten jobs must be preserved or created per immigrant investor. The evidence may include, but is not limited to, payroll records, relevant tax documents, and Forms I-9.

See 8 C.F.R. § 216.6(a)(4)(iii-iv).

It is also important to note that the EB-5 Program allows an immigrant investor to become a lawful permanent resident, without conditions, if the immigrant investor has established a new commercial enterprise, substantially met the capital requirement, and can be expected to create within a reasonable time the required number of jobs. All of the goals of capital investment and job creation need not have been fully realized before the conditions on the immigrant investor's status have been removed. Rather, the regulations require the submission of documentary evidence that establishes that it is more likely than not that the investor is in "substantial" compliance with the capital requirements and that the jobs will be created "within a reasonable time."

The "within a reasonable time" requirement permits a degree of flexibility to account for the realities and unpredictability of starting a business venture, but it is not an open-ended allowance. The regulations require that the business plan submitted with Form I-526 establish a likelihood of job creation "within the next two years," 8 C.F.R. § 204.6(j)(4)(i)(B), demonstrating an expectation that EB-5 projects will generally create jobs within such a timeframe. Whether a lengthier timeframe for job creation presented in a Form I-829 is "reasonable" is to be decided based on the totality of the circumstances presented, and USCIS has latitude under the law to request additional evidence concerning those circumstances. Because the law contemplates two years as the baseline expected period in which job creation will take place, jobs that will be created within a year of the two-year anniversary of the approved Form I-526 will ordinarily be considered to be created within a reasonable period of time. Jobs projected to be created beyond that time horizon (that is, more than three years after USCIS approved the petitioner's Form I-526) will usually not be considered to be created within a reasonable time, unless extreme circumstances, such as *force majeure*, are presented.

B. Regional Center Amendments

In recognition of the fact that the regional center developer might in good faith have to implement material changes after the initial Form I-924 application has been approved by USCIS, the instructions to Form I-924 provide that a regional center may amend a previously-approved designation. The Form I-924 provides a list of acceptable amendments, to include geographic area, organizational structure, capital investment projects (including changes in the economic analysis and underlying business plan used to estimate job creation for previously-

approved investment opportunities), and an affiliated commercial enterprise's organizational structure.

C. Deference to Previous Agency Determination

Distinct EB-5 eligibility requirements must be met at each stage of the EB-5 immigration process. Where USCIS has evaluated and approved certain aspects of an EB-5 investment, that favorable determination should generally be given deference at a subsequent stage in the EB-5 process. This policy of deference is an important part of ensuring predictability for EB-5 investors and commercial enterprises (and the persons they employ), and also conserves scarce agency resources, which should not ordinarily be used to duplicate previous adjudicative efforts.

As a general matter, USCIS will not reexamine determinations made earlier in the EB-5 process, and the earlier determinations will be presumed to have been properly decided. Where USCIS has previously concluded that an economic methodology satisfies the requirement of being a "reasonable methodology" to project future job creation as applied to the facts of a particular project, USCIS will continue to afford deference to this determination for all related adjudications, so long as the related adjudication is directly linked to the specific project for which the economic methodology was previously approved. For example, if USCIS approves a Form I-924 or Form I-526 presenting a specific economic methodology, USCIS will defer to the finding that the methodology was reasonable in subsequent adjudications of Forms I-526 presenting the same related facts and methodology. However, USCIS will still conduct a de novo of inquiry of each prospective immigrant investor's lawful source of funds and other individualized eligibility criteria.

Conversely, a previously favorable decision may not be relied upon in later proceedings where, for example, the underlying facts upon which a favorable decision was made have materially changed, there is evidence of fraud or misrepresentation in the record of proceeding, or the previously favorable decision is determined to be legally deficient. A change in fact is material if the changed circumstances would have a natural tendency to influence or are predictably capable of affecting the decision. *See Kungys v. United States*, 485 U.S. 759, 770-72 (1988) (defining materiality in the context of denaturalization). Where a new filing involves a different project from a previously-approved filing, or the same project but with material changes to the project plan, deference will not be afforded to the previous adjudication because the agency is being presented with the given set of facts for the first time.

D. Material Change

The process of establishing a new business and creating jobs depends on a wide array of variables over which an investor or the creator of a new business may not have any control. The very best of business plans may be thrown off, for example, because of a sudden lack of supply in required merchandise, an unexpected hurricane that devastates an area in which the new business was to be built, or a change in the market that the business is intended to serve.

The effect of changed business plans on a regional center or an individual investor's immigration status may differ depending on when the change is made relative to the alien investor's status in the United States.

1. Investors Who Have Not Obtained Conditional Lawful Permanent Resident Status

It is well-established that in visa petition proceedings, a petitioner must establish eligibility at the time of filing and that a petition cannot be approved if, after filing, the petitioner becomes eligible under a new set of facts or circumstances. *See, e.g., Matter of Izummi*, 22 I. & N. Dec. at 175 ("If counsel had wished to test the validity of the newest plan, which is materially different from the original plan, he should have withdrawn the instant petition and advised the petitioner to file a new Form I-526.") (citing *Matter of Katigbak*, 14 I. & N. Dec. 45, 49 (Reg. Comm'r 1971)). In addition, the petitioner must continue to be eligible for classification at the time of adjudication of the petition. 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(1).

Thus, consistent with *Matter of Izummi*, if there are material changes to a Form I-526 at any time after filing, the petition cannot be approved. Under these circumstances, if, at the time of adjudication, the petitioner is asserting eligibility under a materially different set of facts than when the petition was filed, he or she must file a new Form I-526 petition. For example, if a petitioner files a Form I-526 petition purporting to be associated with a particular industry group within the scope of an approved regional center but, subsequent to filing, it is determined that the proceeds of the investment will be directed to a job-creating entity in another industry group, the petition may not be approved.

A deficient Form I-526 petition may not be cured by subsequent changes to the business plan or factual changes made to address any other deficiency. The only way to perfect material changes under these circumstances is for the immigrant investor to file a new Form I-526 petition to correspond to the changed plans.

Similarly, if, after the approval of a Form I-526 petition but before an alien investor has been admitted to the United States or adjusted his or her status pursuant to that petition, there are material changes to the business plan by which the alien intends to comply with the EB-5 requirements, the alien investor would need to file a new I-526 petition. Such material changes would constitute good cause to revoke the approved petition and would result in the denial of admission or an application for adjustment of status.

2. Investors Who Have Obtained Conditional Lawful Permanent Resident Status

Historically, USCIS has required a direct connection between the business plan the investor provides with the Form I-526 and the subsequent removal of conditions. USCIS would not approve a Form I-829 petition if the investor had made an investment and created jobs in the United States if the jobs were not created according to the plan presented in the Form I-526. While that position is a permissible construction of the governing statute, USCIS also notes

that the statute does not require that direct connection. In order to provide flexibility to meet the realities of the business world, USCIS will permit an alien who has been admitted to the United States on a conditional basis to remove those conditions when circumstances have changed. An individual investor can, at the prescribed time, proceed with his or her Form I-829 petition to remove conditions and present documentary evidence demonstrating that, notwithstanding the business plan contained in the Form I-526, the requirements for the removal of conditions have been satisfied. Pursuant to this policy, USCIS will no longer deny petitions to remove conditions solely based on failure to adhere to the plan contained in the Form I-526, though in the regional center context, final projects must still fall within I-924 approved industries.

It is important to note that a Form I-526 must be filed in good faith and with full intention to follow the plan outlined in that petition. If the alien investor does not demonstrate that he or she filed the Form I-526 in good faith, USCIS may conclude that the investment in the commercial enterprise was made as a means of evading the immigration laws. Under these circumstances, USCIS may terminate the alien investor's conditional status as required by 8 U.S.C. § 1186b(1)(A).

Furthermore, nothing in this change in policy relieves an alien investor from the requirements for removal of the conditions as set out in 8 U.S.C. § 1186b(d)(1) and 8 C.F.R. § 216.6(a)(4). Thus, even in the event of a change in course, a petitioner must always be able to demonstrate (1) that the required funds were placed "at risk" throughout the period of the petitioner's residence in the United States, and (2) that the required amount of capital was transferred to the business or businesses most closely responsible for creating the employment; and (3) that this "at risk" investment was "sustained throughout" the period of the applicant's residence in the United States. Accordingly, if an alien investor fails to meet any of these requirements, he or she would not be eligible for removal of conditions.

For example, in the case of a petition affiliated with a regional center, the petitioner will only be able to claim indirect job creation if the new business plan falls within the scope of the regional center (as defined by either the initial approval or by subsequent amendment to the regional center) with which the petitioner is affiliated. So if an alien was admitted to the United States based on a petition related to a regional center that was only approved for projects related to the food service industry, if the proceeds of the alien's investment were subsequently redirected to an alternate project within the job-creating entity, that project would have to be within the food service industry to continue to take advantage of the indirect job creation provisions of the regional center program. Moreover, the applicant must be able to demonstrate that the capital originally placed at risk and made fully available to the original job-creating entity, was expeditiously redirected into the alternate project, such that USCIS can conclude that the full amount of capital was at risk and fully available to the job creating entities throughout the period of conditional residence. Similarly, if a change in plan required the liquidation of an investment and reallocation of that investment into either another job-creating entity or new commercial enterprise, the petition may not comply with the requirements to invest and sustain the investment throughout the period of the alien's residence in the United States. 8 U.S.C. § 1186b(d)(1)(A)(ii); 8 C.F.R. §§ 216.6(a)(4)(iii), (c)(1)(iii).

However, there may be advantages to closely adhering to the business plan described in the Form I-526. If the alien investor follows the business plan described in the Form I-526, USCIS will not revisit certain aspects of the business plan, including issues related to the economic analysis supporting job creation. Thus, during review of the Form I-829, USCIS will generally rely on the previous adjudication if the petitioner claims to have fulfilled the business plan that accompanied the Form I-526 petition. This is consistent with the general policy mandating USCIS deference to previous determinations set forth above in section IV.C.

USCIS will develop a mechanism for notifying the agency when substantive material changes need to be communicated to USCIS. Although USCIS will no longer deny petitions solely as a result of a departure from the business plan described in the Form I-526, the certainty afforded by adherence to a previously approved business plan may be eroded as a regional center project departs from that plan. Therefore, if the immigrant investor is seeking to have his or her conditions removed based on a business plan not consistent with the approved Form I-526, the alien investor may need to provide evidence to demonstrate the element of job creation or any other requirement for removal of conditions that is called into question by the changed plan.

Similarly, while the adjudication of Form I-829 petitions will be determined by the facts of an individual case, USCIS may need to revisit issues previously adjudicated in the Form I-526, such as the economic analysis underlying the new job creation in cases where the changes could affect the previously decided issues. For example, if the investment proceeds were diverted from a job-creating entity in one industry to another, and the applicable multipliers changed, USCIS would need to verify that the change did not affect the job creation estimates. Similarly, if the number of investors on a given project changed dramatically, or if certain assumptions or benchmarks made in the economic assessment were not satisfied, USCIS may need to revisit prior determinations to ensure that the requirements for removal of conditions have been met.

USCIS recognizes the fluidity of the business world and therefore allows for material changes to a petitioner's business plan made after the petitioner has obtained conditional lawful permanent resident status. However, immigrant investors, and the regional centers with whom they associate, should understand that availing themselves of this flexibility does decrease the degree of predictability they will enjoy if they instead adhere to the initial plan that is presented to and approved by USCIS.

VI. Conclusion

Congress created the EB-5 Program to promote immigrants' investment of capital into new commercial enterprises in the United States so that new jobs will be created for U.S. workers. The EB-5 Program provides for flexibility in the types and amounts of capital that can be invested, the types of commercial enterprises into which that capital can be invested, and how the resulting jobs can be created. This flexibility serves the promotion of investment and job creation and recognizes the dynamics of the business world in which the EB-5 Program exists. We will continue to adjudicate EB-5 cases with vigilance to program integrity and mindful of these important principles.

VII. Use

This memorandum is intended solely for the training and guidance of USCIS personnel in performing their duties relative to the adjudication of applications and petitions. It is not intended to, does not, and may not be relied upon to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or by any individual or other party in removal proceedings, in litigation with the United States, or in any other form or manner.

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