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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

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ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OFFICE
425 Eye Street N.W.
BCIS, 20 Mass, 3/F
Washington, D.C. 20536

[REDACTED]

File: SRC 03 079 51278 Office: Texas Service Center

Date: MAY - 8 2003

IN RE: Petitioner: [REDACTED]
Beneficiaries: [REDACTED]

Petition: Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker Pursuant to Section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER: [REDACTED]

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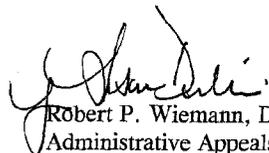
INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (Bureau) where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. *Id.*

Any motion must be filed with the office that originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. § 103.7.


Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, Texas Service Center, who certified her decision to the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) for review. The decision of the director will be affirmed.

The petitioner is engaged in ship repair services. It desires to employ the beneficiaries as marine electricians/electronic technicians for eleven months. The Department of Labor determined that a temporary certification by the Secretary of Labor could not be made. The director determined that the petitioner had not established that the nature of its need for the beneficiaries' services is temporary in nature.

Section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii), defines an H-2B temporary worker as:

an alien...having a residence in a foreign country which he has no intention of abandoning, who is coming temporarily to the United States to perform other temporary service or labor if unemployed persons capable of performing such service or labor cannot be found in this country, but this clause shall not apply to graduates of medical schools coming to the United States to perform services as members of the medical profession....

Matter of Artee Corp., 18 I&N Dec. 366 (Comm. 1982), as codified in current regulations at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(6)(ii), specified that the test for determining whether an alien is coming "temporarily" to the United States to "perform temporary services or labor" is whether the need of the petitioner for the duties to be performed is temporary. It is the nature of the need, not the nature of the duties, that is controlling. See 55 Fed. Reg. 2616 (1990).

As a general rule, the period of the petitioner's need must be a year or less, although there may be extraordinary circumstances where the temporary services or labor might last longer than one year. The petitioner's need for the services or labor must be a one-time occurrence, a seasonal need, a peakload need, or an intermittent need. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(6)(ii)(B).

The record, as it is presently constituted, does not indicate whether the petitioner's need is a one-time occurrence, a seasonal need, a peakload need, or an intermittent need.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(6)(ii)(B)(1) states that for the nature of the petitioner's need to be a one-time occurrence, the petitioner must establish that it will not need workers to perform the services or labor in the future, or that it has an employment situation that is otherwise permanent, but a temporary

event of short duration has created the need for a temporary worker.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(6)(ii)(B)(2) states that for the nature of the petitioner's need to be seasonal, the petitioner must establish that the services or labor is traditionally tied to a season of the year by an event or pattern and is of a recurring nature. The petitioner shall specify the period(s) of time during each year in which it does not need the services or labor. The employment is not seasonal if the period during which the services or labor is not needed is unpredictable or subject to change or is considered a vacation period for the petitioner's permanent employees.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(6)(ii)(B)(3) states that for the nature of the petitioner's need to be a peakload need, the petitioner must establish that it regularly employs permanent workers to perform the services or labor at the place of employment and that it needs to supplement its permanent staff at the place of employment on a temporary basis due to a seasonal or short-term demand and that the temporary additions to staff will not become a part of the petitioner's regular operation.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(6)(ii)(B)(4) states that for the nature of the petitioner's need to be an intermittent need, the petitioner must establish that it has not employed permanent or full-time workers to perform the services or labor, but occasionally or intermittently needs temporary workers to perform services or labor for short periods.

The nontechnical description of the job on the Application for Alien Employment Certification (Form ETA 750) reads:

Installs, maintains, and repairs electrical wiring, equipment, and fixtures consistent with specifications and local codes; tests electrical systems and continuity of circuits using testing devices; prepares sketches of location of wiring and equipment and follows blueprints to determine location of equipment and conformance with safety codes; modifies electrical prototypes, parts, assemblies, and systems to correct functional deviations; assembles electrical and electronic systems and prototypes according to engineering data and knowledge of electrical principles; analyzes and interprets test information; draws diagrams and writes engineering specifications to clarify design details and functions criteria of experimental electronic units.

Upon review, the evidence submitted does not establish that the petitioner's need for the services to be performed can be classified as a one-time occurrence, a seasonal need, a peakload need, or an intermittent need. The duties to be performed are clearly a principal function of the petitioner's business. The petitioner's need to have employees to perform these duties will always exist. The petitioner has not shown that its need for the beneficiaries' services is temporary.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. Here, the petitioner has not met that burden.

ORDER: The decision of the director is affirmed. The petition is denied.

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