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U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

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OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS
425 Eye Street N.W.
ULLB, 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20536



File: SRC 02 019 54193 Office: Texas Service Center

Date: 14 JUN 2002

IN RE: Petitioner:
Beneficiary:



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)

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



Public Copy

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 Service 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.

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,
EXAMINATIONS

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, Texas Service Center, who certified his decision to the Associate Commissioner for Examinations for review. The director's decision will be affirmed.

The petitioner is a firm which sells, services, and installs commercial landscaping. It seeks to employ the beneficiaries as landscape labor for a period of 10 months. The director denied the petition because it was not accompanied by a temporary labor certification from the Department of Labor.

The certifying officer declined to issue a labor certification because he determined that the petitioner had not established that its need for the occupation is temporary. The certifying officer also found that the petitioner will provide free housing for the beneficiaries but not for United States workers.

Counsel argued that the petitioner's need is temporary and that the beneficiaries' services are required for a peakload period only. However, counsel has not responded to the notice of certification.

8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(6)(iv)(A) requires that a petition for temporary employment in the United States be accompanied by a temporary labor certification from the Department of Labor, or notice detailing the reasons why such certification cannot be made. 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(6)(iv)(A) states that a petition not accompanied by temporary labor certification must be accompanied by countervailing evidence from the petitioner that addresses the reasons why the Secretary of Labor could not grant a labor certification.

Matter of Artee Corporation, 18 I&N Dec. 366 (Comm. 1982), 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 for the duties to be performed is temporary. It is the nature of the need, not the nature of the duties, that is controlling.

8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(6)(ii)(B)(3) states the following:

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 petitioner has not demonstrated that it needs to supplement its workers due to seasonal or short-term demand. The petitioner's season of need lasts from July 22, 2001 to May 17, 2002. It extends

across all the seasons of the year. The petitioner has provided insufficient evidence of short-term demand. Consequently it is concluded that the petitioner's need for the beneficiaries' services is not a temporary need.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 361. The petitioner has not sustained that burden. Accordingly, the decision of the director will not be disturbed.

ORDER: The director's order of November 7, 2001 is affirmed.