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

PUBLIC COPY

ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OFFICE  
CIS, AAO, 20 Mass, 3/F  
425 I Street N.W.  
Washington, DC 20536



FILE: SRC 02 244 51411 Office: Texas Service Center

Date DEC 22 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)

identifying data deleted to  
prevent unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER: Self-represented

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 Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) 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 approved by the Director, Texas Service Center, and certified to the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) for review. The decision of the director will be withdrawn, and the petition will be denied.

The petitioner engages in the business of providing long-distance transport and delivery of seasonal products, consumer merchandise, manufacturing products as well as the United States mail. It desires to employ the beneficiaries as tractor-trailer truck drivers for five months. The Department of Labor (DOL) determined that a temporary certification by the Secretary of Labor could not be made because the petitioner has not established a temporary need. The director determined that the petitioner's need for temporary workers had been substantiated and approved the petition.

On notice of certification, the petitioner did not submit any additional evidence. Therefore, the record is considered complete.

Section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b), 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 . . . .

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. *Matter of Artee Corp.*, 18 I&N Dec. 366 (Comm. 1982).

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 petition indicates that the employment is peakload and the temporary need is unpredictable.

To establish that the nature of the need is "peakload," the petitioner must demonstrate 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. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(6)(ii)(B)(3).

The nontechnical description of the job as advertised in the newspaper reads in pertinent part:

Regional. Business is Booming with our dedicated customers. Company Drivers in Tx, La, Ok, Ark. Part Time and Local. Reg. Solo.

In its decision, the DOL determined that the petitioner had not provided sufficient documentation to establish that the job opportunity is temporary and that such jobs constitute a permanent, not a temporary need.

In a letter, dated July 30, 2002, the petitioner states that its temporary need began in mid-April and since June 30, 2002, this increase in business has had an effect on its business. The petitioner also states that its customers informed him that they would have increased freight from April to December. The petitioner claims that it is turning down freight orders on a daily basis. Further, the petitioner indicates that during the height of the beverage season between April and August and the holiday preparation months, from September to December, there is a greater demand for drivers because the freight orders exceed those for the rest of the year.

Upon review, the petitioner has not established that its need to supplement its permanent staff of 1,299 employees on a temporary basis is due to a peakload demand. The petitioner has not shown that its peakload time period mainly consists of transporting goods that are tied to a fixed harvesting or growing season, or that the petitioner has a short-term demand for its services. The petitioner's need for drivers to transport commodities and goods across the United States, which is the nature of the petitioner's business, will always exist.

Further, the job is not advertised as temporary employment. The current petition indicates that the dates of intended employment are from July 30, 2002 until December 30, 2002; however, the petitioner's letter indicates that its need for services began mid-April and that since June 30, 2002, the petitioner's lack of drivers has had a savage effect on its business. The duties to be performed are presently shown to be on-going, especially when the petitioner states that it is turning down freight orders daily. The petitioner's need cannot be considered temporary where the need is based on a chain of temporary events leading to a continuous need for the beneficiaries' services or labor. If the petitioner is experiencing a severe labor shortage, it can be

alleviated through the issuance of immigrant visas. The petitioner has not established that it needs to supplement its permanent staff at the place of employment on a temporary basis due to a short-term demand. The petitioner has not demonstrated that the nature of its need for tractor-trailer drivers is a peakload need and temporary.

**ORDER:** The director's decision is withdrawn. The petition is denied.