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20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Rm. A3042
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U.S. Citizenship
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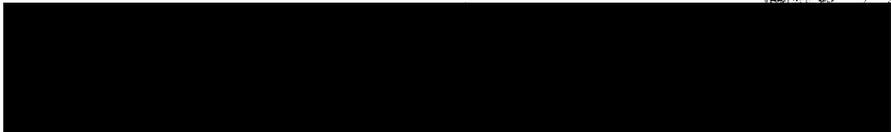
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FILE: LIN 04 234 51633 Office: NEBRASKA SERVICE CENTER Date:

IN RE: Petitioner:
Beneficiaries:



MAR 14 2005

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

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office 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.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, Nebraska Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner operates a restaurant. It desires to employ the beneficiaries as food preparation workers for ten months. The Department of Labor (DOL) determined that a temporary certification by the Secretary of Labor could be made. The director determined that the petitioner had not established that its need for the beneficiaries' services is seasonal and temporary.

On appeal, counsel states that the company clearly showed its seasonal need.

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 shall 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 seasonal.

To establish that the nature of the need is "seasonal," the petitioner must demonstrate 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. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(6)(ii)(B)(2).

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

Cutting of vegetables, tortillas, preparation of meats, boiling milk, preparation of cold foods, and brewing of coffee and tea.

In determining whether an employer has demonstrated a temporary need for an H-2B worker, it must be determined whether the job duties, which are the subject of the temporary application, are permanent or temporary. If the duties are permanent in nature, the petitioner must clearly show that the need for the

beneficiary's services or labor is of a short, identified length, limited by an identified event. Based on the evidence presented, a claim that a temporary need exists cannot be justified.

In a letter dated May 20, 2004, the petitioner states that it has a need for 12 workers from October 1, 2004 to July 30, 2005. The petitioner also states that during this season, the petitioner's activity is at its fullest. The petitioner goes on to state that this past year was a frantic pace for business activity and they are predicting a similar need this year. The petitioner submitted a graph showing its income in the off and busy seasons for the years 2000 to 2003. However, there is no evidence to substantiate the information shown on the graph. The petitioner has not submitted any financial evidence to demonstrate that its business activity has formed a pattern where its needs for food preparation services are traditionally tied to a season of the year and will recur next year at the same time. Simply going on record without supporting documentary evidence is not sufficient for purposes of meeting the burden of proof in these proceedings. *See Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N Dec. 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972).

Further, the petitioner states that there are not enough United States workers in the town, community, or county to perform this work. If the petitioner is experiencing a severe labor shortage, it can be alleviated through the issuance of immigrant visas. The petitioner has been shown to have a permanent need for workers to perform food preparation services, which is the specific nature of the petitioner's business. The services to be performed by the beneficiaries are ongoing and the petitioner's need to have additional workers perform these services has not been shown to be seasonal and temporary. This petition cannot be approved for another reason.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(2)(iii) states in pertinent part that:

Named beneficiaries. Nonagricultural petitions must include the names of beneficiaries and other required information at the time of filing. Under the H-2B classification, exceptions may be granted in emergent situations involving multiple beneficiaries at the discretion of the director, and in special filing situations as determined by the Service's Headquarters.

The decision to allow unnamed beneficiaries on an H-2B petition should be based on evidence from the petitioner clearly describing the "emergent situation." In general, the decision to allow unnamed beneficiaries on an H-2B petition should be based on valid business reasons. The petitioner has not justified why the beneficiaries are unnamed on the petition. The petitioner has not presented an emergent situation that would allow the director to waive the names of the temporary nonagricultural workers at the time of filing.

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 appeal is dismissed.