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U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE:



Office: NEBRASKA SERVICE CENTER

Date: **MAY 23 2005**

IN RE:

Petitioner:

Beneficiaries:



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:

SELF-REPRESENTED

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 engages in the manufacture and sale of marble. It desires to employ the beneficiaries as manufacturer helpers for ten months. The director determined that the petitioner had not submitted a temporary labor certification from the Department of Labor (DOL) or notice stating that such certification could not be made and denied the petition.

On appeal, the petitioner states that the regulation only requires that a petitioner apply for a temporary labor certification prior to filing a petition. The petitioner further states that under the regulation a petitioner is not required to obtain a labor certification determination prior to filing Form I-129 with the director.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(6)(iii) states in pertinent part:

(C) The petitioner may not file an H-2B petition unless the United States petitioner has applied for a labor certification with the Secretary of Labor . . . within the time limits prescribed or accepted by each, and has obtained a labor certification determination as required by paragraph (h)(6)(iv). . . .

The regulations stipulate that an H-2B petition for temporary employment in the United States shall be accompanied by a labor certification determination that is either: (1) a certification from the Secretary of Labor stating that qualified workers in the United States are not available and that the alien's employment will not adversely affect wages and working conditions of similarly employed United States workers; or (2) a notice detailing the reasons why such certification cannot be made. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(6)(iv)(A).

The Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129) was filed on November 22, 2004 without a temporary labor certification, or notice detailing the reasons why such certification cannot be made. Absent such certification from the Department of Labor or notice detailing the reasons why such certification cannot be made, the petition cannot be approved.

In his decision, the director states that the petitioner submitted a certified temporary labor certification (Form ETA 750) and a Request for Premium Processing (Form I-907) on January 14, 2005. The final determination notice from the DOL is dated January 6, 2005 and a copy of the original approved labor certification is valid from February 1, 2005 through November 30, 2005. The petitioner applied for a temporary labor certification on December 1, 2004, which was subsequent to the filing of the petition, and a determination was not rendered until January 6, 2005, that was subsequent to the petition's filing date.

The petitioner states that a petitioner is not required to obtain a labor certification determination prior to filing Form I-129 with the director. However, the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(6)(iii)(E) states that:

After obtaining a determination from the Secretary of Labor or the Governor of Guam, as appropriate, the petitioner shall file a petition on I-129, accompanied by the labor certification determination and supporting documents, with the director having jurisdiction in the area of intended employment.

Neither the statute nor regulations allow for the acceptance of a labor certification obtained subsequent to the filing of the petition. The petitioner must establish eligibility at the time of filing the nonimmigrant visa petition. A visa petition may not be approved at a future date after the petitioner or beneficiary becomes eligible under a new set of facts. *Matter of Michelin Tire Corp.*, 17 I&N Dec. 248 (Reg. Comm. 1978).

The petitioner argues further that it was not the intent of Congress nor the purpose or objective of the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(6)(iii)(C) to deny a petition merely because it was not accompanied by a labor certification determination when it was filed. However, the petitioner has not explained the Congressional legislative history of the applicable law or related floor statements to substantiate its statement. Simply going on record without supporting documentary evidence is not sufficient for purposes of meeting the burden of proof in these proceedings. *Matter of Soffici*, 22 I&N Dec. 158, 165 (Comm. 1998) (citing *Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N Dec. 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972)). Further, where the language of a statute is clear on its face, there is no need to inquire into Congressional intent. *INS v. Phinpathya*, 464 U.S. 183 (1984).

This petition cannot be approved for another reason. 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 seasonal and the temporary need recurs annually.

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:

Assists workers engaged in fabricating, assembling, installing, and processing materials, parts, and assemblies for cultured marble. Sorts and counts marble. Examines materials for defects. Feeds, loads machines. Moves and carries parts, using hand tools and power tools. Cleans and sweeps work area. Performs other duties as described under HELPER Master Tile.

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.

The petition indicates that the dates of intended employment are from February 1, 2005 until November 30, 2005. 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. The petitioner has not submitted any contractual and/or financial evidence to demonstrate that its business activity has formed a pattern where its needs

for manufacturer helpers 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. *Matter of Soffici*.

Moreover, the petitioner states in its letter entitled "Statement in Support of Form I-290B, [REDACTED], LIN-05-037-54454" that it is forced to use the H-2B program as a safety net because it cannot find available and willing domestic workers to fill the temporary positions. 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 its need for the beneficiary's services is seasonal and temporary.

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

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.