

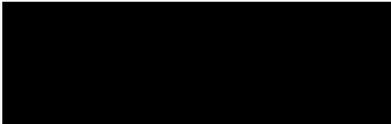


U.S. Department of Justice

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: EAC 00 210 50521 Office: Vermont Service Center

Date: FEB 12 2001

IN RE: Petitioner:  
Beneficiary:



Petition: Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker Pursuant to § 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: Self-represented

**PUBLIC COPY**

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which 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 which 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 which originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

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prevent clearly unwarranted  
invasion of personal privacy

FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER,  
EXAMINATIONS

Robert P. Weimann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner engages in the transportation of lumber, logs and wood products. It desires to employ the beneficiaries as truck drivers for a period of 11 months. The Department of Labor determined that a temporary labor certification by the Secretary of Labor could not be made because the employer had not established a temporary need. The director determined that the petitioner had not established that the need for the services to be performed is temporary.

On appeal, the petitioner states that it cannot find U.S. workers and the job offer is less than a year.

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 petitioner states in its letter dated October 8, 2000 that it wants the petition granted in order to perform services with all the different logging companies for an eleven month period. The petitioner also states in its letter dated June 27, 2000 that it has no drivers to haul logs from the loading yards to the lumber

mills. The petition indicates that the logging industry shuts down its operation in the mud season about four to six weeks. The petition indicates further that the employment is seasonal and that the temporary need is recurring annually.

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 a seasonal need, 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 Application for Alien Employment Certification (Form ETA 750) states in pertinent part:

Drive tractor-trailer truck hauling logs, lumber or pulpwood to destinations....

The record contains a letter dated September 2, 2000 which states that [REDACTED] wants to hire the petitioner for a period of ten months (May 2000 to March 2001) to deliver to different locations in the United States.

The petitioner's need for truck drivers for ten or eleven months does not show that the services or labor to be performed are traditionally tied to a season of the year by an event or pattern and is of a recurring nature. Distribution contracts, which is the nature of the petitioner's business, will always exist. Therefore, it is clear that the petitioner had a permanent need for workers in these positions. The petitioner has not shown that the nature of its need for truck drivers is temporary in nature.

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.