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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OFFICE
425 Eye Street N.W.
BCIS, AAO, 20 Mass, 3/F
Washington, D.C. 20536

[redacted]

JUN 25 2008

FILE: EAC 03 009 52801 Office: Vermont Service Center Date:

IN RE: Petitioner: [redacted]
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: [redacted]

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 Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (Bureau) 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 denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner operates an Indian restaurant. It desires to employ the beneficiaries as cooks for three years. The petition was not accompanied by the required temporary labor certification, ETA-750. The director determined that, absent the certification, the petitioner failed to meet the regulatory requirements necessary for approval of the petition.

On appeal, counsel states that, in applying for certification, the petitioner understood temporary as the time period within which the employer gets relief legally to use experienced workers on a temporary basis while it searches for qualified United States workers to fill the positions. Counsel submitted temporary labor certifications with the appeal.

The regulation at 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.

The petition was filed on October 9, 2002 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.

On appeal, the petitioner submitted two temporary labor certifications dated January 21, 2003 for the two named beneficiaries in this petition. However, the regulation requires that, prior to filing a petition with the director to classify an alien as an H-2B worker, the petitioner must apply for a temporary labor certificate with the Secretary of Labor for all areas in the United States, except the Territory of Guam. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(6)(iii)(A). In this case, the petitioner applied for a temporary labor certification subsequent to the filing of the petition.

This petition cannot be approved for an additional 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 dates of the intended employment for the beneficiaries are from December 9, 2002 until December 9, 2005. The petitioner has not established that the need for the services to be performed is temporary.

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.