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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Citizenship and Immigration Services

Identifying data deleted to prevent identity unwarranted invasion of personal privacy

ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OFFICE  
CIS, AAO, 20 MASS, 3/F  
425 I Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20536

SEP 30 2003

File: [redacted] Office: CALIFORNIA SERVICE CENTER

Date:

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

Petition: Petition for Special Immigrant Religious Worker Pursuant to Section 203(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(4), as described at Section 101(a)(27)(C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(27)(C)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

[redacted]

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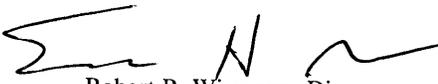
INSTRUCTIONS:

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

The petitioner seeks classification of the beneficiary as a special immigrant religious worker pursuant to section 203(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(4), in order to employ him as a cantor at an annual salary of \$26,000.

The director denied the petition, finding that the petitioner had failed to establish that the beneficiary's prior volunteer experience was sufficient to satisfy the requirement that he had been continuously carrying on a religious occupation for at least the two years preceding the filing of the petition.

On appeal, counsel for the petitioner states that the basis for requiring only paid experience is not equitable as CIS has, in the past, accepted volunteer work as qualifying. Counsel further asserts that volunteer work for a religious entity is not unusual and that the petitioner's offer to pay the beneficiary after filing the visa petition is credible.

Section 203(b)(4) of the Act provides classification to qualified special immigrant religious workers as described in section 101(a)(27)(C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(27)(C), which pertains to an immigrant who:

(i) for at least 2 years immediately preceding the time of application for admission, has been a member of a religious denomination having a bona fide nonprofit, religious organization in the United States;

(ii) seeks to enter the United States--

(I) solely for the purpose of carrying on the vocation of a minister of that religious denomination,

(II) before October 1, 2003, in order to work for the organization at the request of the organization in a professional capacity in a religious vocation or occupation, or

(III) before October 1, 2003, in order to work for the organization (or for a bona fide organization which is affiliated with the religious denomination and is exempt from taxation as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Code of 1986) at the request of the organization in a religious vocation or occupation; and

(iii) has been carrying on such vocation, professional

work, or other work continuously for at least the 2-year period described in clause (i).

The petitioner in this matter is described as an Orthodox Jewish synagogue with a congregation that observes Jewish ritual in the Jerusalem-Sephardic style. The petitioner has submitted evidence that it has the appropriate tax exempt recognition.

The record reflects that the beneficiary is a native of Israel and citizen of Mexico who was last admitted to the United States on May 30, 2001 as a nonimmigrant religious worker (R-1), with authorization to remain until October 18, 2002.<sup>1</sup>

At issue in this proceeding is whether the beneficiary had been continuously carrying on a religious occupation for the two years preceding the filing of the petition.

8 C.F.R. § 204.5(m)(1) states, in pertinent part, that:

All three types of religious workers must have been performing the vocation, professional work, or other work continuously (either abroad or in the United States) for at least the two year period immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

The petition was filed on August 8, 2001. Therefore, the petitioner must establish that the beneficiary was continuously carrying on a religious occupation since at least August 8, 1999.

The petitioner submitted a letter from Rabbi [REDACTED] dated April 19, 2002, stating that:

This is to certify that [the beneficiary] has served [the petitioner] as a Cantor from August 8, 1999 to August 8, 2001 in R-1 status. The services provided by [the beneficiary] were voluntary, save the small parsonage allowance of \$500 (five hundred dollars) per month.

[The beneficiary and his spouse] own a business, which is run and managed alone by [the beneficiary's spouse]. The income from the business provides for their support which allowed [the beneficiary] the opportunity to volunteer his services to our congregation.

The legislative history of the religious worker provision of the Immigration Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-649, 104 Stat. 4978

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<sup>1</sup> An alien with at least two years membership in a religious denomination may qualify for nonimmigrant R-1 classification under section 101(a)(15)(R) of the Act without a showing of prior work experience. For special immigrant classification under section 101(a)(27)(C) of the Act, the alien must also establish at least two years of experience in the position being offered.

(1990), states that a substantial amount of case law had developed on religious organizations and occupations, the implication being that Congress intended that this body of case law be employed in implementing the provision. See H.R. Rep. No. 101-723, at 75 (1990).

The statute states at Section 101(a)(27)(C)(iii) that the religious worker must have been carrying on the religious vocation, professional work, or other work continuously for the immediately preceding two years. Under Schedule A (prior to the Immigration Act of 1990), a person seeking entry to perform duties for a religious organization was required to be engaged "principally" in such duties. "Principally" was defined as more than 50 percent of the person's working time. Under prior law a minister of religion was required to demonstrate that he/she had been "continuously" carrying on the vocation of minister for the two years immediately proceeding the time of application. The term "continuously" was interpreted to mean that one did not take up any other occupation or vocation. *Matter of B*, 3 I&N Dec. 162 (CO 1948).

The term "continuously" is also discussed in a 1980 decision where the Board of Immigration Appeals determined that a minister of religion was not continuously carrying on the vocation of minister when he was a full-time student who was devoting only nine hours a week to religious studies. *Matter of Varughese*, 17 I&N Dec. 399 (BIA 1980).

Later decisions on religious workers conclude that, if the worker is to receive no salary for church work, the assumption is that he/she would be required to earn a living by obtaining other employment. *Matter of Bisulca*, 10 I&N Dec. 712 (Reg. Comm. 1963) and *Matter of Sinha*, 10 I&N Dec. 758 (Reg. Comm. 1963).

In line with these past decisions and the intent of Congress, it is clear, therefore, that to be continuously carrying on the religious work means to do so on a full-time basis. That the qualifying work should be paid employment, not volunteering, is inherent in those past decisions which hold that, if the religious worker is not paid, the assumption is that he/she is engaged in other, secular employment. The idea that a religious undertaking would be unsalaried is applicable only to those in a religious vocation who in accordance with their vocation live in a clearly unsalaried environment, the primary examples in the regulations being nuns, monks, and religious brothers and sisters. Clearly, therefore, the qualifying two years of religious work must be full-time and salaried. To be otherwise would be outside the intent of Congress.

Here, the petitioner has stated that the beneficiary has volunteered his services. It cannot be concluded that the petitioner has overcome the director's concerns.

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 sustained that burden.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.