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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

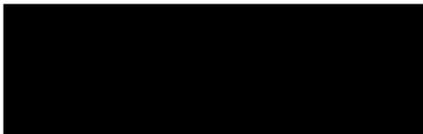
Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OFFICE

425 Eye Street, N.W.

BCIS, AAO, 20 Mass, 3/F

Washington, D.C. 20536



**AUG 19 2003**

File:  Office: Vermont Service Center

Date:

IN RE: Petitioner:   
Beneficiary: 

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: 

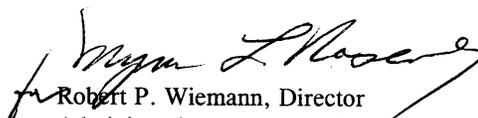
**INSTRUCTIONS:**

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 immigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and the matter is now on appeal before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO). 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 liturgical minister at an annual salary of \$20,000.

The director denied the petition, finding that the petitioner failed to establish that the beneficiary had been continuously carrying on a full-time religious occupation for the two-year period immediately preceding the filing date of the petition, and that he would be a full-time religious worker in the job offered.

On appeal, counsel for the petitioner submits a brief in rebuttal to the director's finding.

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 a church. The beneficiary is a native and citizen of Mexico who last entered the United States in February 1999 in an unspecified manner.

A review of the record reflects that the beneficiary has performed services for the petitioner as a liturgical minister from April 1999 through April 2001. However, the beneficiary performed these services on a purely voluntary basis and was not paid a salary or given any other form of remuneration. Because the petitioner did not pay the beneficiary for his services, the beneficiary had to secure other paid employment in order to support himself. The evidence contained in the record indicates that the beneficiary earned \$8,576.17 in tax year 2000 and \$15,016.47 in tax year 2001. His employer was [REDACTED] in Scarsdale, New York.

The first issue to be examined in this proceeding is whether the petitioner has established that the beneficiary has the requisite two years of continuous work experience in the offered position.

Regulations at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(m)(1) state, 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 April 27, 2001. Therefore, the petitioner must establish that the beneficiary has been continuously engaged in a religious occupation for the two-year period beginning on April 27, 1999.

As previously noted, the statute and regulations require the beneficiary have been continuously engaged in the religious occupation for the qualifying two-year period. The term "continuously" is not new to the context of religious workers. In 1980 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). This conclusion is on point with the situation found in the current proceeding.

In this case, both the petitioner and the beneficiary have stated that the beneficiary served the petitioner as an unpaid volunteer. For the reasons discussed above, such service does not constitute continuous experience in a religious occupation. Therefore, the appeal will be dismissed.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. Here, that



burden has not been met.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.