

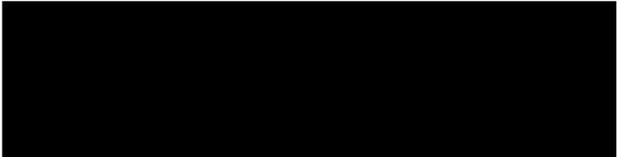
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

PUBLIC COPY

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



File: EAC 01 188 53480

Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date: **MAY 14 2003**

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:



**identifying data deleted to
prevent clearly unwarranted
invasion of personal privacy**

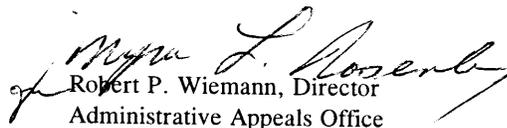
INSTRUCTIONS:

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 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 her as director of youth ministries.

The director denied the petition, finding that the beneficiary's unpaid work with the petitioner was insufficient to satisfy the requirement that she had been continuously carrying on a religious occupation for at least the two years preceding the filing of the petition. The director further determined that the petitioner failed to establish that the position qualifies as that of a religious worker.

On appeal, counsel for the petitioner submits a letter from the petitioner's president and pastor that states that although there are no special qualifications for the proffered position, the beneficiary is well qualified for the position. The letter further states that the beneficiary will be employed full-time and will receive a weekly salary of \$350.

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 religious organization. The beneficiary is a native and citizen of Jamaica. The petitioner submitted evidence that it has the appropriate tax-exempt recognition. The beneficiary entered the United States as a temporary worker (H-2B) on May 5, 1991. The record reflects that the beneficiary remained beyond any period of authorized stay and has resided since such time in an unlawful status.

In order to establish eligibility for classification as a special immigrant religious worker, the petitioner must satisfy several eligibility requirements.

The first issue to be addressed 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 June 1, 2001. Therefore, the petitioner must establish that the beneficiary was continuously carrying on a religious occupation since at least June 1, 1999.

The petitioner submitted a letter from its president and pastor, stating that the beneficiary has worked for the petitioning organization's youth ministry in Kingston, Jamaica from January 1990 until April 1991, then in New York from May 1991 until July 1998. The letter states that the beneficiary was designated director of youth ministries in August 1998. The record is silent as to whether the petitioner compensated the beneficiary for her services.

The director determined that the petitioner had failed to establish that the beneficiary has the required two years of experience in the religious occupation in the absence of any evidence to show that the beneficiary had been paid for her services.

The statute and its implementing regulations require that a beneficiary had been continuously carrying on the religious occupation specified in the petition for the two years preceding filing. The regulations are silent on the question of volunteer work satisfying the requirement. The regulations were drafted in recognition of the special circumstances of some religious workers,

specifically those engaged in a religious vocation, in that they may not be salaried in the conventional sense and may not follow a conventional work schedule. The regulations distinguish religious vocations from lay religious occupations. 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(m)(2) defines a religious vocation, in part, as a calling to religious life evidenced by the taking of vows. While such persons are not employed *per se* in the conventional sense of salaried employment, they are fully financially supported and maintained by their religious institution and are answerable to that institution. The regulation defines a lay religious occupation, in contrast, in general terms as an activity related to a "traditional religious function." *Id.* Such lay persons are employed in the conventional sense of salaried employment. The regulations recognize this distinction by requiring that in order to qualify for special immigrant classification in a religious occupation, the job offer for a lay employee of a religious organization must show that he or she will be employed in the conventional sense of salaried employment and will not be dependent on supplemental employment. See 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(m)(4). Because the statute requires two years of continuous experience in the same position for which special immigrant classification is sought, the Bureau interprets its own regulations to require that, in cases of lay persons seeking to engage in a religious occupation, the prior experience must have been continuous salaried employment in order to qualify as well.

Furthermore, in evaluating a claim of prior work experience, the Bureau must distinguish between common participation in the religious life of a denomination and engaging continuously in a religious occupation. It is traditional in many religious organizations for members to volunteer a great deal of their time serving on committees, visiting the sick, serving in the choir, teaching children's religion classes, and assisting the ordained ministry without being considered to be carrying on a religious occupation. It is not reasonable to assume that the petitioning religious organization, or any employer, could place the same responsibilities, the same control of time, and the same delegation of duties on an unpaid volunteer as it could on a salaried employee. For all these reasons, the Bureau holds that lay persons who perform volunteer activities, especially while also engaged in a secular occupation, are not engaged in a religious occupation and that the voluntary activities do not constitute qualifying work experience for the purpose of an employment-based special immigrant visa petition.

Here, the letter from the petitioner's pastor and president says nothing about the beneficiary's compensation. The petitioner has failed to overcome the director's objection to approving the petition.

The second issue to be addressed in this proceeding is whether the petitioner established that the proposed position constituted a qualifying religious occupation for the purpose of special immigrant classification.

8 C.F.R. § 204.5(m) (2) states, in pertinent part, that:

Religious vocation means a calling to religious life evidenced by the demonstration of commitment practiced in the religious denomination, such as the taking of vows. Examples of individuals with a religious vocation include, but are not limited to, nuns, monks, and religious brothers and sisters.

Religious occupation means an activity which relates to a traditional religious function. Examples of individuals in religious occupations include, but are not limited to, liturgical workers, religious instructors, religious counselors, cantors, catechists, workers in religious hospitals or religious health care facilities, missionaries, religious translators, or religious broadcasters. This group does not include janitors, maintenance workers, clerks, fund raisers, or persons solely involved in the solicitation of donations.

To establish eligibility for special immigrant classification, the petitioner must establish that the specific position that it is offering qualifies as a religious occupation as defined in the regulations. The statute is silent on what constitutes a "religious occupation" and the regulation states only that it is an activity relating to a traditional religious function.

In this case, the petitioner asserts that the position is full time, and although "there are no special qualifications" for the proffered position, the beneficiary is well qualified for it. The duties of the position were described as coordinating youth meetings, supervising the Children Church during Sabbath services, schedule and attend youth choir rehearsals, provide spiritual counsel to the young people of the church, and supervising after-school tutorial programs.

After a review of the record, it is concluded that the petitioner has not established that the position of "director of youth ministries" constitutes a qualifying religious occupation.

First, the petitioner submitted no documentation that the position is a traditional full-time paid occupation in its denomination. Simply going on record without supporting documentary evidence is not sufficient for purposes of meeting the burden of proof in these proceedings. See *Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N Dec. 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972). The petitioner provided the Bureau with a copy of its church manual that describes the Christian Youth Missionary Department, but there is no mention of the position of director of youth ministries.

Second, the petitioner gave no indication that it has ever employed a person in this capacity in the past and gave no explanation of its decision to do so at this time. Furthermore, there is no indication that the position was advertised or that other candidates were considered. This set of facts is insufficient to establish that the proposed position is a traditional religious occupation of the petitioning church.

Finally, in reaching a determination on whether a position constitutes a religious occupation for the purpose of special immigrant classification, the Bureau must distinguish between common participation in the religious life of a denomination and engaging in a religious occupation. It is traditional in many religious organizations for members to volunteer a great deal of their time serving on committees, visiting the sick, serving in the choir, teaching children's religion classes, and assisting the ordained ministry without being considered to be carrying on a religious occupation. Such voluntary positions filled by members of a congregation are not considered religious occupations. The Bureau interprets its own regulations to hold that religious occupations are full-time paid positions requiring specific religious training. While participation with youth is a tradition in many denominations, there is no evidence that the instant position is a traditional full-time paid position with the prospective employer or its denomination at large. Therefore, it must be concluded that the petitioner has failed to establish that the proposed position constitutes a qualifying religious occupation.

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.