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Citizenship and Immigration Services

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



File: EAC-01-192-51893 Office: Vermont Service Center Date: SEP 30 2003

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]

**PUBLIC COPY**

**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, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a monastery. It 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 a salary of \$9,600 per year.

The center director denied the petition on the grounds that the petitioner failed to establish that the proposed position constituted a qualifying religious occupation for the purpose of special immigrant classification, that the petitioner failed to submit sufficient evidence that the beneficiary had been employed in the proposed capacity for at least the two years preceding the filing of the petition, and that the petitioner had the ability to pay a qualifying wage.

On appeal, counsel for the petitioner argues that the petitioner submitted evidence of the prior work experience, that the position was shown to be a traditional occupation in the church, and that the petitioner has shown it can pay the proposed wage.

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 beneficiary is a native and citizen of Romania who was last admitted to the United States on July 11, 1999, as a B-2 visitor. The record reflects that he remained beyond his authorized stay and has resided in the United States since such time in an unlawful status. The petitioner indicated on the petition that the beneficiary has not been employed in the United States without authorization.

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

The first issue to be addressed in this proceeding is whether the petitioner has established that the proposed position of cantor qualifies as a religious occupation for the purpose of special immigrant classification.

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

*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 these proceedings. 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. The regulation does not define the term "traditional religious function" and instead provides a brief list of examples. The list reveals that not all employees of a religious organization are considered to be engaged in a religious occupation for the purpose of special immigrant classification. The regulation states that positions such as cantor, missionary, or religious instructor are examples of qualifying religious occupations. Persons in such positions must complete prescribed courses of training established by the governing body of the denomination and their services are directly related to the creed and practice of the religion. The regulation reflects that nonqualifying positions are those whose

duties are primarily administrative or secular in nature. Persons in such positions must be qualified in their occupation, but they require no specific religious training or theological education.

In a letter submitted with the petition, the petitioner states that:

...every religion is unique when it comes to beliefs and practices, but music is the celebration and worship of our [the Orthodox Church] Divine Mysteries. It is through music that we emphasize our faith during any religious rite.

In a second letter the petitioner stated, in pertinent part, that:

The Romanian Orthodox Church requires those performing [sic] assisting [sic] in religious rites such as funerals, weddings, and baptisms be specifically trained. Thus the caring member of the congregation would not be permitted to perform such rites. The person performing these rites must not only possess experience, he must possess insight into the Divine Mysteries of the religion. Such insight cannot be gained without specific training.

Moreover, Cantorial duties require specific religious training. Even a dedicated and caring member of the congregation could not be familiar enough with religious services and liturgy to perform such duties. Cantorial duties also require insight into the Divine Mysteries of the religion and just as importantly, such duties require an exhaustive knowledge [of] ceremonies, rites, and services which is impossible to achieve without special training.

The record contains a certification, issued by the Romainan Orthodox Episcopate, dated July 10, 1985, showing that the beneficiary had completed a nine-month training class to be a cantor.

Based on the evidence submitted, the position offered is a religious occupation.

The next issue to be addressed is whether the petitioner has established that the beneficiary had had the requisite two years of continuous experience in a religious occupation.

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 March 30, 2001. Therefore, the petitioner must establish that the beneficiary was continuously carrying on a religious occupation since at least March 30, 1999.

The petitioner claims that the beneficiary has served as a volunteer since July 1999.

The statute and its implementing regulations require that a beneficiary had been continuously carrying on the religious occupation specified in the petition for two years preceding filing. The regulations are silent on the question of work satisfying the requirement. The pertinent 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 lay religious occupations, 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, CIS 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 full-time salaried employment in order to qualify as well.

Furthermore, in evaluating a claim of prior work experience, CIS 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, CIS holds that voluntary activities do not constitute qualifying work experience for the purpose of an employment-based special immigrant visa petition.

The third issue to be addressed is the petitioner's ability to pay the proffered wage.

Regulations at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(g)(2) state, in pertinent part, that:

Any petition filed by or for an employment-based immigrant which requires an offer of employment must be accompanied by evidence that the prospective United States employer has the ability to pay the wage. The petitioner must demonstrate this ability at the time the priority date is established and continuing until the beneficiary obtains lawful permanent residence. Evidence of this ability shall be either in the form of annual reports, federal tax returns, or audited financial statements.

The petitioner in this matter submitted various copies of its bank account statements. These documents do not indicate that after ordinary expenses the petitioner would have funds available to pay the beneficiary \$800 per month. Therefore, the petitioner has not satisfied the documentary requirement of this provision.

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.