



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE:

[Redacted]
SRC 04 248 51892

Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER

Date:

SEP 28 2005

IN RE:

Petitioner:



Beneficiary:

PETITION:

Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker as an Alien of Extraordinary Ability Pursuant to Section 203(b)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(1)(A)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

SELF-REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office 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.

Mari Johnson

R Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The employment-based immigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, Texas Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner seeks classification as an employment-based immigrant pursuant to section 203(b)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(1)(A), as an alien of extraordinary ability. The director determined the petitioner had not established the sustained national or international acclaim necessary to qualify for classification as an alien of extraordinary ability.

Section 203(b) of the Act states, in pertinent part, that:

(1) Priority Workers. -- Visas shall first be made available . . . to qualified immigrants who are aliens described in any of the following subparagraphs (A) through (C):

(A) Aliens with Extraordinary Ability. -- An alien is described in this subparagraph if --

(i) the alien has extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics which has been demonstrated by sustained national or international acclaim and whose achievements have been recognized in the field through extensive documentation,

(ii) the alien seeks to enter the United States to continue work in the area of extraordinary ability, and

(iii) the alien's entry to the United States will substantially benefit prospectively the United States.

As used in this section, the term "extraordinary ability" means a level of expertise indicating that the individual is one of that small percentage who have risen to the very top of the field of endeavor. 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(2). The specific requirements for supporting documents to establish that an alien has sustained national or international acclaim and recognition in his or her field of expertise are set forth in the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(3). The relevant criteria will be addressed below. It should be reiterated, however, that the petitioner must show that she has earned sustained national or international acclaim at the very top level.

This petition, filed on September 21, 2004, seeks to classify the petitioner as an alien with extraordinary ability as a silk embroidery designer and maker. In support of the petition, the petitioner submitted eleven photographs of what are alleged to be her embroidery creations. This evidence, however, was not sufficient to demonstrate the petitioner's sustained national or international acclaim, or that her achievements have been recognized in her field of expertise. On November 8, 2004, the director denied the petition, finding that the petitioner's evidence did not satisfy any of the criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(3).

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(3) indicates that an alien can establish sustained national or international acclaim through evidence of a one-time achievement (that is, a major, international recognized award). Barring the alien's receipt of such an award, the regulation outlines ten criteria, at least three of which

must be satisfied for an alien to establish the sustained acclaim necessary to qualify as an alien of extraordinary ability. On appeal, the petitioner has submitted evidence pertaining to the following criteria.

Documentation of the alien's receipt of lesser nationally or internationally recognized prizes or awards for excellence in the field of endeavor.

The petitioner submits a Certificate of Honor (dated August 1998) with an accompanying English language translation indicating that she received a "first-class award of National design contest." The record, however, contains no evidence of publicity surrounding this contest or evidence showing that the petitioner's award enjoys a significant level of recognition. Simply receiving an award certificate with the word "national" in the title does not satisfy this very restrictive criterion. The petitioner must provide evidence showing that her award enjoys significant national or international stature. In this case, the record contains no documentation from the awarding entity or print media to establish that the petitioner's Certificate of Honor is a nationally recognized award. Furthermore, pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(b)(3), any document containing foreign language submitted to Citizenship and Immigration Services (CIS) shall be accompanied by a full English language translation that the translator has certified as complete and accurate, and by the translator's certification that he or she is competent to translate from the foreign language into English. The translation accompanying the petitioner's Certificate of Honor was not certified as required by the regulation.

Evidence of the display of the alien's work in the field at artistic exhibitions or showcases.

The petitioner submits a list of exhibitions in England where the petitioner's work has allegedly been displayed. A mere listing of the petitioner's exhibitions fails to satisfy the extensive documentation requirement set forth in section 203(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act. In this case, the petitioner has not submitted contemporaneous evidence (such as pamphlets or brochures) from these shows demonstrating her participation. Going on record without supporting documentary evidence is not sufficient for purposes of meeting the burden of proof in these proceedings. *Matter of Soffici*, 22 I&N Dec. 158, 165 (Comm. 1998) (citing *Matter of Treasure Craft of California*, 14 I&N Dec. 190 (Reg. Comm. 1972)). Without an official letter of confirmation originating from the museum curators or arts festival organizers in England, we are not persuaded that the petitioner's work was displayed there.

It must be stressed that an artisan does not satisfy this criterion simply by arranging for his or her work to be displayed or sold. In this case, the petitioner has not shown that her exhibitions enjoy a national reputation, or that she has regularly participated in exclusive shows devoted solely or largely to the display of her work alone.

Evidence that the alien has commanded a high salary or other significantly high remuneration for services, in relation to others in the field.

The petitioner re-submits the same eleven photographs of what are alleged to be her embroidery creations. On appeal, the petitioner has listed a dollar amount under each of these photographs. The record contains no evidence showing that the petitioner actually earned the dollar amounts appearing under the photographs. As noted previously, going on record without supporting documentary evidence is not sufficient for purposes of

meeting the burden of proof in these proceedings. *See Matter of Soffici* at 158, 165. There is no evidence showing that the petitioner's compensation is significantly higher than that of other embroidery artisans.

Evidence of commercial successes in the performing arts, as shown by box office receipts or record, cassette, compact disk, or video sales.

The petitioner claims that the eleven photographs discussed under the preceding criterion are evidence of her "commercial success." The plain wording of this criterion, however, indicates that it is intended for "performing" artists such as musicians and actresses rather than the petitioner's occupation. Nevertheless, the regulation calls for commercial success in the form of "sales" or "receipts"; simply submitting alleged photographs of one's work cannot satisfy criterion. The record contains no evidence of documented "sales" or "receipts" showing significant national distribution of the petitioner's creations or their widespread commercial success.

In this case, we concur with the director's finding that the petitioner has failed to demonstrate that she meets at least three of the criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(3).

Review of the record does not establish that the petitioner has distinguished herself to such an extent that she may be said to have achieved sustained national or international acclaim or to be within the small percentage at the very top of her field. The evidence is not persuasive that the petitioner's achievements set her significantly above almost all others in her field at a national or international level. Therefore, the petitioner has not established eligibility pursuant to section 203(b)(1)(A) of the Act and the petition may not be approved.

Beyond the decision of the director, the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(5) requires "clear evidence that the alien is coming to the United States to continue work in the area of expertise. Such evidence may include letter(s) from prospective employer(s), evidence of prearranged commitments such as contracts, or a statement from the beneficiary detailing plans on how he or she intends to continue his or her work in the United States." The record contains no such evidence.

The petition will be denied for the above stated reasons, with each considered as an independent and alternative basis for denial. In visa petition proceedings, the burden of proving eligibility for the benefit sought remains entirely 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.