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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services  
Administrative Appeals Office (AAO)  
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., MS 2090  
Washington, DC 20529-2090  
**U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services**

[Redacted]

DATE: **JUN 25 2014** Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER FILE: [Redacted]

IN RE: Petitioner: [Redacted]  
Beneficiary: [Redacted]

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:

[Redacted]

INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) in your case. This is a non-precedent decision. The AAO does not announce new constructions of law nor establish agency policy through non-precedent decisions.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ron Rosenberg".

Ron Rosenberg  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

NON-PRECEDENT DECISION

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**DISCUSSION:** The Director, Texas Service Center, denied the employment-based immigrant visa petition, which is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. We will withdraw the director's decision and remand it for further action and consideration.

The petitioner seeks classification as an "alien of extraordinary ability" in business, pursuant to section 203(b)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(1)(A). The director's decision concluded that the petitioner had met three of the ten criteria set forth at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(3), but, as stated by the petitioner on appeal, failed to "proceed[] to a final merits determination."

I. LAW

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 into the United States will substantially benefit prospectively the United States.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and legacy Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) have consistently recognized that Congress intended to set a very high standard for individuals seeking immigrant visas as aliens of extraordinary ability. *See* H.R. 723 101<sup>st</sup> Cong., 2d Sess. 59 (1990); 56 Fed. Reg. 60897, 60898-99 (Nov. 29, 1991). The term "extraordinary ability" refers only to those individuals in that small percentage who have risen to the very top of the field of endeavor. *Id.*; 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(2).

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(3) requires that the petitioner demonstrate the alien's sustained acclaim and the recognition of his or her achievements in the field. Such acclaim must be established either through evidence of a one-time achievement (that is, a major, international recognized award) or through the submission of qualifying evidence under at least three of the ten categories of evidence listed at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(3)(i)-(x).

In 2010, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit (Ninth Circuit) reviewed the denial of a petition filed under this classification. *Kazarian v. USCIS*, 596 F.3d 1115 (9th Cir. 2010). Although the court upheld the AAO's decision to deny the petition, the court took issue with the AAO's evaluation of evidence submitted to meet a given evidentiary criterion.<sup>1</sup> With respect to the criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(3)(iv) and (vi), the court concluded that while USCIS may have raised legitimate concerns about the significance of the evidence submitted to meet those two criteria, those concerns should have been raised in a subsequent "final merits determination." *Id.* at 1121-22.

The court stated that the AAO's evaluation rested on an improper understanding of the regulations. Instead of parsing the significance of evidence as part of the initial inquiry, the court stated that "the proper procedure is to count the types of evidence provided (which the AAO did)," and if the petitioner failed to submit sufficient evidence, "the proper conclusion is that the applicant has failed to satisfy the regulatory requirement of three types of evidence (as the AAO concluded)." *Id.* at 1122 (citing to 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(3)).

Thus, *Kazarian* sets forth a two-part approach where the evidence is first counted and then considered in the context of a final merits determination.

## II. Analysis

The director concluded that the petitioner "has not met at least two of the six criteria," and that "USCIS will not conduct a final merits determination to determine whether the [petitioner] is recognized internationally as outstanding in the academic field." The classification sought, however, requires that the petitioner meet three of ten criteria and demonstrate sustained national acclaim. 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(2), (3). Moreover, the director concluded that the petitioner meets the criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(3)(iii), (iv), and (vi). As the director found that the submitted evidence satisfied the regulatory requirement of three types of evidence, he should have conducted a final merits determination to determine whether the petitioner (1) a "level of expertise indicating that the individual is one of that small percentage who have risen to the very top of the[ir] field of endeavor," 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(2); and (2) "that the alien has sustained national or international acclaim and that his or her achievements have been recognized in the field of expertise." 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(3). *See Kazarian*, 596 F.3d at 1119-20. As the director concluded that the petitioner meets three criteria but did not perform a final merits determination, the petitioner was unable to file a meaningful appeal.

In his decision, the director should consider the following regarding the criteria at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(iii) and (vi).

The plain language of the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(3)(iii) requires "[p]ublished material about the alien in professional or major trade publications or other major media, relating to the alien's work in the field for which classification is sought." In general, in order for published

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<sup>1</sup> Specifically, the court stated that the AAO had unilaterally imposed novel substantive or evidentiary requirements beyond those set forth in the regulations at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(3)(iv) and 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(3)(vi).

material to meet this criterion, it must be about the petitioner and, as stated in the regulations, be printed in professional or major trade publications or other major media. To qualify as major media, the publication should have significant national or international distribution. Some newspapers, such as the *New York Times*, nominally serve a particular locality but would qualify as major media because of significant national distribution, unlike small local community papers.<sup>2</sup> The petitioner must also submit independent, objective evidence establishing that websites constitute major media. In addition, press releases are not “published material” consistent with the plain language of the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(3)(iii) as they are not independent, journalistic coverage of the petitioner relating to her work.

The plain language of the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(h)(3)(vi) requires “[e]vidence of the alien’s authorship of scholarly articles.” The use of the plural is consistent with the statutory requirement for extensive evidence. Section 203(b)(1)(A)(i) of the Act.

In light of the above, the matter is remanded to the director for a full adjudication of the petition on the merits. If, upon review, the director continues to find that the petitioner meets the criteria the director identified as met in the November 13, 2013 decision, the director, if issuing another adverse decision, must perform a final merits determination. Any adverse decision must address all of the evidence as it relates to all of the regulatory criteria claimed in order to afford the petitioner the opportunity to present a meaningful appeal.

In visa petition proceedings, it is the petitioner’s burden to establish eligibility for the immigration benefit sought. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361; *Matter of Otiende*, 26 I&N Dec. 127, 128 (BIA 2013).

**ORDER:** The director’s decision is withdrawn. The petition is remanded to the director for further action in accordance with the foregoing and entry of a new decision which, if adverse to the petitioner, is to be certified to the AAO for review.

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<sup>2</sup> Even with nationally-circulated newspapers, consideration must be given to the placement of the article. For example, an article that appears in the *Washington Post*, but in a section that is distributed only in Fairfax County, Virginia, for instance, cannot serve to spread an individual’s reputation outside of that county.