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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Office of Administrative Appeals, MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090



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FILE:

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Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER Date:

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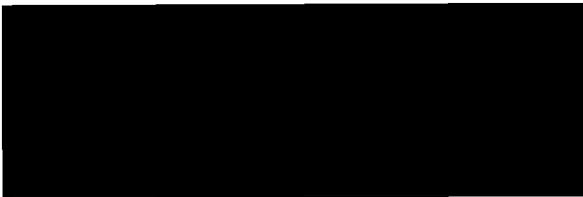
IN RE:

Petitioner:

Beneficiary:

PETITION: Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker as Outstanding Professor or Researcher Pursuant to Section 203(b)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(1)(B)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:



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.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. Please refer to 8 C.F.R. § 103.5 for the specific requirements. All motions must be submitted to the office that originally decided your case by filing a Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, with a fee of \$585. Any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen, as required by 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i).


Perry Rhew
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The Director, Texas Service Center, initially approved the preference visa petition. Subsequently, the director issued a notice of intent to revoke the approval of the petition (NOIR). In a Notice of Revocation (NOR), the director ultimately revoked the approval of the Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker (Form I-140). The matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

Section 205 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1155, states, in pertinent part, that the Secretary of Homeland Security “may, at any time, for what he deems to be good and sufficient cause, revoke the approval of any petition approved by him under section 204.”

Regarding the revocation on notice of an immigrant petition under section 205 of the Act, the Board of Immigration Appeals has stated:

In Matter of Esteime, . . . this Board stated that a notice of intention to revoke a visa petition is properly issued for “good and sufficient cause” where the evidence of record at the time the notice is issued, if unexplained and un rebutted, would warrant a denial of the visa petition based upon the petitioner’s failure to meet his burden of proof. The decision to revoke will be sustained where the evidence of record at the time the decision is rendered, including any evidence or explanation submitted by the petitioner in rebuttal to the notice of intention to revoke, would warrant such denial.

Matter of Ho, 19 I&N Dec. 582, 590 (BIA 1988) (citing *Matter of Esteime*, 19 I&N Dec. 450 (BIA 1987)).

By itself, the director’s realization that a petition was incorrectly approved is good and sufficient cause for the revocation of the approval of an immigrant petition. *Id.* The approval of a visa petition vests no rights in the beneficiary of the petition, as approval of a visa petition is but a preliminary step in the visa application process. *Id.* at 589. The beneficiary is not, by mere approval of the petition, entitled to an immigrant visa. *Id.*

The petitioner is an education and research institution. It seeks to employ the beneficiary permanently in the United States as an assistant professor. The petition was accompanied by certification from the Department of Labor. The central issue in this proceeding involves the classification sought. On Part 2 of the Form I-140 petition, the petitioner checked box “b,” indicating that it seeks to classify the beneficiary pursuant to section 203(b)(1)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(1)(B), as an outstanding professor or researcher.

The director initially approved the petition. On August 11, 2008, the director issued the NOIR, requesting evidence supporting the beneficiary’s eligibility as an outstanding professor or researcher. In response, counsel asserted that prior counsel checked the wrong classification box on the petition. The director determined that the petitioner could not change the classification sought and that the petitioner had not established that the beneficiary qualifies for classification as an outstanding professor or researcher pursuant to section 203(b)(1)(B) of the Act.

Upon review, the director’s decision was proper under the law and regulations. As will be discussed in detail, a petitioner may not make material changes to a petition after adjudication in order to establish

eligibility. Additionally, the Act prohibits U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) from providing a petitioner with multiple adjudications for a single petition with a single fee.

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):

* * *

(B) Outstanding professors and researchers. -- An alien is described in this subparagraph if --

- (i) the alien is recognized internationally as outstanding in a specific academic area,
- (ii) the alien has at least 3 years of experience in teaching or research in the academic area, and
- (iii) the alien seeks to enter the United States --

(I) for a tenured position (or tenure-track position) within a university or institution of higher education to teach in the academic area,

(II) for a comparable position with a university or institution of higher education to conduct research in the area, or

(III) for a comparable position to conduct research in the area with a department, division, or institute of a private employer, if the department, division, or institute employs at least 3 persons full-time in research activities and has achieved documented accomplishments in an academic field.

The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 204.5(i)(3)(i) states that a petition for an outstanding professor or researcher must be accompanied by “[e]vidence that the professor or researcher is recognized internationally as outstanding in the academic field specified in the petition.” The regulation lists six criteria, of which the beneficiary must submit qualifying evidence under at least two. It is important to note here that the controlling purpose of the regulation is to establish international recognition. More specifically, outstanding professors and researchers should stand apart in the academic community through eminence and distinction based on international recognition. *Employment-Based Immigrants*, 56 Fed. Reg. 30703, 30705 (proposed July 5, 1991) (enacted 56 Fed. Reg. 60897 (Nov. 29, 1991)).

The burden is on the petitioner to select the appropriate classification rather than to rely on the director to infer or second-guess the petitioner’s intended classification. As discussed, the Form I-

140 petition was clearly marked under Part 2 as a petition filed for classification as an outstanding professor or researcher. The petitioner signed the Form I-140 under penalty of perjury, attesting that the information on the form was correct. The petition was unaccompanied by instructions from counsel or the petitioner specifying otherwise. A petitioner may not make material changes to a petition in an effort to make a deficient petition conform to USCIS requirements. *See Matter of Izummi*, 22 I&N Dec. 169, 176 (Comm'r. 1998). In addition, the Ninth Circuit has determined that once USCIS concludes that an alien is not eligible for the specifically requested classification, the agency is not required to consider, *sua sponte*, whether the alien is eligible for an alternate classification. *Brazil Quality Stones, Inc., v. Chertoff*, Slip Copy, 286 Fed. Appx. 963 (9th Cir. July 10, 2008). Thus, the director would have been justified in denying the petition outright at the time it was filed.

Furthermore, USCIS is statutorily prohibited from providing a petitioner with multiple adjudications for a single petition with a single fee. The initial filing fee for the Form I-140 covered the cost of the director's adjudication of the I-140 petition. Pursuant to section 286(m) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1356, USCIS is required to recover the full cost of adjudication. In addition to the statutory requirement, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-25 requires that USCIS recover all direct and indirect costs of providing a good, resource, or service.¹ If the petitioner now seeks to classify the beneficiary as a member of the professions with an advanced degree pursuant to section 203(b)(2) of the Act, then it must file a separate Form I-140 petition requesting the new classification, which it has, in fact, done. On appeal, counsel cites service center practice rather than a statute, regulation, or standing precedent that might allow a petitioner to seek a new classification in response to a notice of intent to revoke.

Counsel concedes on appeal that the required initial evidence for classification pursuant to section 203(b)(1)(B) of the Act was not submitted. Therefore, the petitioner has not established the beneficiary's eligibility pursuant to section 203(b)(1)(B) of the Act and the petition may not be approved.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. The petitioner has not sustained that burden.

Order: The appeal is dismissed.

¹ See <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a025/a025.html>.