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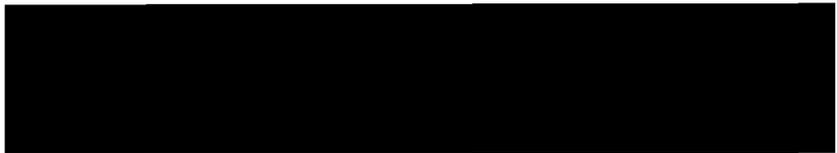


U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
Office of Administrative Appeals MS 2090
Washington, DC 20529-2090

U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

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FILE: [Redacted] Office: TEXAS SERVICE CENTER Date: SEP 07 2010

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

PETITION: Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker as a Member of the Professions Holding an Advanced Degree or an Alien of Exceptional Ability Pursuant to Section 203(b)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(2)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

SELF-REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All of the documents related to this matter have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Please be advised that any further inquiry that you might have concerning your case must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied by us in reaching our decision, or you have additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen. The specific requirements for filing such a request can be found at 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. 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. Please be aware that 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i) requires that any motion must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider or reopen.

Thank you,

5 Perry Rhew
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The Director, Texas Service Center, denied the employment-based immigrant visa petition. The matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The AAO will summarily dismiss the appeal.

The petitioner seeks to classify the beneficiary pursuant to section 203(b)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(2), as a member of the professions holding an advanced degree. The petitioner seeks to employ the beneficiary as a science professor. The petitioner asserts that an exemption from the requirement of a job offer, and thus of a labor certification, is in the national interest of the United States. The director found that the petitioner has not established that an exemption from the requirement of a job offer would be in the national interest of the United States.

The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 292.1(a) indicates that a party entitled to representation may be represented by an attorney, an accredited representative of certain organizations, or certain other persons under circumstances narrowly described in the regulation. The appeal includes Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Representative, signed by [REDACTED] Mr. [REDACTED] does not claim to be an attorney or an accredited representative of any recognized organization, nor does he show that he falls into any of the categories described in the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 292.1(a). Instead, he states: "We are INS consultants and advisors. After a careful request and advisory to USCIS and Customer [sic] Services Officers we have decided to appear as Third Party or Advisors just for communication and inquiry on status only, not for Court process at all." Because the regulations contain no provision allowing "consultants and advisors" to represent the petitioner, we must consider the petitioner to be self-represented in this proceeding.

The USCIS regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(1)(v) states, in pertinent part, "[a]n officer to whom an appeal is taken shall summarily dismiss any appeal when the party concerned fails to identify specifically any erroneous conclusion of law or statement of fact for the appeal."

On the Form I-290B Notice of Appeal, filed on July 20, 2009, the petitioner indicated that a brief would be forthcoming within thirty days. To date, over a year later, careful review of the record reveals no subsequent submission; all other documentation in the record predates the issuance of the notice of decision.

On the appeal form itself, the petitioner indicated that the beneficiary "is still considered a very valuable asset in our current and future objectives," but offered no arguments or evidence to address the stated grounds for denial. The petitioner's general statement is not sufficient basis for a substantive appeal.

Inasmuch as the petitioner has failed to identify specifically an erroneous conclusion of law or a statement of fact as a basis for the appeal, the appeal must be summarily dismissed.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.