U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Non-Precedent Decision of the Administrative Appeals Office

In Re: 39624404

Date: AUG. 20, 2025

Appeal of Service Center Operations (SCOPS) Decision

Form I-140, Immigrant Petition for Alien Workers (Extraordinary Ability)

The Petitioner seeks classification as an alien of extraordinary ability. *See* Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act) section 203(b)(1)(A), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(1)(A). This first preference classification makes immigrant visas available to those who can demonstrate their extraordinary ability through sustained national or international acclaim and whose achievements have been recognized in their field through extensive documentation.

Service Center Operations (SCOPS) denied the petition and the matter is now before us on appeal pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 103.3.

The Petitioner bears the burden of proof to demonstrate eligibility by a preponderance of the evidence. *Matter of Chawathe*, 25 I&N Dec. 369, 375-76 (AAO 2010). We review the questions in this matter de novo. *Matter of Christo's, Inc.*, 26 I&N Dec. 537, 537 n.2 (AAO 2015). Upon de novo review, we will dismiss the appeal.

In our review of the Petitioner's Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, we determine that the signature provided by the Petitioner is not acceptable. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) requires a valid signature on applications, petitions, requests, and certain other documents filed with USCIS, including the Form I-290B. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(a)(2) (explaining that an applicant or petitioner must sign their benefit request). For purposes of appeals and motions, the affected party must personally sign their own Form I-290B before filing it with USCIS. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 103.3(a)(1)(iii)(B) (stating that the affected party is the person with legal standing in a proceeding).

The Form I-290B instructions also specify that the affected party must sign the form, except in limited circumstances. *Instructions for Form I-290B*, https://www.uscis.gov/i-290b. Signatures created by typewriter, auto-pen, stamp, or other similar device are not acceptable. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(a)(2); 1 *USCIS Policy Manual* B.2(B), https://www.uscis.gov/policy-manual (providing guidance about acceptable signatures).

Part 4.4 of the Form I-290B, the section requiring an applicant or petitioner's signature, was completed using a script-like font rather than the Petitioner's actual signature and is identical to the one found in

Part 4.2.a of the Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Accredited Representative. Although the Form I-290B was receipted and accepted, USCIS "does not provide an opportunity to correct (or cure) a deficient signature", and "[i]f USCIS accepts a request for adjudication and later determines that it has a deficient signature, USCIS denies the request." *See generally* 1 USCIS Policy Manual, supra, at B.2(A). As such, the Form I-290B does not contain a valid signature from the Petitioner and we must dismiss the appeal.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.

NOTICE: This constitutes the final decision in this matter. The filing of a motion will not postpone the effect of the decision. 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(iv). Aliens who are not lawfully present, or who are otherwise inadmissible or deportable, may be subject to the commencement of removal proceedings under section 240 of the Act through the issuance of a Form I-862, Notice to Appear. Those proceedings may result in their removal from the United States and possible ineligibility for future visas or other immigration benefits.