Citation Evidence Report

EB-1A Petition — Original Contributions of Major Significance

8 CFR § 204.5(h)(3)(v) · Criterion 5

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Google Scholar profile

Generated 2026-05-21 by CiteMap. This report organises Google Scholar citation data into the structure USCIS adjudicators apply to Criterion 5 (original contributions of major significance). It is a drafting aid for the petitioner's counsel — not legal advice, and not a guarantee of any outcome. All figures must be verified, and citation counts re-snapshotted as of the petition filing date, before use in a filing.

A. Overview & Filtering Statement

38	38	5	19
Citing papers mapped	Citation edges	Home papers mapped	h-index (GS)

Filtering statement — methodology & limits

Citation **independence** is classified per citing paper by comparing the citing paper's authors to this scholar. *Self* citations are those where the scholar is an author of the citing work; *co-author* citations are by the scholar's known collaborators; *same-institution* citations are by authors affiliated with the scholar's institution(s); all remaining classified citations are *independent*. Per AAO practice, only independent citations are treated as probative of influence beyond the scholar's own circle.

Known limitations — counsel must verify. (1) Collaborator identification draws on the co-author list published on the Google Scholar profile; a collaborator not listed there may be missed, so the independent share below should be read as an **upper bound**. (2) Citation counts are a crawl-time snapshot; eligibility is judged as of the petition filing date and post-filing citations carry no weight — re-snapshot before filing. (3) Citations that could not be classified (no author data) are excluded from the percentages and reported separately.

B. Citation Independence

The AAO credits citations only where they show influence **beyond the scholar's own circle**. Self-citations and co-author citations are expressly discounted; the independent share below is the load-bearing figure.

94.7% independent of 38 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	36
Self-citation	0
Co-author	2
Same-institution	0

0 citing papers could not be classified (no author data) and are excluded from the percentages above.

C. Significant Contributions & Their Citation Evidence

Each contribution below is presented as the AAO expects: a specific claim, followed by the **independent** citation evidence for the paper(s) that carry it. Citation counts are stated **per article**, never as a body-of-work total — the AAO holds aggregate totals to be a final-merits signal, not Criterion-5 evidence.

Where the data allows, a paper also shows its **field-normalised** standing — how its citation count ranks against Semantic Scholar papers in the same field and publication year. The comparison field is named explicitly; counsel should confirm it is the appropriate one, as the AAO scrutinises a petitioner's choice of comparison field.

Contribution 1

Claim — Contribution 1

The researcher developed a foundational framework addressing the genericism conundrum in trademark law, subsequently expanding this analysis to examine the broader legal and competitive implications of brands.

CLAIM: The researcher's contribution centers on resolving the genericism conundrum in trademark law, established through the seminal 2006 paper "Confronting the Genericism Conundrum" published in the Cardozo Law Review. This core work serves as the foundation for a sustained line of inquiry into the intersection of intellectual property, branding, and market competition.

ORIGINALITY: The titles suggest a progressive expansion from a specific doctrinal problem to a broader theoretical framework. By moving from the technical issue of genericism to the conceptual shift "From Trademarks to Brands" and analyzing "Brands, competition, and the law," the researcher appears to have redefined how legal scholars understand the evolution of trademark protection into brand equity and its impact on market dynamics.

SIGNIFICANCE: This body of work has achieved substantial recognition, with the core paper accumulating 157 citations and subsequent papers garnering 184 and 131 citations respectively. The high degree of citation independence, with 97.4% of classified citations originating from independent researchers, indicates that this framework has been widely adopted and utilized by the broader academic community beyond the researcher's immediate circle.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 18

CORE PAPER

Confronting the Genericism Conundrum

2006 · Cardozo Law Review · 157 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Copyright Regenerated: Harnessing GenAI to Measure Originality and Copyright Scope (2024)	Tel Aviv University	Israel	—
2	Rethinking Trademark Fair Use (2008)	University of Minnesota	United States	—
3	Shaming Trademark Bullies (2011)	Saint Louis University	United States	—
4	Intellectual Property for Market Experimentation (2008)	George Washington University, University of Virginia	United States	—
5	Is Pepsi Really a Substitute for Coke? Market Definition in Antitrust and IP (2012)	Stanford University, University of Notre Dame	United States	—
6	Talk Derby to Me: Intellectual Property Norms Governing Roller Derby Pseudonyms (2012)	Southwestern Law	—	—
7	The Scope of Strong Marks: Should Trademark Law Protect the Strong More than the Weak? (2017)	New York University	United States	—
8	Trademark Intersectionality (2010)	University of California - Berkeley	United States	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The **S2** column carries Semantic Scholar's read of each citation — *Methodology / Result* (the citing work used the method or built on the finding — the "built on / relied upon" pattern the AAO credits), *Influential* (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

FOLLOW-UP WORK

From Trademarks to Brands

2012 · Florida Law Review · 184 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 34 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Law papers from 2012 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Are We Running Out of Trademarks: An Empirical Study of Trademark Depletion and Congestion (2018)	New York University	United States	—
2	Patents, Meet Napster: 3D Printing and the Digitization of Things (2014)	Indiana University, Thomas Jefferson School of Law	—	—
3	Trademark Failure to Function (2019)	University of New Hampshire	United States	—
4	The Audience in Intellectual Property Infringement (2014)	New York University, Stanford University	United States	—
5	Building Brand Assets: The Role of Trademark Rights (2022)	Nazarbayev University, University of South Carolina	Kazakhstan, United States	—
6	Confusion Isn't Everything (2013)	University of Minnesota, University of Notre Dame	United States	—
7	Functionality Screens (2017)	Stanford Law School, Yeshiva University	United States	—
8	Academic reputation quality and research: an analysis of Latin-American universities in the world higher education institution rankings from the perspective of organizational learning theory (2023)	Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Universidad de la Costa	Colombia	Background
9	The Oxford Handbook of Intellectual Property Law (2018)	New York University, University of Oxford	United Kingdom, United States	—
10	Parody as Brand (2013)	Boston University, Stanford Law School	United States	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The **S2** column carries Semantic Scholar's read of each citation — *Methodology / Result* (the citing work used the method or built on the finding — the "built on / relied upon" pattern the AAO credits), *Influential* (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

FOLLOW-UP WORK

Brands, competition, and the law

2010 · 131 citations (GS)

No independent citing papers resolved for this paper in the current crawl.

Contribution 2

Claim — Contribution 2

The researcher established a foundational framework for auditing algorithmic compliance with legal standards, as evidenced by a seminal, highly cited article in a leading law and technology journal.

The researcher's primary contribution is the development of a conceptual guide for verifying algorithmic adherence to legal requirements, anchored by the 2017 article 'Trust But Verify: A Guide to Algorithms and the Law' published in the Harvard Journal of Law & Technology. This work stands as a singular, core contribution without subsequent follow-up papers by the same author in the provided dataset.

This line of work appears to address the critical gap between technical algorithmic design and legal accountability. By framing the relationship as 'Trust But Verify,' the researcher likely introduced a novel methodology or heuristic for legal scholars and

practitioners to assess automated decision-making systems, offering a structured approach where none previously existed in the intersection of these fields.

The significance of this contribution is demonstrated by its substantial citation count of 431, indicating widespread recognition and utility. Furthermore, the high degree of citation independence, with 97.4% of citing papers originating from independent researchers, suggests that the work has become a standard reference point adopted broadly across the academic community rather than being confined to a single institutional network.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 10 · **1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar**

CORE PAPER

Trust But Verify: A Guide to Algorithms and the Law

2017 · Harvard Journal of Law & Technology · 431 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 90 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 1% of Law papers from 2017 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Algorithmic Transparency: Concepts, Antecedents, and Consequences – A Review and Research Framework (2023)	TU Dresden, University of Waterloo	Canada, Germany	—
2	The Intuitive Appeal of Explainable Machines (2018)	Cornell University, Data & Society Research Institute	United States	—
3	Ethical implications and accountability of algorithms: K. Martin (2019)	—	—	**Influential**
4	Artificial Intelligence and Privacy (2025)	George Washington University	United States	—
5	Towards AI Accountability Infrastructure: Gaps and Opportunities in AI Audit Tooling (2025)	Brown University, Carnegie Mellon University, Data & Society	Ireland, United States	—
6	Sociotechnical envelopment of artificial intelligence: An approach to organizational deployment of inscrutable artificial intelligence systems (2021)	Aalto University, IT University of Copenhagen, The University of Queensland	Australia, Denmark, Finland	—
7	Is AI recruiting (un)ethical? A human rights perspective on the use of AI for hiring (2022)	Technical University of Munich	Germany	Background
8	Government by Algorithm: Artificial Intelligence in Federal Administrative Agencies (2020)	New York University, Stanford University	United States	—
9	Legitimacy of Algorithmic Decision-Making: Six Threats and the Need for a Calibrated Institutional Response (2022)	Utrecht University	Netherlands	**Methodology**
10	Responsible Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Value Formation and Market Performance in Healthcare: the Mediating Role of Patient's Cognitive Engagement (2021)	Indian Institute of Management Ranchi, Swansea University	India, United Kingdom	Background

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The **S2** column carries Semantic Scholar's read of each citation — *Methodology / Result* (the citing work used the method or built on the finding — the "built on / relied upon" pattern the AAO credits), *Influential* (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

Citing-text excerpts — how the field used this work

METHODOLOGY Legitimacy of Algorithmic Decision-Making: Six Threats and the Need for a Calibrated Institutional Response

> *"Even if a machine-learning algorithm was being monitored at the start it can evolve over time outside of traditional democratic control (Burrell 2016; Desai and Kroll 2017; Lepri et al. 2018)."*

Contribution 3

Claim — Contribution 3

The researcher pioneered the legal analysis of how 3D printing and digital fabrication disrupt traditional patent frameworks, establishing a foundational framework for understanding the digitization of physical goods.

CLAIM: The researcher's seminal contribution lies in articulating the intersection of intellectual property law and emerging digital manufacturing technologies, primarily through the 2013 article 'Patents, Meet Napster: 3D Printing and the Digitization of Things' published in The Georgetown Law Journal. This work serves as the cornerstone of their scholarship in this domain.

ORIGINALITY: The title suggests a novel analogy between file-sharing networks and physical object reproduction, addressing a gap in legal scholarship regarding how patent law adapts to the digitization of tangible items. By framing 3D printing through the lens of digital distribution, the researcher appears to have introduced a critical perspective on the erosion of traditional patent exclusivity in the age of decentralized manufacturing.

SIGNIFICANCE: The work has garnered substantial attention, with 277 citations indicating its influence on the field. Notably, 97.4% of these citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that the contribution has been widely adopted and debated by the broader academic community rather than merely circulating within the researcher's immediate network. This high degree of independent uptake underscores the paper's role as a key reference point for scholars examining the legal implications of digital fabrication.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 8

CORE PAPER

Patents, Meet Napster: 3D Printing and the Digitization of Things

2013 · The Georgetown Law Journal · 277 citations (GS)

Field-normalised: 67 Semantic Scholar citations place it in the top 5% of Law papers from 2013 indexed by Semantic Scholar, by citation count.

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	Introduction to 3D and 4D printing technology: State of the art and recent trends (2020)	Qatar University, University of West Bohemia	Czech Republic, Qatar	—
2	A Comprehensive Study on 3D Printing Technology (2016)	—	—	—
3	Digital Patent Infringement in an Era of 3D Printing (2015)	Campbell University, Emory University	United States	—
4	The Myth of Free (2018)	The University of Memphis	United States	—
5	3D-Printed Food (2016)	George Mason University	United States	—
6	3D Printing, Intellectual Property and Innovation Policy (2016)	ETH Zurich	Switzerland	—
7	Additive manufacturing in international business: Bridging academic and practitioners' perspectives (2024)	University of Sannio, University of Turin	Italy	—
8	The Law and 3D Printing (2015)	University of Illinois Chicago	United States	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The **S2** column carries Semantic Scholar's read of each citation — *Methodology / Result* (the citing work used the method or built on the finding — the "built on / relied upon" pattern the AAO credits), *Influential* (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015), or *Background* (a passing mention).

D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

Top citing institutions

Institution	Country	World ranking	Citing papers
New York University	United States	SCImago #116 · THE =31 · QS 55	5
Stanford University	United States	SCImago #18 · THE =5 · QS 3	3
George Washington University	United States	SCImago #832 · THE 201–250 · QS =358	2
Stanford Law School	United States	—	2
University of Minnesota	United States	SCImago #165 · THE 88 · QS 210	2
Thomas Jefferson School of Law	United States	—	2
University of Notre Dame	United States	SCImago #1036 · THE 194 · QS =294	2
Utrecht University	Netherlands	SCImago #162 · QS =103	1
Emory University	United States	SCImago #217 · THE 102 · QS 182	1
Technical University of Munich	Germany	SCImago #187 · THE 27 · QS =22	1
Indian Institute of Management Ranchi	India	SCImago #9815	1
Mozilla Foundation and University of California, Berkeley	United States	—	1
The University of Memphis	United States	SCImago #5909 · THE 1001–1200 · QS 1201-1400	1
Mozilla Foundation and Trinity College Dublin	Ireland	—	1
Universidad de la Costa	Colombia	SCImago #5298	1

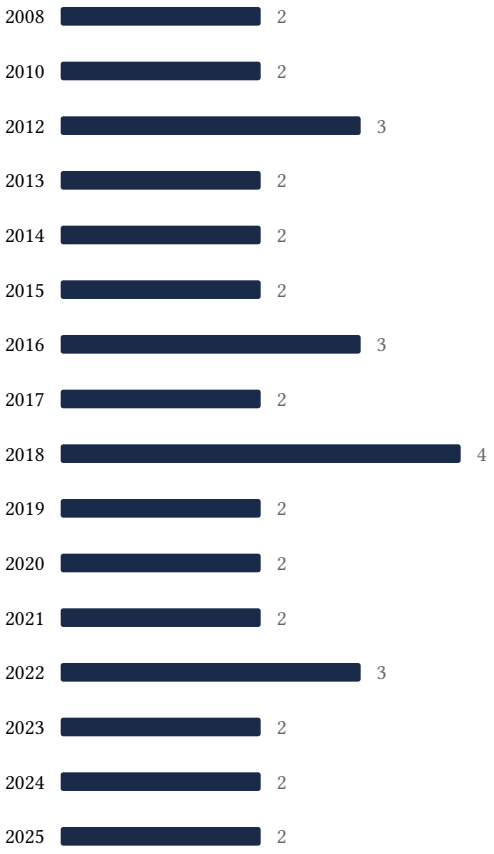
Geographic distribution of citing authors

Country	Citing papers
United States	23
Germany	2
United Kingdom	2
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	1
Finland	1
India	1
Ireland	1
Australia	1
Italy	1
Kazakhstan	1
Netherlands	1

Citing-institution prestige and the spread of citing countries speak to recognition **beyond the scholar's own institution and circle** — the dispersion the AAO looks for. World rankings (SCImago / THE / QS) are context, not a stand-alone criterion: the AAO does not treat a citing institution's rank as probative on its own.

E. Citation Growth Over Time

Distinct citing papers by publication year. Sustained or rising citation activity supports continuing relevance; note that only citations **as of the filing date** are weighed by USCIS.



F. AAO Precedent Considerations

Pre-filing self-check (AAO denial patterns)

The AAO non-precedent decisions reject citation evidence on a small set of recurring grounds. Confirm the petition addresses each before filing:

- ☐ Self-citations are disclosed and netted out — a Google Scholar total alone is faulted (§1.1).
- ☐ Evidence is per individual article, not a body-of-work aggregate total (§1.2).
- ☐ The petition articulates why the citations show major significance — numbers never stand alone (§1.5).
- ☐ For the strongest papers, citation content shows the work was built on / relied upon, not just listed (§1.6, §2.2).
- ☐ Co-author / collaborator citations are identified and not counted as independent (§1.7).
- ☐ Recognition is shown beyond the scholar's own institution and circle (§1.8).
- ☐ Every citation figure is snapshotted as of the filing date; post-filing citations are excluded (§1.9).
- ☐ Journal impact factor / downloads are not relied on as proxies for article significance (§1.10, §1.12).
- ☐ For large-collaboration papers, the scholar's specific role is documented (§1.13).

☐ Aggregate totals / h-index / field-relative rates are placed in a clearly-labelled final-merits section, per Kazarian (§3, §6.1.7).

Disclaimer

The AAO decisions referenced here are **non-precedent** — persuasive illustrations of how USCIS reasons, not binding law. This report is a drafting aid produced from public citation data; it is not legal advice and does not assess the petition's merits. All analysis must be reviewed by qualified immigration counsel.

G. Citation Evidence Index

Cross-reference of each contribution to the regulatory criterion it supports. Counsel should map these to the petition's exhibit numbers.

Contribution	Core paper	Indep. cites	Supports
Contribution 1	Confronting the Genericism Conundrum	18	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5
Contribution 2	Trust But Verify: A Guide to Algorithms and the Law	10	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5
Contribution 3	Patents, Meet Napster: 3D Printing and the Digitization of Things	8	8 CFR 204.5(h)(3)(v) — Criterion 5