

# Citation Evidence Report

EB-2 NIW Petition — National Interest Waiver

Matter of Dhanasar · Prong 2 (well-positioned)

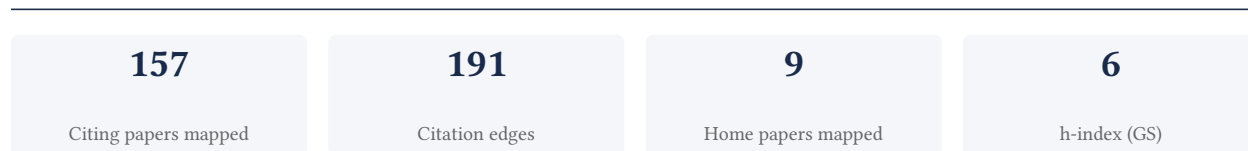
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[Google Scholar profile](#)

**Generated 2026-05-21 by CiteMap.** This report organises Google Scholar citation data into the structure USCIS adjudicators apply to Prong 2 of Matter of Dhanasar (the petitioner is well positioned to advance the proposed endeavor) — the prong where past citation evidence is most probative. 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



### 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.

**90.7% independent** of 43 classified citing papers

Citation type	Count
Independent	39
Self-citation	1
Co-author	3
Same-institution	0

114 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 established a critical framework for assessing environmental justice in US urban forest management, subsequently expanding this inquiry to include Indigenous visibility and practical equity pathways for professionals.*

CLAIM: The researcher’s contribution centers on identifying and addressing environmental justice gaps in urban forestry, anchored by the 2022 core paper reviewing US urban forest management plans. This foundational work is extended by two 2025 follow-up studies that explore Indigenous engagement and solutions-focused workshops for greening professionals.

ORIGINALITY: This line of work appears to address a significant oversight in urban forestry literature by shifting focus from ecological metrics to social equity. The progression from a broad review of US plans to specific investigations into Indigenous history and professional engagement suggests a novel, multi-layered approach to integrating justice into forest management practices.

SIGNIFICANCE: The core paper has garnered 82 citations, indicating strong field recognition. Notably, 90.7% of classified citations originate from independent researchers, demonstrating that this work has influenced the broader academic community beyond the researcher’s immediate circle. The recent follow-up papers, though newer, continue to build on this established impact.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 21 · 1 flagged influential by Semantic Scholar

### CORE PAPER

#### [Where is environmental justice? A review of US urban forest management plans](#)

2022 · Urban Forestry & Urban Greening 77, 2022 · 82 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	<a href="#">Barriers and opportunities for resilient and sustainable urban forests</a>	Western Sydney University	Australia	—
2	<a href="#">What has contributed to green space inequities in US cities? A narrative review</a>	The University of Utah	United States	—
3	<a href="#">Developing a forest city in a new capital city: A thematic analysis of the Indonesian government’s plans</a>	Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Universitas Muhammadiyah Maluku Utara, Universitas Pattimura	Indonesia	—
4	<a href="#">Greening the gentrification process: Insights and engagements from practitioners</a>	The University of British Columbia	Canada	—
5	<a href="#">Right tree, right place for whom? Environmental justice and practices of urban forest assessment</a>	Texas A&M University	United States	—
6	<a href="#">Equitable evaluation of supply-demand and layout optimization of urban park green space in high-density linear large city</a>	Lanzhou Jiaotong University, Lanzhou Urban & Rural Planning and Design Institute, School of Architecture, Tianjin University	China	—
7	<a href="#">More green but less just? Analyzing urban green spaces, participation, and environmental justice in Amsterdam</a>	Politecnico di Torino, University of Amsterdam	Italy, Netherlands	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
8	<a href="#">The best laid plans: How do adopted city sustainability goals influence site-level action in urban forestry?</a>	Nature-Based Solutions Institute, University of British Columbia, USDA Forest Service	Canada, Netherlands, United States	—
9	<a href="#">Projections of Heat-Related Mortality in Chinese Cities: The Roles of Climate Change, Urbanization, Socioeconomic Adaptation, and Landscape-Level...</a>	East China Normal University	China	—
10	<a href="#">Exploring attention to justice, equity, diversity and inclusion in Canadian environmental non-profits: implications for racialised migrants</a>	Toronto Metropolitan University	Canada	Influential
11	<a href="#">Sovereignty and responsabilization in co-management plans: An action-verb analysis of management plans from Kanaky/New Caledonia</a>	University of North Texas	United States	—
12	<a href="#">From green spaces to green behaviors: pathways linking urban forest visitation to pro-environmental action</a>	Huanggang Normal University, Lorestan University	China, Iran	—
13	<a href="#">Reshaping essential public spaces and services: towards socio-spatial justice in a post-pandemic era</a>	Toronto Metropolitan University, University of Waterloo	Canada	—
14	<a href="#">How NGOs reshape urban green space justice in Beijing</a>	The University of Melbourne	Australia	—
15	<a href="#">Bridging gaps in urban forest management to achieve urban sustainability goals</a>	University of British Columbia	Canada	—
16	<a href="#">Assessing the link (s) between urban greening and gentrification in Canadian cities</a>	University of British Columbia	Canada	—
17	<a href="#">PROSPECT TO ACHIEVING EQUITABLE URBAN TREE CANOPY DISTRIBUTION IN IBADAN METROPOLIS, OYO STATE, NIGERIA</a>	University of Ibadan	Nigeria	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column flags citations Semantic Scholar identifies as *influential* — ones that substantively build on the work (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015) — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits. Counsel should quote the citing text for the strongest of these.

#### FOLLOW-UP WORK

### [Pathways towards equity: Solutions-focused workshops with urban greening professionals](#)

2025 · Landscape and Urban Planning 263, 105437, 2025 · 6 citations (GS)

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

#### FOLLOW-UP WORK

### [History, engagement, and visibility of Indigenous Peoples in urban forest management plans from Canada and the United States](#)

2025 · Environmental Science & Policy 166, 104026, 2025 · 5 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	<a href="#">Distributional inequities in tree density, size, and species diversity in 32 Canadian cities</a>	University of Toronto Missis-sauga	Canada	—
2	<a href="#">Jakarta's urban forest management and its management: revealing the taken-for-granted benefits</a>	Bogor Agriculture University, Chiba University, Kyushu University	Australia, Indonesia, Japan	—
3	<a href="#">Indigenous, Diversity, and the Future of Human Rights in Regional Legal Systems</a>	Universitas Borneo Tarakan, Universitas Kaltara, University College Sabah Foundation	Indonesia, Malaysia	—
4	<a href="#">Improving cross-sectoral collaboration towards urban nature-based solutions: insights from a participatory workshop</a>	Carleton University, Concordia University, David Suzuki Foundation	Canada	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column flags citations Semantic Scholar identifies as *influential* — ones that substantively build on the work (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015) — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits. Counsel should quote the citing text for the strongest of these.

## Contribution 2

### Claim – Contribution 2

*The researcher established a framework linking abiotic factors to street tree mortality and developed performance indicators for nature-based solutions in urban commercial spaces.*

The researcher’s contribution centers on understanding the determinants of urban tree health and establishing metrics for nature-based solutions. This line of work is anchored by the 2018 paper, ‘The influence of abiotic factors on street tree condition and mortality in a commercial-retail streetscape,’ which examines how environmental conditions affect tree survival in specific urban contexts. The titles indicate a focus on the intersection of urban ecology and commercial landscape management.

This work appears to address a gap in quantifying the specific abiotic stressors affecting trees in high-density commercial areas. By following up in 2019 with ‘Developing Performance Indicators for Nature-Based Solution Projects in Urban Areas: The Case of Trees in Revitalized Commercial Spaces,’ the researcher extended the initial findings toward practical application. The chronological progression suggests a move from diagnostic analysis of tree mortality to the creation of evaluative tools for urban greening projects, indicating an original approach to measuring the success of nature-based interventions.

The significance of this research is evidenced by its uptake in the scientific community. The core 2018 paper has received 24 citations, while the 2019 follow-up has garnered 11 citations. Notably, 90.7% of the 43 classified citations for this scholar originate from independent researchers, suggesting that the work has resonated beyond the researcher’s immediate circle and is being utilized by external parties to inform their own studies on urban forestry and environmental performance.

INDEPENDENT CITATIONS FOR THIS CONTRIBUTION: 10

### CORE PAPER

#### [The influence of abiotic factors on street tree condition and mortality in a commercial-retail streetscape](#)

2018 · Arboriculture & Urban Forestry (AUF) 44 (3), 133-145, 2018 · 24 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	<a href="#">Large-scale determinants of street tree growth rates across an urban environment</a>	Barnard College, Columbia University, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai	United States	—

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
2	<a href="#">Salinity effects on water potential and the normalized difference vegetation index in four species of a saline semi-arid ecosystem</a>	Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Tecnológico Nacional de México/ Instituto Tecnológico del Valle del Yaqui	Bangladesh, Brazil, México	—
3	<a href="#">Pruning Urban Trees without Skill: An act of unintentional vandalism</a>	IPB University, Universiti Teknologi MARA, University Teknologi MARA	Indonesia, Malaysia	—
4	<a href="#">Acoustic tomography outputs in comparison to the properties of degraded wood in beech trees</a>	Mendel University in Brno	Czech Republic	—
5	<a href="#">Effect of Stem Cracks on Infestations of <i>Synanthedon bicingulata</i> in Roadside Trees in Urban Landscapes in Korea</a>	Kangwon National University, National Institute of Forest Science	South Korea	—
6	<a href="#">Unintentional vandalism: unskilled tree pruning practices in tree management</a>	IPB University, Universiti Teknologi MARA	Indonesia, Malaysia	—
7	<a href="#">Indicadores Fisiológicos de Tolerancia a la Salinidad en dos Especies del Género Parkinsonia en el Sur de Sonora, México</a>	Tecnológico Nacional de México, Instituto Tecnológico del Valle del Yaqui, Universidade Estadual de Mato Grosso do Sul	Brasil, México	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column flags citations Semantic Scholar identifies as *influential* — ones that substantively build on the work (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015) — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits. Counsel should quote the citing text for the strongest of these.

#### FOLLOW-UP WORK

### [Developing Performance Indicators for Nature-Based Solution Projects in Urban Areas: The Case of Trees in Revitalized Commercial Spaces](#)

2019 · Cities and the Environment (CATE) 12 (1), 1, 2019 · 11 citations (GS)

No.	Citing paper	Citing institution(s)	Country	S2
1	<a href="#">Nature-based Solutions as tools for monitoring the abiotic and biotic factors in urban ecosystems</a>	University of Turin	Italy	—
2	<a href="#">Urban plant ecophysiology.</a>	USDA Forest Service	United States	—
3	<a href="#">Análisis del componente arbóreo y su contribución a los servicios ecosistémicos en la ciudad de Turrialba, Costa Rica</a>	Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza	Costa Rica	—

Independent citing papers only; self- and co-author citations excluded. The S2 column flags citations Semantic Scholar identifies as *influential* — ones that substantively build on the work (S2's isInfluential signal, Valenzuela et al. 2015) — the “built on / relied upon” pattern the AAO credits. Counsel should quote the citing text for the strongest of these.

## D. Citing-Institution Prestige & Geography

### Top citing institutions

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>World ranking</b>	<b>Citing papers</b>
Toronto Metropolitan University	Canada	SCImago #2485 · THE 601–800 · QS 711-720	4
University of British Columbia	Canada	SCImago #144 · THE 45 · QS 40	3
USDA Forest Service	United States	—	3
Universiti Teknologi MARA	Malaysia	SCImago #2260 · THE 1501+	2
Mendel University in Brno	Czech Republic	SCImago #5738 · THE 1201–1500 · QS 851-900	2
IPB University	Indonesia	SCImago #2574 · THE 1501+ · QS 399	2
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society	United States	—	2
The University of Melbourne	Australia	SCImago #72 · THE 37 · QS 19	2
University of Toronto Mississauga	Canada	—	2
Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research	India	—	1
University of Pennsylvania	United States	SCImago #52 · THE 14 · QS 15	1
Parks Canada	Canada	—	1
University of Waterloo	Canada	SCImago #491 · THE =162 · QS =119	1
Universitas Pattimura	Indonesia	—	1
Université du Québec à Montréal	Canada	—	1

## Geographic distribution of citing authors

<b>Country</b>	<b>Citing papers</b>
United States	12
Canada	11
Indonesia	6
Australia	4
China	4
Malaysia	3
Netherlands	3
Italy	3
Brazil	2
Czech Republic	2
Germany	2
México	2

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.

## 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	Where is environmental justice? A review of US urban forest management plans	21	Dhanasar – Prong 2 (well-positioned)
Contribution 2	The influence of abiotic factors on street tree condition and mortality in a commercial-retail streetscape	10	Dhanasar – Prong 2 (well-positioned)