



U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services

Date: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

DECISION

Dear [REDACTED]

On May 4, 2018, you filed a Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) under section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).

After a thorough review of your application, supporting documents, and testimony during your interview, we must inform you that we are denying your application for the following reason(s).

Generally, to qualify for adjustment under INA 245, an applicant must:

- Be inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States;
- Be eligible to receive an immigrant visa;
- Be admissible to the United States for permanent residence; and
- Have an immigrant visa immediately available at the time the application is filed.

Statement of Facts and Analysis, Including Ground(s) for Denial

You filed Form I-485 based on being the beneficiary of an immigrant petition. On January 2021, you appeared for an interview to determine your eligibility for adjustment of status. During the interview and review of your application with an Immigration Services Officer, you testified that the information on your Form I-485, along with any amendments made during the adjustment interview, and supporting documents were true and correct.

USCIS records show that after you filed your Form I-485, you departed the United States. You re-entered the United States on June 18, 2018, with your F1 nonimmigrant visa at the [REDACTED] Port of Entry without first seeking an advance parole from USCIS.

Except for certain H, L, K or V nonimmigrants, the departure of an I-485 applicant is considered abandonment of the application and constitutes grounds for termination of a pending application for adjustment of status unless, before leaving the United States, the applicant obtained from USCIS a grant of advance parole, and the applicant was inspected and paroled upon returning to the United States. Since you left the United States without obtaining advance parole, you

abandoned your pending application for adjustment of status upon your departure and, therefore, USCIS has terminated your application. See Title 8, Code of Federal Regulations (8 CFR), section 245.2(a)(4).

The evidence of record shows that, when you filed your application, you were lawfully present in the United States as a nonimmigrant. Your period of authorized stay as a nonimmigrant has not yet expired. You are authorized to remain in the United States until that date (or any further extension). However, you must continue to comply with all the conditions that apply to your nonimmigrant admission, including any prohibition against engaging in employment that may apply to your nonimmigrant status.

You may not appeal this decision. However, if you believe that the denial of your Form I-485 is in error, you may file a motion to reopen or a motion to reconsider using Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion. The grounds for a Motion to Reopen and Motion to Reconsider are explained in 8 CFR 103.5(a). You must file Form I-290B within 30 days of the date of this decision if this decision was served in person, or within 33 days if the decision was served by mail. See 8 CFR 103.5(a) and 103.8(b). Note: You must follow the most current filing instructions for Form I-290B, which can be found at www.uscis.gov.

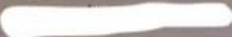
To access Form I-290B or if you need additional information, please visit the USCIS Web site at www.uscis.gov or call the USCIS Contact Center toll free at 1-800-375-5283.

Please refer to "Attachment A," for information pertaining to the status of any employment authorization document and/or advance parole document issued to you based upon this Form I-485.

Sincerely,



Field Office Director



Attachment
(Applicable Law/Regulations)

INA 245

ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF NONIMMIGRANT TO THAT OF PERSON ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE

(a) The status of an alien who was inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States or the status of any other alien having an approved petition for classification as a VAWA self-petitioner may be adjusted by the Attorney General, in his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence if

- (1) the alien makes an application for such adjustment,
- (2) the alien is eligible to receive an immigrant visa and is admissible to the United States for permanent residence, and
- (3) an immigrant visa is immediately available to him at the time his application is filed.

8 CFR 245.1

(a) General. Any alien who is physically present in the United States, except for an alien who is ineligible to apply for adjustment of status under paragraph (b) or (c) of this section, may apply for adjustment of status to that of a lawful permanent resident of the United States if the applicant is eligible to receive an immigrant visa and an immigrant visa is immediately available at the time of filing of the application. A special immigrant described under section 101(a)(27)(J) of the Act shall be deemed, for the purpose of applying the adjustment to status provisions of section 245(a) of the Act, to have been paroled into the United States, regardless of the actual method of entry into the United States.

8 CFR 245.2(a)(4)

(4) Effect of departure --

(i) General. The effect of a departure from the United States is dependent upon the law under which the applicant is applying for adjustment.

(ii) Under section 245 of the Act. (A) The departure from the United States of an applicant who is under exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings shall be deemed an abandonment of the application constituting grounds for termination of the proceeding by reason of the departure. Except as provided in paragraph (a)(4)(ii)(B) and (C) of this section, the departure of an applicant who is not under exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings shall be deemed an abandonment of the application constituting grounds for termination of any pending application for adjustment of status, unless the applicant was previously granted advance parole by the Service for such absences, and was inspected upon returning to the United States. If the adjustment application of an individual granted advance parole is subsequently denied the individual will be treated as an applicant for admission, and subject to the provisions of section 212 and 235 of the Act.

(B) The travel outside of the United States by an applicant for adjustment who is not under exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings shall not be deemed an abandonment of the application if he or she was previously granted advance parole by the Service for such absences, and was inspected and paroled upon returning to the United States. If the adjustment of status application of such individual is subsequently denied, he or she will be treated as an applicant for admission, and subject to the provisions of section 212 and 235 of the Act.

(C) The travel outside of the United States by an applicant for adjustment of status who is not under exclusion, deportation, or removal proceeding and who is in lawful H-1 or L-1 status shall



not be deemed an abandonment of the application if, upon returning to this country, the alien remains eligible for H or L status, is coming to resume employment with the same employer for whom he or she had previously been authorized to work as an H-1 or L-1 nonimmigrant, and, is in possession of a valid H or L visa (if required). The travel outside of the United States by an applicant for adjustment of status who is not under exclusion, deportation, or removal proceeding and who is in lawful H-4 or L-2 status shall not be deemed an abandonment of the application if the spouse or parent of such alien through whom the H-4 or L-2 status was obtained is maintaining H-1 or L-1 status and the alien remains otherwise eligible for H-4 or L-2 status, and, the alien is in possession of a valid H-4 or L-2 visa (if required). The travel outside of the United States by an applicant for adjustment of status, who is not under exclusion, deportation, or removal proceeding and who is in lawful K-3 or K-4 status shall not be deemed an abandonment of the application if, upon returning to this country, the alien is in possession of a valid K-3 or K-4 visa and remains eligible for K-3 or K-4 status.

(D) The travel outside of the United States by an applicant for adjustment of status who is not under exclusion, deportation, or removal proceeding and who is in lawful V status shall not be deemed an abandonment of the application if, upon returning to this country, the alien is admissible as a V nonimmigrant.

(iii) Under the Act of November 2, 1966 . If an applicant who was admitted or paroled subsequent to January 1, 1959, later departs from the United States temporarily with no intention of abandoning his or her residence, and is readmitted or paroled upon return, the temporary absence shall be disregarded for purposes of the applicant's "last arrival" into the United States in regard to cases filed under section 1 of the Act of November 2, 1966.

8 CFR 103.5

(a) Motions to reopen or reconsider in other than special agricultural worker and legalization cases—

(1) When filed by affected party—

(i) General. Except where the Board has jurisdiction and as otherwise provided in 8 CFR parts 3, 210, 242 and 245a, when the affected party files a motion, the official having jurisdiction may, for proper cause shown, reopen the proceeding or reconsider the prior decision. Motions to reopen or reconsider are not applicable to proceedings described in § 274a.9 of this chapter. Any motion to reconsider an action by the Service filed by an applicant or petitioner must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider. Any motion to reopen a proceeding before the Service filed by an applicant or petitioner, must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires, may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and was beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner.

(ii) Jurisdiction. The official having jurisdiction is the official who made the latest decision in the proceeding unless the affected party moves to a new jurisdiction. In that instance, the new official having jurisdiction is the official over such a proceeding in the new geographical locations.

(iii) Filing Requirements—A motion shall be submitted on Form I-290B and may be accompanied by a brief. It must be:

(A) In writing and signed by the affected party or the attorney or representative of record, if any;

(B) Accompanied by a nonrefundable fee as set forth in § 103.7;

(C) Accompanied by a statement about whether or not the validity of the unfavorable decision has been or is the subject of any judicial proceeding and, if so, the court, nature, date, and status or result of the proceeding;

(D) Addressed to the official having jurisdiction; and

(E) Submitted to the office maintaining the record upon which the unfavorable decision was made for forwarding to the official having jurisdiction.

(iv) Effect of motion or subsequent application or petition. Unless the Service directs otherwise, the filing of a motion to reopen or reconsider or of a subsequent application or petition does not stay the execution of any decision in a case or extend a previously set departure date.

(2) Requirements for motion to reopen. A motion to reopen must state the new facts to be proved in the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. A motion to reopen an application or petition denied due to abandonment must be filed with evidence that the decision was in error because:

(i) The requested evidence was not material to the issue of eligibility;

(ii) The required initial evidence was submitted with the application or petition, or the request for initial evidence or additional information or appearance was complied with during the allotted period; or

(iii) The request for additional information or appearance was sent to an address other than that on the application, petition, or notice of representation, or that the applicant or petitioner advised the Service, in writing, of a change of address or change of representation subsequent to filing and before the Service's request was sent, and the request did not go to the new address.

(3) Requirements for motion to reconsider. A motion to reconsider must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions to establish that the decision was based on an incorrect application of law or Service policy. A motion to reconsider a decision on an application or petition must, when filed, also establish that the decision was incorrect based on the evidence of record at the time of the initial decision.

(4) Processing motions in proceedings before the Service. A motion that does not meet applicable requirements shall be dismissed. Where a motion to reopen is granted, the proceeding shall be reopened. The notice and any favorable decision may be combined.

8 CFR 103.8

(b) Effect of service by mail. Whenever a person has the right or is required to do some act within a prescribed period after the service of a notice upon him and the notice is served by mail, 3 days shall be added to the prescribed period. Service by mail is complete upon mailing.

8 CFR 212.5(e)

(1) Automatic. Parole shall be automatically terminated without written notice

(i) upon the departure from the United States of the alien, or

(ii) if not departed, at the expiration of the time for which parole was authorized, and in the latter case the alien shall be processed in accordance with paragraph (e)(2) of this section except that no written notice shall be required.

(2)(i) On notice. In cases not covered by paragraph (e)(1) of this section, upon accomplishment of the purpose for which parole was authorized or when in the opinion of the district director or chief patrol agent in charge of the area in which the alien is located, the Deputy Executive Associate Commissioner for Detention and Removal, or the Director of the Office of Juvenile Affairs, neither humanitarian reasons nor public benefit warrants the continued presence of the alien in the United States, parole shall be terminated upon written notice to the alien and he or she shall be restored to the status that he or she had at the time of parole. When a charging document is served on the alien, the charging document will constitute written notice of termination of parole, unless otherwise specified. Any further inspection or hearing shall be conducted under section 235 or 240 of the Act and this chapter, or any order of exclusion, deportation, or removal previously entered shall be executed. If the exclusion, deportation, or removal order cannot be executed within a reasonable time, the alien shall again be released on parole unless in the opinion of the district director, chief patrol agent, the Deputy Executive Associate Commissioner for Detention and Removal, or the Director of the Office of Juvenile Affairs the public interest requires that the alien be continued in custody.



(a) Automatic termination of employment authorization.

(1) Employment authorization granted under § 274a.12(c) of this chapter shall automatically terminate upon the occurrence of one of the following events:

(i) The expiration date specified by the Service on the employment authorization document is reached;

(ii) Exclusion or deportation proceedings are instituted (however, this shall not preclude the authorization of employment pursuant to § 274a.12(c) of this part where appropriate); or

(iii) The alien is granted voluntary departure.

(2) Termination of employment authorization pursuant to this paragraph does not require the service of a notice of intent to revoke; employment authorization terminates upon the occurrence of any event enumerated in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. However, automatic revocation under this section does not preclude reapplication for employment authorization under § 274a.12(c) of this part.

(b) Revocation of employment authorization--

(1) Basis for revocation of employment authorization. Employment authorization granted under Sec. 274a.12(c) of this chapter may be revoked by the district director:

(i) Prior to the expiration date, when it appears that any condition upon which it was granted has not been met or no longer exists, or for good cause shown; or

(ii) Upon a showing that the information contained in the application is not true and correct.

(2) Notice of intent to revoke employment authorization. When a district director determines that employment authorization should be revoked prior to the expiration date specified by the Service, he or she shall serve written notice of intent to revoke the employment authorization. The notice will cite the reasons indicating that revocation is warranted. The alien will be granted a period of fifteen days from the date of service of the notice within which to submit countervailing evidence. The decision by the district director shall be final and no appeal shall lie from the decision to revoke the authorization.



Attachment A

Employment Authorization Document

Any employment authorization based upon this Form I-485 is automatically terminated if the expiration date on the employment authorization document has been reached pursuant to 8 CFR 274a.14(a)(1)(i).

Since this Form I-485 has been denied, the condition upon which your employment authorization was based no longer exists. Any unexpired employment authorization based upon this Form I-485 is revoked as of 18 days from the date of this notice pursuant to 8 CFR 274a.14(b)(2), unless you submit, within 18 days, proof that your Form I-485 remains pending. The decision by the district director shall be final and no appeal shall lie from the decision to revoke the authorization.

Your employment authorization document should be returned to the local USCIS office.

Advance Parole Document

Pursuant to 8 CFR 212.5(e)(1)(ii), any advance parole document based upon this Form I-485 is automatically terminated if the expiration date of the time for which parole was authorized has been reached.

Since this Form I-485 has been denied, the purpose for which your advance parole document was issued has been accomplished. Any unexpired advance parole document issued to you based upon this Form I-485 is terminated as of the date of this notice pursuant to 8 CFR 212.5(e)(2)(i).

Your advance parole document should be returned to the local USCIS office.