



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

(b)(6)

DATE: APR 01 2015 Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER FILE: [REDACTED]

IN RE: Applicant: [REDACTED]

APPLICATION: Application to Adjust Status for an Alien in T Nonimmigrant Status Pursuant to Section 245(l)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1255(l)(1)

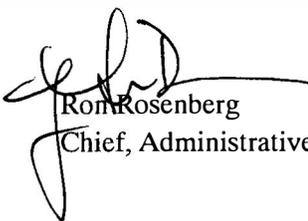
ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT:  
[REDACTED]

INSTRUCTIONS:

Enclosed please find the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) in your case.

This is a non-precedent decision. The AAO does not announce new constructions of law nor establish agency policy through non-precedent decisions. If you believe the AAO incorrectly applied current law or policy to your case or if you seek to present new facts for consideration, you may file a motion to reconsider or a motion to reopen, respectively. Any motion must be filed on a Notice of Appeal or Motion (Form I-290B) within 33 days of the date of this decision. **Please review the Form I-290B instructions at <http://www.uscis.gov/forms> for the latest information on fee, filing location, and other requirements. See also 8 C.F.R. § 103.5. Do not file a motion directly with the AAO.**

Thank you,

  
Ron Rosenberg  
Chief, Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The Acting Director, Vermont Service Center (the director), denied the Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Form I-485), and the matter is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed and the application will remain denied.

The applicant, who was granted T-1 nonimmigrant status, seeks to adjust his status under section 245(l)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1255(l)(1).

*Applicable Law*

Section 245(l)(1) of the Act provides that the Secretary of Homeland Security may adjust the status of an alien admitted into the United States as a T-1 nonimmigrant if such alien has been, in pertinent part, physically present in the United States for a continuous period of at least 3 years since the date of admission as a T-1 nonimmigrant.

Under section 245(l)(3) of the Act, a T-1 nonimmigrant “shall be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States” if the T-1 nonimmigrant has departed from the United States for any single period in excess of 90 days or periods of 180 days in the aggregate, unless such absences were necessary to assist in the investigation or prosecution of the trafficking crime of which the T-1 nonimmigrant was a victim, or the official who was involved in the investigation or prosecution of the trafficking crime certifies that the absence was otherwise justified. The regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245.23(a)(3) mirrors the statutory provision regarding the requirement of continuous physical presence as an eligibility ground for lawful permanent residency for T-1 nonimmigrants.

*Facts and Procedural History*

On March 31, 2010, the director approved the applicant’s Application for T Nonimmigrant Status (Form I-914). The applicant filed the instant Form I-485 on June 24, 2013. The director denied the application on May 30, 2014 because after being lawfully admitted as a T-1 nonimmigrant, the applicant failed to maintain continuous presence in the United States, having departed and remained outside the United States for an aggregate period exceeding 180 days.

On appeal, the applicant explains that he took many trips outside the United States due to the persistent, acute health conditions of his aged parents in India, and he mistakenly thought United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) would forgive these exigent circumstances.

*Analysis*

The AAO conducts appellate review on a *de novo* basis. Based on the evidence in the record, we find no error in the director’s decision to deny the applicant’s adjustment of status application.

The applicant concedes that after being accorded T-1 nonimmigrant status on March 31, 2010, he took four trips outside the United States, to wit: October 29, 2010 to January 26, 2011 (89 days); May 15, 2011 to August 7, 2011 (84 days); January 21, 2012 to April 15, 2012 (85 days); and December 22, 2012

to March 19, 2013 (87 days), for an aggregate total of 345 days.<sup>1</sup> The applicant requests that USCIS exercise favorable discretion to adjust his status to that of a lawful permanent resident because the time he spent in India involved caring for his ailing parents and “[h]e had no control over the exigent circumstances requiring his return.”

An applicant’s single absence in excess of 90 days or absences of at least 180 days in the aggregate are not disqualifying if the applicant submits a certification from the official involved in investigating or prosecuting the trafficking crime that such absences were necessary to assist in the investigation or prosecution of such crime or were otherwise justified. *See* Section 245(l)(3) of the Act. The applicant fails to submit such certification here. Consequently, the applicant does not satisfy section 245(l)(1) of the Act, which requires a three-year period of continuous physical presence in the United States while in T-1 nonimmigrant status, and he is ineligible to adjust status on this basis alone.

We acknowledge the circumstances surrounding the applicant’s travels. However, although the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245.24(f) provides USCIS with discretionary authority to approve or deny an adjustment of status application, an applicant must first demonstrate his eligibility under the applicable statutory and regulatory criteria before USCIS will exercise its discretionary authority. Here, because the applicant departed the United States after being accorded lawful T-1 nonimmigrant status and was outside the United States for an aggregate period exceeding 180 days, the regulation at 8 C.F.R. § 245.23(b)(3) bars the approval of his Form I-485. Consequently, USCIS does not reach the issue of whether the applicant’s Form I-485 should be granted as a matter of discretion.

*Conclusion*

In these proceedings, the burden of proving eligibility for the benefit sought remains entirely with the applicant. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361; 8 C.F.R. § 245.23(e). Here, that burden has not been met as to the applicant’s eligibility to adjust his status under section 245(l)(1) of the Act and the appeal shall be dismissed.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed. The application remains denied.

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<sup>1</sup> There are slight discrepancies between the dates provided by the applicant and those that appear to be reflected in his passport. For purposes of this decision, we have relied on the dates provided by the applicant as the discrepancies are nominal and do not affect the outcome because he was outside the United States for an aggregate period exceeding 180 days.