

TABLE OF CHANGES – INSTRUCTIONS
Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status
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- Black font = Current text
- Red font = Changes

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Current Page Number and Section	Current Text	Proposed Text
Pages 3-10, General Instructions	[Page 3] General Instructions ... [Page 6] ... 9. Part 9. General Eligibility and Inadmissibility Grounds, <i>Public Charge</i>. For Part 9., Item Number 56., applicants for adjustment of status are subject to the public charge ground of inadmissibility, unless exempt. If you are applying to adjust status under one of the exempt categories listed in Item Number 56., you should select your category and skip Item Numbers 57. - 66. If you are not applying to adjust status under one of the exempt categories listed, you should select “I do not fall under any of the exempt categories listed above and will complete Item Numbers 57. - 66.” in Part 9., Item Number 56., and you are required to complete Item Numbers 57. - 66. For more information about which categories of aliens are subject to the public charge ground of inadmissibility, see the	General Instructions 9. Part 9. General Eligibility and Inadmissibility Grounds, <i>Public Charge</i>. For Part 9., Item Number 56., applicants for adjustment of status are subject to the public charge ground of inadmissibility, unless exempt. If you are applying to adjust status under one of the exempt categories listed in Item Number 56., you should select your category and skip Item Numbers 57. - 64. If you are not applying to adjust status under one of the exempt categories listed, you should select “I do not fall under any of the exempt categories listed above and will complete Item Numbers 57. - 64.” in Part 9., Item Number 56., and you are required to complete Item Numbers 57. - 64. For more information about which categories of aliens are subject to the public charge ground of inadmissibility, see the

	USCIS Policy Manual Volume 8, Part G, Chapter 3 at https://www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-8-part-g-chapter-3. For Part 9., Item Number 57., the following individuals are members of your household and should be included in your household size: • You; • Your spouse, if physically residing with you; • Your parents, if physically residing with you; • Your unmarried siblings under 21 years of age, if physically residing with you; • Your children as defined in INA section 101(b)(1), if physically residing with you; [Page 7] • Any other individuals (including a spouse or child not physically residing with you) who are listed as dependents on your Federal income tax return; and • Any other individuals who list you as a dependent on their Federal income tax return. For Part 9., Item Number 58., please select the appropriate box for your household’s annual income. You may include income provided to your household from sources who are not members of your household, including but not limited to alimony or child support. You must exclude any income from Supplemental Security Income (SSI); Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); state, Tribal, territorial, or local cash benefit programs for income maintenance (often called “General Assistance” in the state context, but which also exist under other names). You must also exclude any income from illegal activities or sources such as proceeds from illegal gambling or drug sales.	USCIS Policy Manual Volume 8, Part G, Chapter 3 at https://www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-8-part-g-chapter-3. For Part 9., Item Number 57., please describe your family status in your own words. If you include your household size, that size should include any individuals whose income, assets, and liabilities you include in Item Numbers 58. – 60. [deleted] For Part 9., Item Number 58., please select the appropriate box for your household’s annual income. You may include income provided to your household from sources who are not members of your household, including but not limited to alimony or child support. You must exclude any income from means-tested public benefits. You must also exclude any income from illegal activities or sources such as proceeds from illegal gambling or drug sales.
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	For Part 9., Item Number 59., please select the appropriate box for the total value of your household assets. You must exclude any assets from illegal activities or sources such as proceeds from illegal gambling or drug sales. You may not include assets that are not owned by the members of your household. Examples of assets include, but are not limited to, bank deposits, annuities, stocks, bonds, mutual funds, exchange traded funds, certificates of deposit, retirement accounts, educational accounts, and real estate. For Part 9., Item Number 60., please select the appropriate box for the total value of your household liabilities (including both secured and unsecured liabilities). Only include liabilities owed by members of your household. Examples of liabilities include, but are not limited to, mortgages, car loans, unpaid child or spousal support, unpaid taxes, and current credit card balances. For Part 9., Item Number 61., if the title of your degree does not match one of the degrees listed, please select the nearest equivalent. For Part 9., Item Number 62., please list all of your certifications, licenses, skills obtained through work experience, and educational certificates. This includes, but is not limited to, your workforce skills, training, licenses for specific occupations or professions, foreign language skills, and certificates documenting mastery or apprenticeships in skilled trades or professions. Educational certificates are issued by an educational institution (or a training provider) and certify that an occupation specific program of study was completed. For Part 9., Item Number 63., please note that you should only answer “Yes” if you have ever received public benefits referenced in 8 CFR 212.21(b) and (c). This does not include benefits such as: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) or other nutrition programs, the Children’s Health Insurance	[no change] For Part 9., Item Number 62., please list all of skills. Skills that you should list include, but are not limited to, your workforce skills, training, licenses for specific occupations or professions, foreign language skills, and certificates documenting mastery or apprenticeships in skilled trades or professions. Educational certificates are issued by an educational institution (or a training provider) and certify that an occupation specific program of study was completed. For Part 9., Item Number 63., please note that you should only answer “Yes” if you have ever received means-tested public benefits.
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	Program (CHIP), disaster assistance, school lunch programs, housing benefits, cash payments provided for childcare assistance, or other special purpose cash assistance of any type. If you answer “Yes” to Part 9., Item Number 63., complete the table in Part 9., Item Number 65., showing the dates of receipt and dollar amount received of public cash assistance for income maintenance: SSI; TANF; and state, Tribal, territorial, or local cash benefit programs for income maintenance (often called “General Assistance” in the state context, but which also exist under other names). NOTE: Item Numbers 63. - 66. are only asking about public benefits (in other words, public cash assistance for income maintenance and long-term institutionalization at government expense) you received in the past or are currently receiving at the time the Form I-485 is filed, and where you were/are a listed beneficiary. Do not include any public benefits for which you are not listed as a beneficiary, even if you assisted with the application. Do not include benefits that you only applied for, or were approved to receive in the future but have not received in the past and/or are not currently receiving. Do not include public benefits you received only on behalf of another individual. [Page 8] If you answer “Yes” to Part 9., Item Number 64., complete the table in Part 9., Item Number 66. showing the name, city, and state of each institution in which you received long-term institutionalization at government expense. Long-term institutionalization does not include sporadic or intermittent periods of institutionalization, even on a recurring basis, such as for caregiver respite care or behavioral health or substance abuse disorder treatment. Home and community-based services are not considered as long-term institutionalization at Government expense. Long-term institutionalization also	If you answer “Yes” to Part 9., Item Number 63., complete the table in Part 9., Item Number 64., showing the benefit received, the dates of receipt, and value of receipt including the dollar amount (if applicable), as well as a detailed explanation of why you received the benefit(s) (e.g. job loss, long-term illness, insufficient income). NOTE: Item Numbers 63. - 64. are asking about any means-tested public benefits that you received in the past or are currently receiving at the time the Form I-485 is filed. [deleted]
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	does not include imprisonment for conviction of a crime or institutionalization for short periods for rehabilitation purposes. If you believe that your institutionalization violated Federal law, including the American Disabilities Act or the Rehabilitation Act, you must submit documentation to support your claim. For Item Numbers 65. and 66., you should select the appropriate “Yes” or “No” box in the final column of the table to indicate whether you received public cash assistance for income maintenance or were institutionalized long-term at government expense, as applicable, while you were in an immigration category exempt from the public charge ground of inadmissibility. The full list of exempt categories is codified at 8 CFR 212.23 and listed below: • Refugees at the time of admission under INA section 207 and at the time of adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident under INA section 209; • Asylees at the time of grant under INA section 208 and at the time of adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident under INA section 209; • Amerasian immigrants at the time of application for admission as described in sections 584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1988, Public Law 100–202, 101 Stat. 1329–183, section 101(e) (Dec. 22, 1987), as amended, 8 U.S.C. 1101 note; • Afghan and Iraqi Interpreters, or Afghan or Iraqi nationals employed by or on behalf of the U.S. Government as described in section 1059(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 Public Law 109–163 (Jan. 6, 2006), as amended, and section 602(b) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009, Public Law 111–8, title VI (Mar. 11, 2009), as amended, 8 U.S.C. 1101 note, and section 1244(g) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, as amended, Public Law 110–181 (Jan. 28, 2008);	
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	• Cuban and Haitian entrants applying for adjustment of status under section 202 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA), Public Law 99–603, 100 Stat. 3359 (Nov. 6, 1986), as amended, 8 U.S.C. 1255a note; • Aliens applying for adjustment of status under the Cuban Adjustment Act, Public Law 89–732 (Nov. 2, 1966), as amended, 8 U.S.C. 1255 note; • Nicaraguans and other Central Americans applying for adjustment of status under section 202(a) and section 203 of the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA), Public Law 105–100, 111 Stat. 2193 (Nov. 19, 1997), as amended, 8 U.S.C. 1255 note; • Haitians applying for adjustment of status under section 902 of the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 1998, Public Law 105–277, 112 Stat. 2681 (Oct. 21, 1998), as amended, 8 U.S.C. 1255 note; • Lautenberg parolees as described in section 599E of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1990, Public Law 101–167, 103 Stat. 1195, title V (Nov. 21, 1989), as amended, 8 U.S.C. 1255 note; • Special immigrant juveniles as described in INA section 245(h); • Aliens who entered the United States prior to January 1, 1972, and who meet the other conditions for being granted lawful permanent residence under INA section 249 and 8 CFR part 249 (Registry); • Aliens applying for or reregistering for Temporary Protected Status as described in INA section 244 in accordance with INA section 244(c)(2)(A)(ii) and 8 CFR 244.3(a); • Nonimmigrants described in INA sections 101(a)(15)(A)(i) and (ii) (Ambassador, Public Minister, Career Diplomat or Consular Officer, or Immediate Family or Other Foreign Government Official or Employee, or Immediate Family), in accordance with INA section 102 and 22 CFR 41.21(d);	
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- Nonimmigrants classifiable as C–2 (alien in transit to U.N. Headquarters) or C–3 (foreign government official), in accordance with 22 CFR 41.21(d);
- Nonimmigrants described in INA sections 101(a)(15)(G)(i), (ii), (iii), and (iv), (Principal Resident Representative of Recognized Foreign Government to International Organization, and related categories), in accordance with INA section 102 and 22 CFR 41.21(d);
- Nonimmigrants classifiable as NATO–1, NATO–2, NATO–3, NATO–4 (NATO representatives), and NATO–6 in accordance with 22 CFR 41.21(d);
- Applicants for nonimmigrant status under INA section 101(a)(15)(T), in accordance with INA section 212.16(b);
- Individuals who are seeking an immigration benefit for which admissibility is required, including but not limited to adjustment of status under INA sections 245(a) and 245(l) and who have a pending application that sets forth a prima facie case for eligibility for nonimmigrant status under INA section 101(a)(15)(T), or have been granted nonimmigrant status under INA section 101(a)(15)(T), provided that the individual is in valid T nonimmigrant status at the time the benefit request is properly filed with USCIS and at the time the benefit request is adjudicated;
- Petitioners for nonimmigrant status under INA section 101(a)(15)(U), in accordance with INA section 212(a)(4)(E)(ii) or individuals who are granted nonimmigrant status under INA section 101(a)(15)(U) in accordance with INA section 212(a)(4)(E)(ii), who are seeking an immigration benefit for which admissibility is required, including, but not limited to, adjustment of status under INA section 245(a), provided that the individuals are in valid U nonimmigrant status at the time the benefit request is properly filed with

	USCIS and at the time the benefit request is adjudicated; • Any aliens who are VAWA self-petitioners under INA section 212(a)(4)(E)(i); • Qualified aliens described in section 431(c) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, 8 U.S.C. 1641(c), under INA section 212(a)(4)(E)(iii); • Applicants adjusting status who qualify for a benefit under section 1703 of the National Defense Authorization Act, Public Law 108–136, 117 Stat. 1392 (Nov. 24, 2003), 8 U.S.C. 1151 note (posthumous benefits to surviving spouses, children, and parents); • American Indians born in Canada determined to fall under INA section 289; • Texas Band of Kickapoo Indians of the Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma, Public Law 97–429 (Jan. 8, 1983); • Nationals of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos applying for adjustment of status under section 586 of Public Law 106–429 under 8 CFR 245.21; • Polish and Hungarian Parolees who were paroled into the United States from November 1, 1989 to December 31, 1991, under section 646(b) of the IIRIRA, Public Law 104–208, Div. C, Title VI, Subtitle D (Sept. 30, 1996), 8 U.S.C. 1255 note; • Applicants adjusting status who qualify for a benefit under Section 7611 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, Public Law 116–92, 113 Stat. 1198, 2309 (December 20, 2019) (Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness), later extended by Section 901 of Division O, Title IX of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Public Law 116–260 (December 27, 2020) (Adjustment of Status for Liberian Nationals Extension); • Certain Syrian nationals adjusting status under Public Law 106–378; and • Any other categories of aliens exempt under any other law from the public charge ground of inadmissibility, INA section 212(a)(4).	
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	For more information on the receipt of public benefits and its impact on public charge inadmissibility determinations, please see USCIS Policy Manual Volume 8, Part G, at https://www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-8-part-g and the Public Charge Resources web content at https://www.uscis.gov/green-card/green-card-processes-and-procedures/public-charge/public-charge-resources. [Page 10] 10. Part 10. Applicant’s Contact Information, Certification, and Signature. You must sign and date your application and, if applicable, provide your daytime telephone number, mobile telephone number, and email address. The signature of a parent or legal guardian, if applicable, is acceptable. A stamped or typewritten name in place of a signature is not acceptable. ...	For more information on the receipt of public benefits and its impact on public charge inadmissibility determinations, please see USCIS Policy Manual Volume 8, Part G, at https://www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-8-part-g and the Public Charge Resources web content at https://www.uscis.gov/green-card/green-card-processes-and-procedures/public-charge/public-charge-resources. [no change]
Page 19, Paperwork Reduction Act	[Page 19] Paperwork Reduction Act USCIS may not conduct or sponsor an information collection, and you are not required to respond to a collection of information, unless it displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) control number. The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated at 6 hours and 51 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering the required documentation and information, completing the application, preparing statements, attaching necessary documentation, and submitting the application. The collection of biometrics is estimated to require 1.17 hours. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Office of Policy and Strategy, Regulatory Coordination	[no change]

	Division, 5900 Capital Gateway Drive, Mail Stop #2140, Camp Springs, MD 20588-0009; OMB No. 1615-0023. not mail your completed Form I-485 to this address.	
Page 19, Additional Instructions	[Page 19] Additional Instructions The purpose of these additional instructions is to provide more specific information on each immigrant category. You must read the additional instructions that apply to your specific immigrant category as well as the previous main instructions for Form I-485. If your immigrant category is not discussed here, it is because there are no additional instructions for that category.	
Pages 19-21, Additional Instructions for Family-Based Applicants	[Page 19] Additional Instructions for Family-Based Applicants <i>Immediate Relative of a U.S. Citizen (Spouses, Unmarried Children Under 21 Years of Age, and Parents (if the U.S. Citizen is 21 Years of Age or Older)) (Form I-130)</i> If you are an immediate relative, you may file your Form I-485 together with your Form I-130, while Form I-130 is pending, or after your Form I-130 is approved. If the petitioning relative (your spouse, your son/daughter/or parent) became a U.S. citizen after filing Form I-130 on your behalf, submit evidence of the petitioning relative's U.S. citizenship with your Form I-485. Derivative applicants are not allowed in this category. For information on required initial evidence for Form I-485 for immediate relatives, go to www.uscis.gov/i-485Checklist . <i>Other Relative of a U.S. Citizen or Relative of a Lawful Permanent Resident Under the Family-Based Preference Categories (Form I-130)</i>	

Family-based preference categories include: unmarried sons and daughters (21 years of age and older) of U.S. citizens; spouses, unmarried children (under 21 years of age) and unmarried sons and daughters (21 years of age and older) of lawful permanent residents; married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens; and brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens (if the U.S. citizen is 21 years of age or older).

If an immigrant visa is immediately available, you may file your Form I-485 together with your Form I-130, while Form I-130 is pending, or after your Form I-130 is approved. Otherwise, you may file your Form I-485 only after your Form I-130 is approved and an immigrant visa is immediately available. See the **When Should I File Form I-485** section for more information.

If the spouse or parent who filed the Form I-130 on your behalf becomes a U.S. citizen while your Form I-485 is pending, submit evidence of the spouse or parent's U.S. citizenship to the USCIS office with jurisdiction over your application.

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If you are an unmarried son or daughter and your parent became a U.S. citizen after filing Form I-130 on your behalf, you normally would automatically convert to an immigrant preference category as an unmarried son or daughter of a U.S. citizen. However, you may opt out of the automatic conversion and stay in the immigrant preference category as an unmarried son or daughter of a lawful permanent resident. For more information on opting out of the automatic conversion, go to <https://www.uscis.gov/green-card/green-card-processes-and-procedures/child-status-protection-act-cspa>.

For information on required initial evidence for Form I-485 for family-based preference category applicants, go to www.uscis.gov/i-485Checklist.

Person Admitted to the United States as a

Fiancé(e) or Child of a Fiancé(e) of a U.S. Citizen (Form I-129F) (K-1/K-2 Nonimmigrant)

K-1 principals who marry their U.S. citizen I-129F petitioners within the requisite 90-day period after admission to the United States in K-1 status, and their K-2 children always have an immigrant visa immediately available, and therefore, can file Form I-485 as soon as the K-1 principal has married the U.S. citizen.

In addition to the evidence listed in the **What Evidence Must You Submit with Form I-485** section, you must submit a copy of the marriage certificate to show that the K-1 nonimmigrant fiancé(e) married the U.S. citizen (Form I-129F petitioner) in the 90-day period. This additional requirement applies to both K-1 principal and K-2 derivative applicants.

Widow or Widower of a U.S. Citizen

If you are the widow(er) of a deceased individual who was a U.S. citizen at the time of death, you may be eligible to file Form I-485.

If your U.S. citizen spouse did not file Form I-130 for you before their death, you may file Form I-360, Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant, as long as you file Form I-360 no more than two years after the date your spouse died. You may file your Form I-485 together with your Form I-360, while your Form I-360 is pending, or after your Form I-360 is approved. Widow(er)s always have an immigrant visa immediately available once Form I-360 is approved.

Your U.S. citizen spouse may have filed Form I-130 for you before their death. In this case, you may file Form I-485 while Form I-130 is pending or after it is approved. If Form I-130 is approved, it will be considered an approved Form I-360.

When filing your Form I-485, you should provide a copy of the Form I-797, Approval Notice or Receipt for the Form I-130 filed on your behalf or the Form I-360 you filed (unless you are filing Form I-360 together

with your Form I-485). See the **When Should I File Form I-485** section above for more information.

VAWA Self-Petitioner (Form I-360)

You may file under this category if you are a victim of battery or extreme cruelty by a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident who is your spouse (or former spouse) or parent, OR if you are the victim of battery or extreme cruelty by a U.S. citizen who is your son or daughter who is at least 21 years of age. Special protections (described at 8 U.S.C. section 1367) apply to you as a VAWA self-petitioner. The first form of protection is a prohibition on adverse determinations against you based on information provided solely by your abuser and other prohibited sources. The second form of protection is a prohibition on disclosure of any information about you to third parties, except in certain very limited circumstances.

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If an immigrant visa is immediately available, you may file your Form I-485 together with your Form I-360, while your Form I-360 is pending, or after your Form I-360 is approved. Otherwise, you may file your Form I-485 only after your Form I-360 is approved and an immigrant visa is immediately available. See the **When Should I File Form I-485** section above for more information.

NOTE: VAWA-based applicants for adjustment of status are exempt from the inspected and admitted or inspected and parole requirements under INA section 245(a). VAWA adjustment of status applicants are also exempt from the Form I-864 requirement, but must request an exemption by completing **Part 3**.

If you need to notify us of your change of address, please follow the special instructions provided for VAWA/T/U cases at www.uscis.gov/addresschange.

Derivative Applicants

	Children of principal applicants may file as derivative applicants. However, you do not qualify as a derivative if the principal applicant is a self-petitioning parent of an abusive U.S. citizen over 21 years of age.	
Pages 21-22, Additional Instructions for Employment-Based Applicants	[Page 21] Additional Instructions for Employment-Based Applicants <i>Alien Worker (Form I-140, Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker)</i> This category applies to the following employment-based immigrant preference classifications: • First preference – including aliens with extraordinary ability, outstanding professors and researchers, or certain multinational executives and managers; • Second preference – members of the professions holding advanced degrees or aliens of exceptional ability; and • Third preference – skilled workers, professionals, and other workers. If an immigrant visa is immediately available, an applicant in the employment-based preference immigrant category does not have to wait until Form I-140 is approved to file Form I-485. If an immigrant visa is immediately available, you may file your Form I-485 together with your Form I-140, while your Form I-140 is pending, or after your Form I-140 is approved. Otherwise, you may file your Form I-485 only after your Form I-140 is approved and an immigrant visa is immediately available. See the When Should I File Form I-485 section above for more information. For information on required initial evidence for Form I-485 for employment-based applicants, go to www.uscis.gov/i-485Checklist.	

Request for Job Portability (under INA section 204(j))

If you are the beneficiary of a Form I-140 petition who properly files a Form I-485 that remains pending with USCIS for 180 days or more after filing, you may become eligible to “port” to a job other than the one offered in Form I-140, under the authority of INA section 204(j). Portability means to change the offer of employment from one job or employer to another job or employer. The new job offer must be for a permanent, full-time position in the same or similar occupational classification as the job offered in the Form I-140 that is the basis of your Form I-485. You may request such job portability by submitting Supplement J. For more information, visit the USCIS website at www.uscis.gov.

**National Interest Waiver (NIW)
Physicians**

You may qualify for a National Interest Waiver if you worked full time as a physician for a total of five years (not including work while in J-1 status) in a designated medical shortage area or at a Veterans Administration healthcare facility, and a Federal agency or state department of public health has determined such work is in the public interest.

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USCIS will not approve your Form I-485 as an NIW physician until you submit evidence showing you have completed the full five years of required employment. You must submit evidence within 120 days of completing the five years of required employment. USCIS will consider your Form I-485 ready for final processing and adjudication once you submit this evidence.

If you are in the process of completing the service requirement, USCIS will direct you to submit evidence of your continued compliance with the service requirement to USCIS no later than 120 days after both the second and sixth anniversaries of the approval date of your underlying immigrant

	visa petition, Form I-140. Acceptable evidence that you have completed or are in the process of completing your medical service requirement may include: • Documentation from an employer attesting to your full-time practice of medicine and the date on which you began your medical service, including documentation that addresses any breaks in employment (other than routine breaks) or a delay in the commencement of the full-time practice of medicine, if applicable; • Employment documentation such as individual Federal income tax returns, including copies of your W-2 forms, for the entire aggregate period of medical service; • If you established your own practice, documents noting the establishment of the practice, including the Articles of Incorporation, business license, business tax returns, and tax withholding documents for the entire aggregate period of medical service; • Evidence which confirms that you have had authorization from USCIS for all employment during the aggregate period of medical service; • Evidence demonstrating that your employment occurred in a geographic area that is (or was when the employment began) designated by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as having a shortage of health care professionals; and • Any other credible documentation which independently confirms your medical service. <i>Alien Investor (Form I-526, Immigrant Petition by Standalone Investor or I-526E Immigrant Petition by Regional Center Investor)</i> If you are filing your Form I-485 under the alien investor (immigrant investor) category, you may file your Form I-485 together with your Form I-526, Immigrant	
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	Petition by Standalone Investor, or I-526E, Immigrant Petition by Regional Center Investor, when there is an immigrant visa immediately available. For more information on who qualifies, see www.uscis.gov/i-526 or www.uscis.gov/i-526e.	
Pages 22-24, Additional Instructions for Special Immigrants	[Page 22] Additional Instructions for Special Immigrants <i>Religious Worker (Form I-360)</i> Special immigrant religious workers are certain members of a religious denomination who will be working as a minister or in another professional or nonprofessional capacity in a religious vocation or occupation for the denomination's bona fide nonprofit religious organization in the United States. If you are filing your Form I-485 under the special immigrant religious worker category, you may not file your Form I-485 until USCIS first approves your Form I-360, and an immigrant visa is immediately available. For information on who qualifies as a Special Immigrant religious worker, see https://www.uscis.gov/i-360. A religious worker must submit a letter from their employer-petitioner with the adjustment of status application. The letter should verify the job offer, the job title or position, summary of duties, and salaried or non-salaried compensation. If you filed Form I-360 as a self-petitioner, you should include a signed statement confirming that you intend to work in the occupation specified in Form I-360. [Page 23] Congress created the religious worker program (except for ministers) for a limited duration, and the program ends (that is, it "sunsets"), unless Congress extends the program and the President signs the extension, making it a new law. Except for ministers, all other religious workers and their derivatives must have their Form I-	

485 approved on or before the end date of this program (sunset date). Statutory amendments may extend this date. For information on the sunset date, please visit the USCIS website at

www.uscis.gov/working-united-states/permanent-workers/employment-based-immigration-fourth-preference-eb-4/special-immigrant-religious-workers.

Special Immigrant Juvenile (Form I-360)

Special immigrant juveniles are unmarried, under 21 years of age at the time of filing Form I-360, and have a qualifying order from a state juvenile court (see 8 CFR 204.11(a) for the definition of a juvenile court) that makes the determinations required under INA section 101(a)(27)(J).

If you are filing your Form I-485 under the special immigrant juvenile category and an employment-based fourth preference (EB-4) immigrant visa is immediately available, you do not have to wait until Form I-360 is approved to file Form I-485. If an immigrant visa is immediately available, you may file your Form I-485 together with your Form I-360, while your Form I-360 is pending, or after your Form I-360 is approved. Otherwise, you may file your Form I-485 only after your Form I-360 is approved and an immigrant visa is immediately available. See the **When Should I File Form I-485** section above for more information. For information on who qualifies as a special immigrant juvenile, see <https://www.uscis.gov/i-360>.

If you are filing Form I-485 as a special immigrant juvenile, you must include a copy of your birth certificate or other evidence of your age.

NOTE: USCIS considers anyone granted special immigrant juvenile classification to have been paroled into the United States for the purpose of special immigrant juvenile based adjustment, regardless of how you actually arrived in the United States. When filling out **Part 1. Information About You** of Form I-485, please list how you actually arrived in the United States.

	Derivative applicants are not allowed in this category. For information on required initial evidence for Form I-485 for special immigrant juvenile applicants, go to www.uscis.gov/i-485Checklist. <i>Certain Afghan or Iraqi National (Form I-360)</i> Special immigrant Afghan or Iraqi nationals are: nationals of Afghanistan or Iraq who worked with the U.S. armed forces or U.S. Coast Guard as translators; Iraqi nationals who were employed by or on behalf of the U.S. Government; or Afghan nationals who were employed by or on behalf of the U.S. Government in Afghanistan, in the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), or in a successor mission to ISAF. If you are filing your Form I-485 under the special immigrant Afghan or Iraqi national category, you may not file your Form I-485 until USCIS first approves your Form I-360 or DOS approves your Form DS-157, Petition for Special Immigrant Classification for Afghan SIV Applicants, and an immigrant visa is available immediately. For information on who qualifies as a special immigrant Afghan or Iraqi national, see www.uscis.gov/i-360 and the DOS website at https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/immigrate/special-immg-visa-afghans-employed-us-gov.html. <i>Certain International Broadcaster (Form I-360)</i> Special immigrant international broadcasters generally work for the International Broadcasting Bureau of the U.S. Broadcasting Board of Governors (or its grantee) as reporters, writers, translators, editors, producers, analysts, hosts, or announcers for news broadcasts. [Page 24]	
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If you are filing your Form I-485 under the special immigrant international broadcaster category, you may not file your Form I-485 until USCIS first approves your Form I-360 and an immigrant visa is immediately available. For information on who qualifies as a special immigrant international broadcaster, see <https://www.uscis.gov/i-360>.

Certain G-4 International Organization or NATO-6 Employee or Family Member (Form I-360)

Special immigrant G-4 or NATO-6 employees or family members include: retired officers or employees of an international organization or NATO (and spouses), surviving spouses of deceased officers or employees of an international organization or NATO, and unmarried sons or daughters of current or retired officers or employees of an international organization or NATO.

If you are filing Form I-485 as a special immigrant G-4 international organization or NATO-6 employee or family member, and if an immigrant visa is immediately available, you do not have to wait until Form I-360 is approved to file Form I-485. If an immigrant visa is immediately available, you may file your Form I-485 together with your Form I-360, while your Form I-360 is pending, or after your Form I-360 is approved. Otherwise, you may file your Form I-485 only after your Form I-360 is approved and an immigrant visa is immediately available. See the **When Should I File Form I-485** section above for more information. For information on who qualifies as a G-4 international organization or NATO-6 employee or family member, see <https://www.uscis.gov/i-360>.

Additional Evidence Requirements

As a special immigrant G-4 international organization or NATO-6 employee or family member, you must submit evidence showing you meet certain requirements specific to this immigrant category. Therefore, in addition to the evidence listed in the **What Evidence Must You Submit**

	with Form I-485 section, the principal applicant must also submit: 1. A copy of every page of your passport and any other document showing residence and physical presence in the U.S. for the required time period (see www.uscis.gov/greencard for more information); and 2. Evidence that you maintained your G-4, N, or NATO-6 nonimmigrant status since your last entry into the United States.	
Pages 24-31, Additional Instructions for Human Trafficking Victims (T Nonimmigrants) and Crime Victims (U Nonimmigrants)	[Page 24] Additional Instructions for Human Trafficking Victims (T Nonimmigrants) and Crime Victims (U Nonimmigrants) <i>Human Trafficking Victim (T Nonimmigrant, Form I-914) or Derivative Family Member (Form I-914A)</i> You may apply to adjust status under INA section 245(l) if you are a victim of human trafficking who was admitted to the United States in T nonimmigrant status, maintained continuous physical presence for the required period of time, and are a person of good moral character. You must also establish one of the following: you complied with reasonable requests to assist law enforcement authorities in the investigation or prosecution of acts of trafficking, you would suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm upon removal from the United States, you were under 18 years of age at the time of the victimization that qualified you for T nonimmigrant status, or you were unable to cooperate with a reasonable request for assistance due to trauma. Special confidentiality protections (described at 8 U.S.C. section 1367) apply to you as a human trafficking victim. 8 U.S.C. section 1367 provides two forms of critical protection for human trafficking victims. The first form of protection is a prohibition on adverse determinations against the victim based on information provided solely by their abuser and other prohibited sources. The second form of protection is a prohibition on disclosure of any information about the victim to third	

	parties, except in certain very limited circumstances. If you are a derivative applicant, you may file Form I-485 at the same time as or after the principal applicant has filed Form I-485. [Page 25] You must file your Form I-485 with USCIS, even if you are in removal proceedings in Immigration Court. USCIS has exclusive jurisdiction over adjustment of status applications filed under INA section 245(l). Special protections (described at 8 U.S.C. section 1367) apply to you as a T nonimmigrant (victim of human trafficking). The first form of protection is a prohibition on adverse determinations against you based on information provided solely by the trafficker or perpetrator and other prohibited sources. The second form of protection is a prohibition on disclosure of any information about you to third parties, except in certain very limited circumstances. If you need to notify us of your change of address, please follow the special instructions provided for VAWA/T/U cases at www.uscis.gov/addresschange. If you are a principal applicant (T-1 nonimmigrant), you may file Form I-485 only after you have been in the United States for the following time period, whichever is less: 1. A continuous period of at least three years since you were admitted as a T-1 nonimmigrant; or 2. A continuous period during the investigation or prosecution of acts of trafficking, and the Attorney General has determined the investigation or prosecution is complete. Additional Evidence Requirements	
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	As a T nonimmigrant, you must submit evidence showing you meet certain requirements specific to this category. In addition to the evidence listed in the main instructions, principal and derivative applicants must also submit: 1. Evidence you were lawfully admitted in T nonimmigrant status and continue to hold such status at the time you file Form I-485; and 2. Evidence that adjustment of status is warranted as a matter of discretion. In addition, principal applicants must submit: 1. Evidence of continuous physical presence; 2. Evidence of good moral character; and 3. Evidence you complied with reasonable requests for assistance in the investigation or prosecution of the acts of trafficking, evidence that you were under 18 years of age at the time of the victimization that qualified you for T nonimmigrant status, evidence you were unable to cooperate with a reasonable request for assistance due to trauma, or evidence that you would suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm upon removal from the United States. Evidence of Continuous Physical Presence You do not need to submit documentation showing that you were present in the United States on every single day during the requisite period of physical presence, but you should not have significant chronological gaps in your documentation. To show continuous physical presence, you must submit the evidence listed in Item Numbers 1. - 4. below. 1. Copies of every page of your passport or equivalent travel document (or valid explanation of why you do not have such a document);	
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	2. Documentation of any departure from, and return to, the United States while in T-1 nonimmigrant status, including: A. Date of departure; B. Place of departure; C. Length of departure; D. Manner of departure (plane, boat, etc.); E. Date of return; and F. Place of return; [Page 26] 3. Evidence establishing continuous physical presence, which may include, but is not limited to: A. Documentation issued by any governmental or nongovernmental authority, provided the documentation contains your name, was dated at the time it was issued, and contains the normal signature, seal, or other authenticating instrument of the authorized representative of the issuing authority; B. Educational documents; C. Employment records; D. Certification that you filed Federal or state income tax returns showing that you attended school or worked in the United States throughout the entire continuous physical presence period; E. Documents showing installment payments, such as a series of monthly rent receipts or utility bills; and F. A list of the type and date of documents already contained in your DHS file that establishes physical presence, such as, but not limited to, a written copy of a sworn statement given to a DHS officer, a document from the law enforcement agency attesting to the fact that you have continued to comply with requests for assistance, the	
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	transcript of a formal hearing, and Form I-213, Record of Deportable-Inadmissible Alien; or 4. Your own affidavit attesting to your continuous physical presence. NOTE: If you do not have documentation to establish continuous physical presence, you must explain why in an affidavit and provide additional affidavits from others with firsthand knowledge who can attest to your continuous physical presence with specific facts. Your affidavit alone is not sufficient to show continuous physical presence. NOTE: Generally, if you departed from the United States for any trip that lasted longer than 90 days or for multiple trips that together exceeded 180 days, you failed to maintain continuous physical presence unless you can establish that: • Your absence was necessary to assist in the investigation or prosecution of acts of trafficking; or • An official involved in the investigation or prosecution of acts of trafficking certifies that the absence was otherwise justified. NOTE: If you have less than three years of continuous physical presence since you were admitted as a T-1 nonimmigrant, you must submit a document signed by the Attorney General of the United States (or designee) stating that the investigation or prosecution is complete. Evidence of Good Moral Character Before USCIS can approve your application, USCIS must find that you are a person of good moral character according to INA section 101(f) since first being admitted as a T-1 nonimmigrant and during the pendency of your Form I-485.	
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	In order to demonstrate good moral character, you must submit: 1. Your own affidavit attesting to your good moral character; and 2. A local police clearance or a state-issued criminal background check from each locality or state in the United States in which you have resided for six or more months while you were in T-1 nonimmigrant status. If local police clearances, criminal background checks, or similar reports are not available for any location where you resided, you may include an explanation and submit other evidence about your good moral character while you resided at that location. You may also submit other credible evidence of good moral character, such as affidavits from responsible persons who can knowledgeably attest to your good moral character. If you are under 14 years of age, you do not need to submit evidence of good moral character. However, if there is reason to believe that you may lack good moral character, USCIS may require evidence of good moral character. [Page 27] Evidence of Compliance with Reasonable Requests for Assistance in the Investigation or Prosecution OR Evidence That You Were Under 18 Years of Age at the Time of the Victimization OR Evidence That You Were Unable to Cooperate with a Reasonable Request for Assistance Due to Trauma OR Evidence of Extreme Hardship Involving Unusual and Severe Harm You must submit evidence that shows you: 1. Complied with any reasonable request for assistance in the investigation or prosecution of acts of trafficking;	
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	2. Were under 18 years of age at the time of the victimization that qualified you for T nonimmigrant status; 3. Were unable to cooperate with a reasonable request for assistance due to trauma; or 4. Would suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm if removed from the United States. Evidence of Compliance with Reasonable Requests for Assistance Evidence that you continue to comply with any reasonable request for assistance in the investigation or prosecution of trafficking in persons includes, but is not limited to: 1. Your own affidavit describing how you continue to comply with any reasonable requests; 2. A statement from a Federal, state, Tribal, or local law enforcement official describing how you complied with any reasonable requests; 3. A re-signed and dated Form I-914, Supplement B; 4. Trial transcripts; 5. Court documents; 6. Police reports; and 7. News articles. If you assisted law enforcement when you received your T-1 nonimmigrant status and are no longer assisting law enforcement, you should describe in a written statement why you are no longer providing assistance. Reasons may include, but are not limited to: 1. The investigation or prosecution is complete; 2. Your T-1 nonimmigrant status is based on your willingness to assist, but you were not needed, and you continue to be willing	
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	to assist, but your assistance is still not needed; 3. You were not asked to assist after being granted T-1 nonimmigrant status; or 4. A request for assistance was not reasonable (See 8 CFR Section 214.208(c) for more information). USCIS may consult the Attorney General of the United States if appropriate. NOTE: If you were not required to comply with any reasonable requests for assistance in the investigation or prosecution when you received your T-1 nonimmigrant status (because you were under 18 years of age or suffered trauma at the time of victimization that excepted or exempted you from the compliance requirement), you should include an affidavit stating that you were not subject to the compliance requirement. [Page 28] Evidence of Extreme Hardship Involving Unusual and Severe Harm Alternatively, you may also submit evidence that you will suffer extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm if you are removed from the United States. Proving extreme hardship involving unusual and severe harm requires you to meet a higher standard of proof than other extreme hardship standards in immigration law. The extreme hardship cannot be based on current or future economic harm, or the lack of or disruption to social or economic opportunities. USCIS may consider both traditional extreme hardship factors and the factors associated with having been a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, as well as relevant country condition reports or any other public or private sources of information. Hardship to persons other than you will only be considered in determining whether you would suffer the requisite hardship if the evidence demonstrates specifically that you will suffer extreme hardship upon removal	
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	as a result of hardship to someone else. See 8 CFR 214.209 for a list of factors. You should include evidence to document all factors that are relevant to you. However, if the basis of your current extreme hardship claim is a continuation of the extreme hardship claimed in your application for T-1 nonimmigrant status, you do not need to re-document the entire claim. Instead, submit evidence to establish that your previously established extreme hardship is ongoing. NOTE: USCIS is not bound by any previous extreme hardship determination. Discretion Adjustment of status based on T nonimmigrant status is not an automatic benefit, so you bear the burden of showing that USCIS should use its discretion to approve your adjustment of status application. When making a discretionary decision on your application, USCIS may consider all factors. If you answered “Yes” to any question in Part 9. General Eligibility and Inadmissibility Grounds, and any of the acts or circumstances relate to you having been a victim of a severe form of trafficking, include a detailed description of how your victimization relates to the inadmissibility ground(s). USCIS may take into account all factors, including those acts that would otherwise make you inadmissible. Generally, favorable factors such as family ties, hardship, and length of residence in the United States, may be sufficient for USCIS to use its discretion to approve your application. However, when adverse factors are present in your case, you may offset these by submitting supporting documentation of favorable factors you wish USCIS to consider. See 8 CFR 245.23(e)(3). <i>Crime Victim (U Nonimmigrant, Form I-918), Derivative Family Member (Form I-918A), or Qualifying Family Member (Form I-929)</i>	
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You may apply to adjust status under INA section 245(m) if:

- You were admitted to the United States in U nonimmigrant status;
- You maintained continuous physical presence for the required period of time; and
- You have complied with reasonable requests to assist law enforcement authorities in the investigation or prosecution of qualifying criminal activity.

You must file your Form I-485 with USCIS, even if you are in removal proceedings in Immigration Court. USCIS has exclusive jurisdiction over adjustment of status applications filed under INA section 245(m).

Special protections (described at 8 U.S.C. 1367) apply to you as a U nonimmigrant (victim of a qualifying criminal activity). The first form of protection is a prohibition on adverse determinations against you based on information provided solely by the perpetrator of the qualifying criminal activity and other prohibited sources. The second form of protection is a prohibition on disclosure of any information about you to third parties, except in certain very limited circumstances.

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If you need to notify us of your change of address, please follow the special instructions provided for VAWA/T/U cases at www.uscis.gov/addresschange.

Both principal and derivative applicants may file Form I-485 only after they have been physically present in the United States for a continuous period of at least three years since being admitted as a U nonimmigrant. Applicants must continue to be physically present through the date that USCIS makes a decision on this application.

Additionally, certain qualifying family members may also apply for adjustment of

	status. Your approved Form I-929, Petition for Qualifying Family Member of a U-1 Nonimmigrant, confirms that you are a qualifying family member who may file Form I-485. You must also show that the qualifying family relationship that formed the basis of your Form I-929 approval exists at the time the principal applicant (U-1 nonimmigrant) becomes a lawful permanent resident and continues to exist until USCIS makes a decision on your Form I-485. Additional Evidence Requirements As a U nonimmigrant, you must submit evidence showing you meet certain requirements specific to this category. In addition to the evidence listed in the main instructions, principal and derivative applicants must also submit: 1. Evidence you were lawfully admitted in U nonimmigrant status and continue to hold such status at the time you file Form I-485; 2. Evidence of continuous physical presence; and 3. Evidence that adjustment of status is warranted as a matter of discretion. 4. In addition, principal applicants must submit evidence that they complied with reasonable requests for assistance in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity. Evidence of Continuous Physical Presence You do not need to submit documentation showing that you were present in the United States on every single day of the three-year U nonimmigrant status period, but you should not have significant chronological gaps in your documentation. To show continuous physical presence, you must submit the evidence listed in Item Numbers 1. - 4. below: 1. Copies of every page of your passports or equivalent travel documents (or valid	
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	explanation of why you do not have such a document); 2. Documentation of any departure from, and return to, the United States while in U nonimmigrant status, including: A. Date of departure; B. Place of departure; C. Length of departure; D. Manner of departure (plane, boat, etc.); E. Date of return; and F. Place of return; 3. Evidence establishing continuous physical presence, including, but not limited to: A. Documentation issued by any governmental or nongovernmental authority as long as the documentation contains your name, was dated at the time it was issued, and contains the normal signature, seal, or other authenticating instrument of the authorized representative of the issuing authority; B. Educational documents; C. Employment records; D. Certification that you filed Federal or state income tax returns showing that you attended school or worked in the United States throughout the entire continuous physical presence period; [Page 30] E. Documents showing installment payments, such as a series of monthly rent receipts or utility bills; or F. A list of the type and date of documents already contained in your DHS file that establishes physical presence, such as, but not limited to, a written copy of a sworn statement given to a DHS officer, a	
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	document from the law enforcement agency attesting to the fact that you have continued to comply with requests for assistance, the transcript of a formal hearing, and Form I-213, Record of Deportable-Inadmissible Alien; and 4. Your own affidavit attesting to your continuous physical presence. NOTE: If you do not have documentation to establish continuous physical presence, you must explain why in an affidavit and provide additional affidavits from others with firsthand knowledge who can attest to your continuous physical presence with specific facts. Your affidavit alone is not sufficient to show continuous physical presence. Failure to Maintain Continuous Physical Presence Generally, you have failed to maintain continuous physical presence if you departed from the United States for any trip that lasted longer than 90 days or for multiple trips that together exceeded 180 days. To show that you maintained continuous physical presence despite taking these trips, you must submit a certification from the agency that signed Form I-918, Supplement B, in support of your U nonimmigrant status stating that: 1. Your absence was necessary in order to assist in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity; or 2. Your absence was otherwise justified. Evidence of Compliance with Reasonable Requests for Assistance in the Investigation or Prosecution of the Qualifying Criminal Activity You are required to provide ongoing assistance, as needed, to law enforcement agencies involved in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity. 8 CFR 245.24(a)(5) defines “refusal to provide assistance in a criminal investigation or prosecution” as a refusal by the U nonimmigrant to provide assistance to a law enforcement agency or official that	
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	had responsibility for the investigation or prosecution of persons in connection with the qualifying criminal activity after being granted U nonimmigrant status. To show you have met this requirement, you must submit evidence that, from the time you filed for U nonimmigrant status until you file Form I-485, you have complied with (or did not unreasonably refuse to comply with) reasonable requests for assistance in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity. You are required to provide ongoing assistance until USCIS adjudicates your Form I-485. The evidence may include: 1. A newly executed Form I-918, Supplement B, U Nonimmigrant Status Certification; 2. A photocopy of the original Form I-918, Supplement B, with a new date and signature from the certifying agency; 3. Documentation on official letterhead from the certifying agency stating that you have not unreasonably refused to cooperate in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity; 4. An affidavit describing any efforts you made to obtain a newly executed Form I-918, Supplement B, or other evidence describing whether you received any requests to provide assistance in the investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity, and your response to these requests; or 5. Court documents, police reports, news articles, copies of reimbursement forms for travel to and from court, and affidavits of other witnesses or officials. If you submit an affidavit, it must include: 1. A description of all instances when you were requested to provide assistance in the investigation or prosecution of persons in connection with the qualifying criminal activity after you were granted U	
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	nonimmigrant status and how you responded to such requests; 2. Any identifying information you have about the law enforcement personnel involved in the case; [Page 31] 3. Any information you have about the status of the investigation or prosecution, including any charges filed and the outcome of any proceedings, or whether the investigation or prosecution was dropped and the reasons why; and 4. If you have refused a request for assistance in the investigation or prosecution, you must provide a detailed explanation of why you refused to comply with requests for assistance and why you believed that the requests for assistance were unreasonable. NOTE: In certain cases, this requirement of ongoing assistance may require someone other than the principal applicant to provide evidence to USCIS. For example, in some U nonimmigrant cases, the U-1 petitioner was a child (or was incompetent or incapacitated) and was not directly required to provide the assistance in an investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity. In these cases, someone other than the child, such as a parent, guardian, or next friend provided the assistance. This person may need to provide evidence of continued assistance (or evidence that there was no unreasonable refusal to comply) with an investigation or prosecution of the qualifying criminal activity. Discretion Adjustment of status based on U nonimmigrant status is not an automatic benefit, so you bear the burden of showing that USCIS should use its discretion to approve your adjustment of status application. When making a discretionary decision on your application, USCIS may consider all factors, including those acts	
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	that would otherwise make you inadmissible. Generally, favorable factors such as family ties, hardship, and length of residence in the United States, may be sufficient for USCIS to use its discretion to approve your application. However, when adverse factors are present in your case, you may offset these by submitting supporting documentation of favorable factors you wish USCIS to consider. See 8 CFR 245.24(d)(11).	
Pages 31-32, Additional Instructions for Asylees and Refugees	[Page 31] Additional Instructions for Asylees and Refugees <i>Asylum Status</i> If you are an asylee, you may be eligible to adjust status under INA section 209(b) if you have been physically present in the United States for one year after your grant of asylum, your status has not been terminated, you are not firmly resettled in any foreign country, and you still meet the definition of refugee found in INA section 101(a)(42)(A) or are the spouse or child of such an asylee. Only time spent in the United States will count toward the one-year physical presence requirement. If you travel outside the United States after being granted asylum, you will not meet the one-year physical presence requirement until the total amount of time spent in the United States is one year. Derivative Applicants Asylee derivative applicants may file Form I-485 with the principal applicant or independently from the principal applicant. Each applicant must file a separate Form I-485 regardless of whether he or she is a principal or a derivative asylee. Asylee derivative applicants should submit proof of relationship to the principal applicant. See the Marriage Certificate and Other Proof of Relationship section in the What Evidence Must You Submit with Form I-485 section. Additional Evidence Requirements	

As an asylee, you must submit evidence showing you meet certain requirements specific to this immigrant category. Therefore, in addition to the evidence listed in the **What Evidence Must You Submit with Form I-485** section, principal and derivative applicants must also submit evidence of asylum status (such as a copy of the asylum approval notice from USCIS or the immigration court order granting you asylum).

Asylees are not required to submit a photocopy of their birth certificate; however, if the birth certificate is available, asylees should submit a copy of the birth certificate.

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Refugee Status

If you were admitted as a refugee, you must apply to adjust status under INA section 209(a) once you have been physically present in the United States for one year after being admitted to the United States in refugee status if your status has not been terminated. Only time spent in the United States will count toward the one-year physical presence requirement. If you travel outside the United States during your first year of residence as a refugee, you will not meet the one-year physical presence requirement until the total amount of time spent in the United States is one year.

Derivative Applicants

Refugee derivative applicants may file Form I-485 with the principal applicant or independently from the principal applicant. Each applicant must file a separate Form I-485 regardless of whether he or she is a principal or a derivative refugee.

Additional Evidence Requirements

As a refugee, you must submit evidence showing you meet certain requirements specific to this immigrant category. Therefore, in addition to the evidence listed

	in the What Evidence Must You Submit with Form I-485 section, principal and derivative applicants must also submit evidence of refugee status, such as a Form I-94 or a Refugee Travel Document (Form I-571). Refugees are not required to submit a photocopy of their birth certificate; however, if the birth certificate is available, refugees should submit a copy of the birth certificate.	
Pages 32-39, Additional Instructions for Applicants Filing Under Special Adjustment Programs	[Page 32] Additional Instructions for Applicants Filing Under Special Adjustment Programs <i>Cuban Adjustment Act (CAA)</i> You may apply for adjustment of status if you are a native or citizen of Cuba who was inspected and admitted or paroled into the United States after January 1, 1959, and you have been physically present in the United States for at least one year or if you are a spouse or unmarried child of a Cuban described above (regardless of your nationality or place of birth) who was inspected and admitted or paroled after January 1, 1959, and you have been physically present in the United States for at least one year. Derivative Applicants As a spouse or child of a qualifying CAA applicant, you may file to adjust status as a derivative applicant under the CAA regardless of your nationality or place of birth. Furthermore, you may apply under the CAA regardless of how long your relationship with the qualifying CAA applicant has existed. It does not matter whether your relationship began before or after your Cuban spouse or parent became a lawful permanent resident. Additional Evidence Requirements As a CAA applicant, you must submit evidence showing you meet certain requirements specific to this immigrant category. Therefore, in addition to the	

evidence listed in the **What Evidence Must You Submit with Form I-485** section, principal applicants must also submit:

- Evidence of being a native or citizen of Cuba;
- Evidence that you have been physically present in the United States for at least one year; and
- Evidence that you have been inspected and admitted or inspected and paroled to the United States.

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Evidence of Being a Cuban Native (If You Were Born in Cuba)

Examples of evidence submitted by principal applicants that demonstrates being a Cuban native can include, but are not limited to:

- An expired or unexpired Cuban passport (*Pasaporte de la Republica de Cuba*) that lists the holder's place of birth as being Cuba; and
- A Cuban birth certificate issued by the appropriate civil registry in Cuba.

Evidence of Cuban Citizenship (If you were Born Outside of Cuba)

Examples of evidence submitted by principal applicants that demonstrates Cuban citizenship can include, but are not limited to:

- An unexpired Cuban passport (*Pasaporte de la República de Cuba*);
- Nationality Certificate (*Certificado de Nacionalidad*); and
- Citizenship Letter (*Carta de Ciudadania*).

	A Cuban birth certificate acknowledging a birth outside of Cuba or a Cuban consular birth record issued for a principal applicant who was not born in Cuba is not sufficient to prove Cuban citizenship. NOTE: In addition to the evidence listed in the What Evidence Must You Submit with Form I-485 section, derivative applicants must submit: • Evidence you have been physically present in the United States for at least one year; • Evidence that you reside with the principal applicant; and • Evidence that you are the spouse or child of the qualifying Cuban applicant. If you are a derivative applicant, you do not need to submit evidence of being a Cuban native or Cuban citizen. As mentioned above, you may file to adjust status as a derivative applicant under the CAA regardless of your nationality or place of birth. Evidence of Physical Presence and Inspection and Admission or Inspection and Parole CAA adjustment is available only to applicants who have been inspected and admitted or inspected and paroled into the United States. If you are present in the United States without inspection, you are not eligible for CAA adjustment unless DHS has paroled you under INA section 212(d)(5)(A). If you are a Cuban native or citizen who has already been physically present in the United States for at least one year at the time DHS paroles you, then you may apply for adjustment of status immediately after being paroled. The law does not require the one-year period of physical presence to occur after your parole. The requirements of 8 CFR 245.2(a)(3)(iv) to submit (1) Form I-485 Supplement A, (2) Form I-643, and (3) clearances from	
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local police jurisdictions are satisfied by completing this Form I-485 and the background checks conducted by USCIS. Applicants applying based on the CAA do not need to submit Form I-485 Supplement A, Form I-643, or clearances from local police jurisdictions.

CAA for Abused Spouses and Children

You may apply for adjustment of status if you are an abused spouse or child of a CAA-eligible spouse or parent. Special confidentiality protections (described at 8 U.S.C. section 1367) apply to you as the abused spouse or child of a principal CAA-eligible spouse or parent. 8 U.S.C. section 1367 provides two forms of critical protection. The first form of protection is a prohibition on adverse determinations against the victim based on information provided solely by their abuser and other prohibited sources. The second form of protection is a prohibition on disclosure of any information about the victim to third parties, except in certain very limited circumstances.

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You may apply under the CAA for abused spouses and children regardless of how long your relationship existed. It also does not matter whether your relationship began before or after your Cuban spouse or parent became a lawful permanent resident.

Derivative applicants are not allowed in this category.

Additional Evidence Requirements

As a CAA abused spouse or child, you must submit evidence showing you meet certain requirements specific to this adjustment program. Therefore, in addition to the evidence listed in the **What Evidence Must You Submit with Form I-485** section, you must also submit:

- Evidence that you resided with your abusive Cuban spouse or parent at some point during the

	qualifying relationship as a spouse or child; • Evidence that you have been physically present in the United States for at least one year; • Evidence of battery or extreme cruelty; • If your marriage was terminated, evidence that the termination of your marriage was connected to the abuse (if applicable); and • If your Cuban spouse is deceased, evidence that the abusive Cuban spouse died within two years of when you filed an application for adjustment of status (if applicable). Evidence of Physical Presence and Inspection and Admission or Inspection and Parole The law does not require the one-year period of physical presence to occur after your parole. Abused spouses and children of CAA-eligible applicants must have been inspected and admitted or inspected and paroled into the United States. If you are present in the United States without inspection, you are not eligible for CAA adjustment unless you first present yourself to DHS and DHS paroles you under INA section 212(d)(5)(A), pending a final determination of your admissibility. Evidence of Battery or Extreme Cruelty Evidence of battery should show that your spouse or parent committed an intentional, non-consensual, harmful, or offensive physical act of violence towards you or your child. Some examples include, but are not limited to: rape, molestation, forced prostitution, punching, biting, kidnapping, kicking, choking, and sexual abuse. Evidence of extreme cruelty should show that your spouse or parent committed non-physical acts of violence or threats of violence demonstrating a pattern or intent	
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	to control you or gain your compliance. Some examples include, but are not limited to, controlling what you do and who you see and talk to; denying access to food, family, or medical treatment; threats of physical harm to you or your family; threats to commit suicide; or threats of deportation. You must submit documentation demonstrating your CAA-eligible spouse or parent subjected you to battery or extreme cruelty during the qualifying relationship. Evidence may include: 1. Reports and affidavits from police, judges, or other court officials; 2. Copies of legal documents related to orders of protection or other legal processes that address the abuse; 3. Affidavits from persons who witnessed or have knowledge of the abusive acts; 4. Reports or affidavits from medical personnel, school officials, and clergy; 5. Reports or affidavits from social workers or other social service agency personnel; 6. Documentation to show you sought safe haven in a family violence shelter or similar place; or 7. Photographs of injuries. USCIS will consider any credible evidence, as defined in INA section 204(a)(1)(J), that is relevant to the application. USCIS has the sole discretion to determine what evidence is credible and what weight to give that evidence. [Page 35] Evidence of Death of the Cuban Spouse (if applicable) If your abusive Cuban spouse has died, you may file Form I-485 within two years of your abusive Cuban spouse's death, as long as you lived with your abusive Cuban	
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	spouse at some point during the qualifying relationship. You must submit evidence of the death (such as a death certificate). Evidence of Termination of the Marriage (if applicable) If the marriage ended in divorce or was annulled, you may file Form I-485 within two years of the termination of the marriage as long as you demonstrate that: 1. You lived with your abusive Cuban spouse; and 2. The battery or extreme cruelty by your Cuban spouse and the termination of your marriage are connected. <i>Dependent Status under Haitian Refugee Immigrant Fairness Act (HRIFA)</i> Although the qualifying period has closed for principal HRIFA applicants, dependents of those principal applicants may still file for adjustment of status if they meet certain requirements. You may apply if you are a Haitian national residing in the United States who is a dependent spouse, child, or unmarried son or daughter of a HRIFA applicant. In addition, your relationship to the principal must have existed at the time the principal applicant was granted adjustment of status and must continue to exist at the time you are granted adjustment of status. You may not file under this category if you are eligible for adjustment of status under any other provision of law. Additional Evidence Requirements As a HRIFA dependent, you must submit evidence showing you meet certain requirements specific to this immigrant category. In addition to the evidence listed in the What Evidence Must You Submit with Form I-485 section, unmarried sons or daughters (21 years of age or older) applying as HRIFA dependents must also submit: 1. Evidence of Haitian nationality;	
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2. Evidence that the qualifying relationship to the principal existed at the time the principal was granted adjustment of status and that the relationship still exists;

3. Evidence you have been physically present in the United States for a continuous period starting no later than December 31, 1995, and continuing until you are granted adjustment of status; and

4. A statement that lists, and evidence of, all departures from and arrivals in the United States since December 31, 1995.

Evidence of Nationality

If you acquired Haitian nationality other than through birth in Haiti, provide a copy of the certificate of naturalization or certificate of citizenship issued by the Haitian government.

Evidence of Continuous Physical Presence

If you are an unmarried son or daughter (21 years of age or older), you must submit evidence that you were physically present in the United States for a continuous period since December 31, 1995. USCIS considers your physical presence to be “continuous” despite: any absences from the United States that totaled 180 days or less in the aggregate; any absences for which you received advance parole before departing the United States and you returned to the United States according to the conditions listed on the advance parole document; or any absences from the United States occurring after October 21, 1988, and before July 12, 1999, provided you departed the United States before December 31, 1988.

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HRIFA Eligibility for Abused Spouses and Children

You may apply to adjust status if you are an abused spouse or child of a HRIFA-eligible spouse or parent. Furthermore, you

	may apply for adjustment of status as an abused spouse or child even if your principal HRIFA-eligible spouse or parent has not filed for adjustment of status. Special confidentiality protections (described at 8 U.S.C. section 1367) apply to you as the abused spouse or child of a qualifying HRIFA principal. 8 U.S.C. section 1367 provides two forms of critical protection. The first form of protection is a prohibition on adverse determinations against the victim based on information provided solely by their abuser and other prohibited sources. The second form of protection is a prohibition on disclosure of any information about the victim to third parties, except in certain very limited circumstances. Derivative applicants are not allowed in this category. Additional Evidence Requirements As an abused spouse or child under the HRIFA, you must submit evidence showing you meet certain requirements specific to this immigrant category. Therefore, in addition to the evidence listed in the What Evidence Must You Submit with Form I-485 section, you must also submit evidence of: 1. Haitian nationality; and 2. Evidence of battery or extreme cruelty. Evidence of Nationality You must submit evidence of your Haitian nationality. If you acquired Haitian nationality other than through birth in Haiti, provide a copy of the certificate of naturalization or certificate of citizenship issued by the Haitian government. Evidence of Battery or Extreme Cruelty Evidence of battery should show that your spouse or parent committed an intentional, non-consensual, harmful, or offensive physical act of violence towards you or your child. Some examples include, but are not limited to: rape, molestation, forced	
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	prostitution, punching, biting, kidnapping, kicking, choking, and sexual abuse. Evidence of extreme cruelty should show that your spouse or parent committed non-physical acts of violence or threats of violence demonstrating a pattern or intent to control you or gain your compliance. Some examples include, but are not limited to, controlling what you do and who you see and talk to; denying access to food, family, or medical treatment; threats of physical harm to you or your family; threats to commit suicide; or threats of deportation. You must submit documentation demonstrating your HRIFA-eligible spouse or parent subjected you to battery or extreme cruelty during the qualifying relationship. Evidence may include: 1. Reports and affidavits from police, judges, or other court officials; 2. Copies of legal documents relating to orders of protection or other legal processes addressing the abuse; 3. Affidavits from persons who witnessed or have knowledge of the abusive acts; 4. Reports or affidavits from medical personnel, school officials, and clergy; 5. Reports or affidavits from social workers or other social service agency personnel; 6. Documentation to show you sought safe-haven in a family violence shelter or similar place; or 7. Photographs of injuries. USCIS will consider any credible evidence, as defined in INA section 204(a)(1)(J), that is relevant to the application. USCIS has the sole discretion to determine what evidence is credible and what weight to give that evidence. [Page 37]	
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Former Soviet Union and Indochinese Parolee (Lautenberg Parolees)

If you are or were a national of the former Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cambodia, or Laos who was previously denied refugee status but then was inspected and paroled into the United States for humanitarian reasons before September 30, 2012, you may apply for adjustment of status if you have been physically present in the United States for one year after being paroled.

Derivative applicants are not allowed in this category.

Additional Evidence Requirements

As a Lautenberg parolee, you must submit evidence showing you meet certain requirements specific to this immigrant category. Therefore, in addition to the evidence listed in the **What Evidence Must You Submit with Form I-485** section, you must also submit evidence that:

1. You are or were a national of the former Soviet Union (including nationals of any of the currently independent countries that formerly were members of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania), Vietnam, Laos, or Cambodia, if not contained in your birth certificate; and
2. You were denied refugee status.

Denied Refugee Status

Under the Lautenberg program, applicants must first have been denied refugee status before their parole into the United States. Provide evidence of denied refugee status, if available.

Diplomats or High-Ranking Officials Unable to Return Home (Section 13 of the Act of September 11, 1957)

You may apply for adjustment of status if you are an alien who entered the United States under diplomatic or semi-diplomatic status and then failed to maintain lawful status, and you can demonstrate compelling

reasons why you cannot return to the country represented by the government which accredited you. Such persons are sometimes referred to as Section 13 applicants.

Derivative Applicants

You may apply as a derivative if you are the immediate family member of a Section 13 applicant. The DOS definition of immediate family member is broader for A and G nonimmigrants than other nonimmigrant classifications. Immediate family members are described in 22 CFR 41.21(a)(3) as the spouse and unmarried sons and daughters (whether by blood or adoption) who are not members of some other household, and who will reside regularly in the household of the principal. Furthermore, immediate family members also include individuals who:

1. Are not members of some other household;
2. Will reside regularly in the principal applicant's household;
3. Are recognized by the sending government as immediate family members of the principal applicant as demonstrated by eligibility for rights and benefits, such as the issuance of a diplomatic or official passport, travel or other allowances; and
4. Are individually authorized by DOS.

Additional Evidence Requirements

As a Section 13 applicant, you must submit evidence showing you meet certain requirements specific to this immigrant category. Therefore, in addition to the evidence listed in the **What Evidence Must You Submit with Form I-485** section, principal applicants must also submit:

1. Evidence that you were admitted into the United States in A-1, A-2, G-1, or G-2 nonimmigrant status;

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2. Evidence that you performed diplomatic or semi-diplomatic duties (custodial, clerical, or menial duties are not sufficient);

3. Evidence of compelling reasons why you or a member of your family is unable to return to the country represented by the government which accredited you;

4. Evidence establishing that granting your adjustment of status would be in the national interest of the United States;

5. Form I-508, Waiver of Rights, Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities under INA section 247(b); and

6. Form I-566, Interagency Record of Request.

In addition to the evidence listed in the **What Evidence Must You Submit with Form I-485** section, derivative applicants must also submit:

- Evidence that you were admitted into the United States in A-1, A-2, G-1, or G-2 nonimmigrant status;
- Evidence establishing that granting your adjustment of status would be in the national interest of the United States;
- Form I-508, Waiver of Rights, Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities under INA section 247(b);
- Form I-566, Interagency Record of Request; and
- Evidence that you are an immediate family member of the principal applicant.

Failing to Maintain Status

If you were admitted to the United States as an A or G nonimmigrant, you will maintain an A or G nonimmigrant status as long as the U.S. Secretary of State recognizes you as being entitled to such status. Therefore,

	you maintain your status until DOS terminates your diplomatic status. DOS is responsible for terminating an individual's diplomatic status and for determining the date of an individual's termination of status. DOS requires foreign missions to submit Form DS-2008 (Notice of Termination of Diplomatic, Consular, or Foreign Government Employment) to DOS, without delay, when employees of foreign missions terminate their employment status. For further information regarding termination of diplomatic status, please contact DOS. DOS Consultation After your adjustment of status interview with USCIS, USCIS will consult with DOS. DOS will make a recommendation on the merits of your application. Once USCIS receives the recommendation, we will make a decision on your application. Visa Availability Only 50 adjustments under this category are allowed per year. You may wish to consider applying under another immigrant category, if possible, due to this category's numerical limitation. <i>Indochinese Parole Adjustment Act of 2000</i> You may apply to adjust status if you are a national of Vietnam, Cambodia, or Laos who was inspected and paroled into the United States before October 1, 1997 from Vietnam under the Orderly Departure Program (ODP), a refugee camp in East Asia, or a displaced person camp administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Thailand. Derivative applicants are not allowed in this category. [Page 39] Additional Evidence Requirements	
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	You must submit evidence showing you meet certain requirements specific to this immigrant category. Therefore, in addition to the evidence listed in the What Evidence Must You Submit with Form I-485 section, you must also submit: 1. Evidence of Vietnamese, Cambodian, or Laotian citizenship or nationality; and 2. Evidence of physical presence in the United States before and on October 1, 1997.	
Pages 39-42, Additional Categories	[Page 39] Additional Categories <i>Diversity Visa Program</i> Certain aliens who were selected in the Diversity Visa (DV) program (“selectee”) for the current fiscal year may apply for adjustment of status. Your Selection Letter, provided by DOS, confirms that you may qualify to apply for adjustment under this category. Derivative Applicants Derivative applicants may file in this category only if they were listed as derivative family members in the principal’s DV program application. There is an exception. If the DV selectee becomes a spouse or parent (whether of a natural, adopted, or stepchild) after submitting the qualifying online DV program entry, the spouse and children are eligible for derivative status and may file in this category. However, the qualifying marriage, birth, or adoption must occur before the DV selectee becomes a lawful permanent resident. If the qualifying marriage, birth, or adoption occurs after the DV selectee becomes a lawful permanent resident, then the DV selectee may be eligible to petition for eligible family members in an appropriate family-based category. A derivative applicant must provide evidence that he or she is the spouse or child of the principal applicant.	

Visa Availability

You may file Form I-485 only when an immigrant visa is immediately available. For information on visa availability for DV applicants, visit the USCIS website at www.uscis.gov/greencard.

You and your derivatives may only receive a DV through the end of the specific fiscal year for which you were selected. USCIS cannot approve any DV adjustment application after September 30 of the relevant fiscal year. Beginning October 1, USCIS must deny any DV adjustment application that remains pending from the prior fiscal year.

USCIS cannot guarantee that it will be able to adjudicate your application before the end of a fiscal year. Therefore, you are encouraged to file as soon as you are eligible.

Additional Evidence Requirements

As a DV applicant, you must submit evidence showing you meet certain requirements specific to this immigrant category. Therefore, in addition to the evidence listed in the **What Evidence Must You Submit with Form I-485** section, principal and derivative applicants must also submit evidence of the principal applicant's selection in the DV program.

In addition, principal applicants must also submit evidence of the required education or work experience to qualify for adjustment as a DV applicant.

Evidence of Selection in DV Program

You must provide a copy of the principal applicant's DOS Selection Letter for the DV program and a copy of the receipt from DOS for the DV program processing fee.

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Evidence of Relationship

	If derivative applicants are filing Form I-485 based on the principal applicant's DOS Selection Letter, you must provide evidence that the principal applicant included the derivative applicants in the entry when entering the DV lottery for the current fiscal year. Evidence of Education or Work Experience Principal applicants must provide one of the following: • A high school diploma or its equivalent (Successful completion of a 12-year course of elementary and secondary education in the United States or successful completion of a formal course of elementary and secondary education in another country that is comparable to a high school education in the United States. Only formal courses of study meet this requirement. Correspondence programs or equivalency certificates, such as the General Equivalency Diploma (GED), are not acceptable); or • Two years of work experience within the past five years in an occupation requiring at least two years of training or experience. <i>Continuous Residence in the United States Since Before January 1, 1972 (Registry)</i> Certain aliens who entered the United States prior to January 1, 1972 and have maintained continuous U.S. residence since then may apply to register their lawful permanent resident status. Derivative applicants are not allowed in this category. Additional Evidence Requirements As a Registry applicant, you must submit evidence showing you meet certain requirements specific to this registration category. Therefore, in addition to the	
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	evidence listed in the What Evidence Must You Submit with Form I-485 section, you must also submit: 1. Evidence you entered the United States before January 1, 1972; and 2. Evidence establishing continuous residence since entry. Evidence of Entry Before January 1, 1972 You may show evidence of entry by submitting at least one document showing presence in the United States before January 1, 1972. You may submit as many documents as necessary. Evidence of Continuous Residence You may establish continuous residence even if you have made numerous brief departures from the United States. You may submit as many documents as necessary to establish continuous residence during the period of time since your claimed date of entry. Examples of the types of evidence you may submit include: 1. Copy of passport pages with nonimmigrant visa, admission, or parole stamps; 2. Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record; 3. Income tax records; 4. Mortgage deeds or leases; 5. Insurance premiums and policies; 6. Birth, marriage, and death certificates of immediate family members; 7. Medical records; [Page 41] 8. Bank records; 9. School records;	
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	10. All types of receipts that contain identifying information about you; 11. Census records; 12. Social Security records; 13. Newspaper articles concerning you; 14. Employment records; 15. Military records; 16. Draft records; 17. Car registrations; 18. Union membership records; and 19. Affidavits from credible witnesses having a personal knowledge of your residence in the United States, submitted with the witness' contact information. Although you may submit affidavits, you should provide some type of additional evidence to support the application. <i>Individual Born Under Diplomatic Status in the United States</i> You may apply to register your lawful permanent resident status if you are an alien born in the United States to an alien who at the time of your birth enjoyed diplomatic agent level immunity (as reflected in the official records of the Department of State) and you have maintained continuous residence in the United States since birth. If you are under 18 years of age, your parent or legal guardian must prepare and sign Form I-485 on your behalf. Derivative applicants are not allowed in this category. Additional Evidence Requirements As an individual born under diplomatic status, you must submit evidence showing you meet certain requirements specific to this registration category. Therefore, in	
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addition to the evidence listed in the **What Evidence Must You Submit with Form I-485** section, you must also submit:

1. Official confirmation of the diplomatic classification and occupational title of your parent at the time of your birth;
2. A list of all your arrivals in and departures from the United States;
3. Proof of your continuous residence in the United States; and
4. Form I-508, Waiver of Rights, Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities under INA section 247(b).

Evidence of Diplomatic Agent Level Immunity

International law states that individuals born in the United States to a foreign diplomatic officer accredited to the United States are not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. These individuals are also not U.S. citizens under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. However, they may be considered a lawful permanent resident at birth.

Diplomatic agent level immunity is formally determined by DOS. You may apply to register your lawful permanent resident status under this category if one of your parents was an accredited member of a foreign mission in the United States and enjoyed diplomatic agent level immunity at the time of your birth. However, if one of your parents was a U.S. citizen at the time of your birth, regardless of whether you were living with that U.S. citizen parent at the time of your birth, you may already be a U.S. citizen from birth and may not need to file this application.

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Evidence of Continuous Residence

You must establish that you have not abandoned your residence in the United States. One of the tests for whether you

	retained lawful permanent resident status is your continuous residence in the United States. You may establish continuous residence in the United States since entry even if you have made numerous brief departures from the United States. You may submit as many documents as necessary to establish continuous residence in the United States. Examples of the types of evidence you may submit include: 1. Copy of passport pages with nonimmigrant visa, admission, or parole stamps; 2. Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record; 3. Income tax records; 4. Mortgage deeds or leases; 5. Insurance premiums and policies; 6. Birth, marriage, and death certificates of immediate family members; 7. Medical records; 8. Bank records; 9. School records; 10. All types of receipts that contain identifying information about you; 11. Census records; 12. Social Security records; 13. Newspaper articles concerning you; 14. Employment records; 15. Military records; 16. Draft records; 17. Car registrations; 18. Union membership records; and 19. Affidavits from credible witnesses having a personal knowledge of your	
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	residence in the United States, submitted with the witness' contact information. Although you may submit affidavits, you should provide some type of additional evidence to support the application.	
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