

Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness: FAQs for Legal Practitioners

What is Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness?

Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness (LRIF) is a provision of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, enacted by Congress on Dec. 20, 2019. The law allows certain Liberians — and eligible family members — to apply to adjust to lawful permanent resident (LPR) status by Dec. 20, 2020.

Where can I find the legal authority on LRIF?

The law itself is found in Section 7611 of the [National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020](#) (NDAA 2020). There are no implementing regulations. Current agency guidance is found in [Volume 7, Part P, Chapter 5](#) of the USCIS Policy Manual and on the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) [website](#).

Which Liberians are eligible to adjust status under LRIF?

In order to adjust status under LRIF, a principal applicant must meet the following eligibility requirements:¹

- Be a national of Liberia;
- Show continuous physical presence² in the United States from Nov. 20, 2014 through the date the Form I-485 adjustment application is filed;
- Be admissible to the United States (or eligible for an inadmissibility waiver or other form of relief), with the exception of the following four inadmissibility grounds which do not apply:
 - o Public charge – INA § 212(a)(4);
 - o Labor certification – INA § 212(a)(5);
 - o Present without admission or parole – INA § 212(a)(6)(A); and
 - o Documentation requirements – INA § 212(a)(7)(A);
- Not have an aggravated felony conviction; two or more convictions for a crime involving moral turpitude (other than a purely political offense); or have ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion; and
- File an I-485 on or by Dec. 20, 2020.

While some Liberians eligible for LRIF adjustment may have been or are currently covered by Deferred Enforced Departure (DED), having DED is not a requirement to adjust under LRIF.

¹ USCIS Policy Manual, vol. 7, pt. P, ch. 5, § C, available at www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-7-part-p-chapter-5.

² The continuous physical presence standard is well-developed in the context of cancellation of removal for non-legal permanent residents.

Which family members of qualifying Liberians may adjust status under LRIF?

The spouse and unmarried children, sons and daughters³ of an eligible Liberian principal applicant may also apply to adjust status. The qualifying relationship must exist at the time the qualifying family member files for adjustment and at the time his or her adjustment application is adjudicated. There is no minimum amount of time for which the relationship must have been in existence as long as the family member can show the relationship is bona fide and applies to adjust no later than Dec. 20, 2020.⁴ The marriage or birth creating the qualifying relationship may even occur after the Liberian principal has already adjusted status, so long as the other criteria are satisfied.⁵

Eligible family members are subject to the same inadmissibility requirements as principal applicants in addition to the same ineligibility criteria pertaining to certain convictions and persecution of others. However, unlike principal applicants, they do not need to be Liberian nationals and are not required to show continuous physical presence since Nov. 20, 2014.⁶ In other words, a non-Liberian national who is married to a Liberian principal applicant may adjust under LRIF even if he or she did not enter the United States until after Nov. 20, 2014. Note that a qualifying spouse or child of a principal LRIF applicant must be in the United States to benefit from this adjustment program; there is no consular processing option.

When may an eligible family member file his or her an adjustment application?

As long the qualifying family member of a LRIF-eligible principal applies to adjust on or by the Dec. 20, 2020 deadline, he or she may file the I-485 together with the principal's adjustment application or sometime after the principal applies.⁷ In the latter instance, the Liberian principal's I-485 may remain pending or may even have been approved. However, USCIS takes the position that a qualifying family member's adjustment application cannot be approved before the principal's application is granted.⁸ In other words, an eligible family member may not adjust independently of

³ A "child" is under 21 years of age while a "son" or "daughter" is 21 or older.

⁴ USCIS Policy Manual, vol. 7, pt. P, ch. 5, § C.4, available at www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-7-part-p-chapter-5.

⁵ For example, Liberian national Joseph filed a LRIF adjustment application on April 1, 2020 and it is approved on October 1, 2020. Joseph (now an LPR) marries Ellen on October 5, 2020. As long as Ellen files her own LRIF adjustment application by the Dec. 20, 2020 deadline, assuming she meets the other eligibility criteria, she can still adjust under LRIF despite the fact that the marriage occurred after Joseph, the LRIF principal, adjusted status.

⁶ USCIS Policy Manual, vol. 7, pt. P, ch. 5, § C.4, available at www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-7-part-p-chapter-5.

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ According to the USCIS Policy Manual: "An eligible family member may not adjust status before the qualifying Liberian principal applicant. Adjustment of family members must be concurrent with or subsequent to the Liberian principal applicant's adjustment to LPR status." It then cites to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 and asserts that, because Section 7611(c)(1)(B) refers to "the spouse, child, or unmarried son or daughter of an alien described in Section 7611(c)(1)(A)" and because Section 7611(c)(1)(A)(ii) requires that the Liberian national submit a

the principal. In addition, according to USCIS, once the principal has naturalized (or loses LPR status), a qualifying family member may no longer adjust status.⁹ Thus, in the event that a Liberian principal's I-485 is approved before the Dec. 20, 2020 filing deadline, he or she may wish to delay applying to naturalize until any qualifying family members have also obtained LPR status.

How can my Liberian client prove continuous physical presence since Nov. 20, 2014?

Liberian principal applicants — but not qualifying family members — are required to show continuous physical presence in the United States from Nov. 20, 2014 through the date the I-485 is filed.¹⁰ According to USCIS, an applicant cannot meet this requirement if he or she has one or more absences from the United States after Nov. 20, 2014 that add up to more than 180 days in the aggregate.¹¹ The agency's guidance does not address whether any exceptions will be recognized, for example, if the absence(s) exceeding 180 days resulted from circumstances beyond the applicant's control.

The USCIS Policy Manual lists the following non-exhaustive examples of the types of evidence that may be submitted to demonstrate continuous physical presence: passport pages showing visa, admission, or parole stamps; Form I-94 arrival/departure records; income tax records; utility bills; mortgage deeds or leases; insurance premiums and policies; birth, marriage and death certificates for immediate family members; medical records; bank records; school records; receipts that contain identifying information about the applicant; census records; Social Security records; employment records; military or draft records; car registrations; and union membership records.¹² Applicants must document all absences from the United States during the continuous residence period.¹³ CLINIC recommends providing a physical presence document for at least every three to four-month period during the relevant timeframe.

LRIF adjustment application, "the most reasonable interpretation is that the application filed by the Liberian national alien must meet all of the requirements of Section 7611(b) in its entirety." This seems to be a mischaracterization of the language of Section 7611(c)(1)(A) which references only that the principal applicant be (i) a Liberian national and (ii) continuously present in the United States from November 20, 2014 through the date the LRIF adjustment application is submitted. The language of the statute does not suggest that the principal must be admissible or not ineligible based on certain convictions or persecution in order for his or her family members to qualify to adjust. USCIS Policy Manual, vol. 7, pt. P, ch. 5, § C.4, available at www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-7-part-p-chapter-5.

⁹ USCIS Policy Manual, vol. 7, pt. P, ch. 5, § C.4, available at www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-7-part-p-chapter-5.

¹⁰ Section 7611(c)(1)(A)(ii) of NDAA 2020, Pub. L. 116-92 (PDF) (December 20, 2019), available at www.congress.gov/116/bills/s1790/BILLS-116s1790enr.pdf.

¹¹ USCIS Policy Manual, vol. 7, pt. P, ch. 5, § C.2, available at www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-7-part-p-chapter-5.

¹² *Id.* at § D.2.

¹³ *Id.* at §§ D.3 and 4.

What evidence is acceptable to prove Liberian nationality?

Principal applicants — but not qualifying family members — must submit evidence of Liberian nationality. USCIS lists two examples of sufficient nationality evidence: an unexpired Liberian passport and a Liberian certificate of naturalization. However, it also indicates that acceptable nationality evidence is not limited to those two types of documents.¹⁴ Generally, when primary evidence is unavailable, USCIS instructs I-485 applicants to provide secondary evidence with an explanation of why the primary evidence is unavailable. If secondary evidence is unavailable, applicants may submit two or more affidavits from individuals with direct personal knowledge of the event and circumstances, and an explanation of why primary and secondary evidence are unavailable.¹⁵ If your client is unable to obtain a valid passport, consider including copies of any expired Liberian passports, along with proof of efforts made to obtain a new passport unsuccessfully (i.e. any communication with the Liberian consulate, proof the consulate is temporarily closed or operating with limited functionality due to COVID-19, etc.), or other official documents issued by Liberian authorities prior to arrival in the United States.

Are LRIF adjustment applicants who entered without inspection eligible to adjust?

As explained above, LRIF adjustment applicants are exempt from inadmissibility under INA § 212(a)(6)(A) (the ground that applies to noncitizens present without admission or parole).¹⁶ Thus, an applicant who entered without inspection may still qualify for LRIF adjustment¹⁷ and an inadmissibility waiver would not be needed. However, keep in mind that someone who entered without inspection and subsequently departed the United States may have triggered a separate ground of inadmissibility under INA § 212(a)(9)(B). Likewise, someone who entered without inspection following a removal order or after an aggregate period of more than one year of unlawful presence is inadmissible under INA § 212(a)(9)(C). LRIF applicants are not exempt from those two grounds.

If a qualifying spouse or child enters the United States now as a visitor, could he or she then apply to adjust under LRIF?

Noncitizens applying for a B-1 or B-2 visa or seeking admission in B nonimmigrant status are required to prove nonimmigrant intent. If the spouse or child of a principal LRIF applicant enters the United States as a visitor intending to apply to adjust status, he or she risks being found inadmissible

¹⁴ *Id.* at § D.1.

¹⁵ USCIS, Instructions for Form I-1485, page 9, available at www.uscis.gov/i-485.

¹⁶ USCIS Policy Manual, vol. 7, pt. P, ch. 5, § C.3, available at www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-7-part-p-chapter-5.

¹⁷ Note that that LRIF applicants who entered without inspection should be especially careful to document their physical presence as of Nov. 20, 2014 since they will not have an entry stamp.

for material misrepresentation under INA § 212(a)(6)(C)(i) based on post-admission conduct that is inconsistent with nonimmigrant status. Of course, a change in circumstances and intention once in the United States should not trigger inadmissibility under this ground.

Can my client adjust if he or she has worked without authorization?

The bar to adjusting status in the United States based on having worked unlawfully comes from INA § 245(c) and only applies to individuals seeking to adjust under INA § 245(a) who are not immediate relatives or otherwise exempt. LRIF adjustment applicants are applying to adjust under an entirely separate statute, Section 7611 of NDAA 2020, which does not contain any reference to unauthorized employment as a disqualifying ground.¹⁸

What supporting documentation is required for a LRIF adjustment application?

Principal applicants must include evidence of Liberian nationality and evidence of continuous presence from Nov. 20, 2014 to the date of filing.¹⁹ Eligible family members do not need to show Liberian nationality or continuous presence but should include proof of a qualifying relationship to the principal applicant (marriage certificate, birth certificate, etc.). Spouses of Liberian principals must also include proof of termination of any prior marriages and prior marriages of the Liberian national, if applicable.²⁰

If a LRIF applicant is inadmissible under any of the applicable grounds, an application for a waiver of inadmissibility or other form of relief (if available) should be included using Form I-601 and/or Form I-212.²¹ Applicants should indicate in Question 61 of the I-485 that they are exempt from the public charge ground of inadmissibility. A Form I-944 and Form I-864 should not be required

All LRIF adjustment applicants should include in Part 14 of the I-485 a list of all arrivals to and departures from the United States, along with any supporting evidence.²² This information is used for two purposes: to assess continuous residence since Nov. 20, 2014 for Liberian principals and to “roll back” the date of LPR admission to the date the LRIF applicant actually established residence in the United States rather than the date the I-485 is approved. Clients who lack travel dates or related documentation may want to file requests under the Freedom of Information Act to obtain details of previous entries. In some cases, applicants may have to provide their best estimate of prior travel dates.

¹⁸ Section 7611 of NDAA 2020, Pub. L. 116-92 (December 20, 2019), available at www.congress.gov/116/bills/s1790/BILLS-116s1790enr.pdf.

¹⁹ USCIS Policy Manual, vol. 7, pt. P, ch. 5, §§ D.1 and 2, available at www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-7-part-p-chapter-5.

²⁰ *Id.* at § D.4.

²¹ *Id.* at § D.

²² USCIS, Special Instructions for Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness Applicants, available at www.uscis.gov/i-485.

All applicants should provide evidence showing their residence in the United States from the date(s) of arriving and first establishing residence until the date the I-485 was filed. While USCIS does not specify what types of evidence will suffice to show residence, it does clarify that residence refers to the applicant's "principal, actual dwelling place in fact" (regardless of intent).²³ USCIS will use the earliest arrival date in the United States from which the applicant first established residence to determine his or her date of admission as an LPR once the I-485 is approved.²⁴ See additional discussion in the below question, *When will an LPR who has successfully adjusted under LRIF be eligible to apply for naturalization?* Note that evidence of residence is an additional requirement and distinct from the continuous presence requirement applicable to LRIF principals.

Principal applicants and qualifying family members should check the box for "Other eligibility" in Part 2 of Form I-485 (page 4) and write in either "LRIF" or "LRIF family member," as applicable.²⁵ Family members who do not file together with the Liberian applicant should include proof of the pending I-485 filed by the principal.²⁶ All I-485s should be accompanied by the correct filing fee or a fee waiver request, two color photographs, a copy of a government-issued photo identity document, and a copy of the applicant's birth certificate.²⁷ While a medical exam is required for these adjustment applicants, the Form I-693 may be submitted later in the process, for example in response to a request for evidence. Currently, the I-485 packet should be filed with either the USCIS Phoenix or Dallas Lockbox, depending upon where the applicant lives, but always check current filing addresses [here](#). Also, make sure to review the Special Instructions for Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness Applicants, available [here](#).

May LRIF applicants concurrently apply for work authorization and advance parole?

Yes. LRIF applicants seeking work authorization may include an I-765 application for employment authorization and/or I-131 application for advance parole travel document with the I-485 adjustment filing. Alternatively, they may file an I-765 and/or I-131 sometime later, along with the I-485 receipt notice indicating the adjustment application is pending.²⁸ On the I-765, applicants should indicate eligibility under the "(c)(9)" category.²⁹

²³ USCIS Policy Manual, vol. 7, pt. P, ch. 5, §§ D.3 and 4, available at www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-7-part-p-chapter-5.

²⁴ *Id.*

²⁵ USCIS Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness webpage, available at www.uscis.gov/green-card/other-ways-get-green-card/liberian-refugee-immigration-fairness.

²⁶ USCIS Policy Manual, vol. 7, pt. P, ch. 5, § D.4, available at www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-7-part-p-chapter-5.

²⁷ *Id.* at § D.

²⁸ *Id.* at § F.

²⁹ USCIS Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness webpage, available at www.uscis.gov/green-card/other-ways-get-green-card/liberian-refugee-immigration-fairness.

While an eligible LRIF applicant may file an I-765 concurrently with his or her I-485, it is not clear how quickly USCIS will actually adjudicate the I-765 and issue an employment authorization document (EAD). According to the USCIS Policy Manual, the agency must approve a LRIF-based EAD application that has been pending for more than 180 days as long as the LRIF I-485 remains pending. Such applicants are advised to contact the USCIS Contact Center after the 180-day mark to request [expedited adjudication](#) of the pending I-765.³⁰

What about work authorization for Liberian DED holders whose EAD expired March 30, 2020?

Some Liberians seeking to adjust under LRIF may have been covered by DED and possess DED-based EADs with a March 30, 2020 expiration date. The administration has [extended](#) the termination period for Liberian DED and DED-based EADs with a March 30, 2020 expiration date until Jan. 10, 2021. In other words, a current Liberian DED holder with a March 30, 2020 EAD remains work-authorized through Jan. 10, 2021. However, if he or she desires a DED-based EAD with an expiration date of Jan. 10, 2021 on the card, an I-765 may be filed in the (a)(11) category. Alternatively, DED holders may seek a (c)(9) EAD by filing an I-765 together with or after filing their LRIF adjustment application.

May LRIF adjustment applicants request fee waivers?

USCIS will accept fee waiver requests for the Form I-485 and any related I-765. The filing fee for a related I-131 cannot be waived.³¹ More information about fee waiver requests is available [here](#).

Note that if a LRIF adjustment applicant pays the I-485 filing fee, it includes the cost of an initial I-765 or I-131 filed concurrently with the LRIF I-485 or submitted subsequently. This is the case for any category of I-485 filed with the appropriate filing fee after July 30, 2007.³²

Will USCIS require an interview for LRIF adjustment applicants?

USCIS has indicated that an interview may be required but has not clarified whether it will routinely mandate interviews or in what circumstances an applicant will be scheduled for an interview.³³

³⁰ USCIS Policy Manual, vol. 7, pt. P, ch. 5, § F, available at www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-7-part-p-chapter-5.

³¹ USCIS, I-912, Request for Fee Waiver, *Listing of Forms Eligible for Fee Waiver*, available at www.uscis.gov/i-912. The I-485 fee can be waived since LRIF adjustment applicants are exempt from the public charge ground of inadmissibility at INA § 212(a)(4). The I-131 filing fee may only be waived in the context of an application for humanitarian parole.

³² USCIS, Instructions for Form I-1765, page 24, available at www.uscis.gov/i-765; I-131, Application for Travel Document, *Filing Fee*, available at www.uscis.gov/i-131.

³³ USCIS Policy Manual, vol. 7, pt. P, ch. 5, § E.1, available at www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-7-part-p-chapter-5.

What about clients who are in removal proceedings or have a final order of removal?

USCIS has exclusive jurisdiction over LRIF adjustment applications. In other words, eligible LRIF applicants who are currently in removal proceedings or have an outstanding removal order may still apply to adjust with USCIS (rather than applying with the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR)).³⁴

Clients in proceedings: An immigration judge cannot order the exclusion, deportation or removal of an individual with a LRIF adjustment application pending with USCIS.³⁵ Instead, for those with LRIF adjustment applications pending with USCIS as their sole basis for relief, immigration judges should either grant a continuance or place the case on a status docket, if the immigration court uses a status docket, to allow USCIS to adjudicate the I-485. However, if the LRIF adjustment applicant has other forms of relief that are within the jurisdiction of the immigration court, such as asylum and cancellation of removal for certain non-permanent residents, the immigration judge should proceed with adjudicating those applications unless the noncitizen indicates that he or she no longer wishes to seek such status. Immigration courts will “expeditiously adjudicate any motions filed by either party” following USCIS approval of a LRIF adjustment application.³⁶ Presumably, EOIR means a motion to terminate by either party or a joint motion to terminate by either party.³⁷

Clients before the Board of Immigration Appeals: The Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) should continue adjudicating the appeal while the LRIF adjustment of status application remains pending with USCIS. However, unless the case falls under one of two scenarios, the BIA should not issue a decision on the appeal until it receives notice from USCIS of its decision on the LRIF adjustment

³⁴ Advocates who have represented “arriving aliens” will be familiar with this process since the immigration court generally has jurisdiction to adjudicate adjustment of status applications of individuals in removal proceedings other than for those filed by “arriving aliens.”

³⁵ See Sec. 7611(d)(2)(A) of NDAA 2020, Pub. L. 116-92 (December 20, 2019), available at www.congress.gov/116/bills/s/1790/BILLS-116s1790enr.pdf. Although the statute notes that the Secretary of Homeland Security “may not order an alien to be removed from the United States,” CLINIC interprets this to mean the Attorney General, and therefore the immigration judges, until EOIR issues guidance on this provision as immigration judges are the ones with the authority to enter exclusion, deportation, or removal orders.

³⁶ See Jan 13, 2020, EOIR Policy Memorandum 20-06: Management of cases related to Section 7611 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, available at www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/1234156/download.

³⁷ Although in *Matter of S-O-G- & F-D-B-*, 27 I&N Dec. 462 (A.G. 2018) the Attorney General eliminates an immigration judge’s ability to exercise her independent discretion to terminate proceedings, this decision does not limit an immigration judge’s termination authority for those who adjusted status pursuant to LRIF because Section 7611(d)(2)(A) of NDAA 2020 provides the basis to justify termination. Furthermore, this decision should not apply to those who become lawful permanent residents pursuant to LRIF because the immigration judge possesses the authority to terminate removal proceedings where DHS has not met its burden to prove the charges of removability against a respondent. See 8 C.F.R. § 1240.12(c); *Sanchez-Herbert*, 26 I&N Dec. 43, 44 (BIA 2012) (“If the DHS meets its burden, the [i]mmigration [j]udge should issue an order of removal; if it cannot, the [i]mmigration [j]udge should terminate proceedings.”). DHS cannot prove charges of removability against an individual who is now a lawful permanent resident. In fact, it would be contrary to LRIF for DHS to oppose termination or not join in a termination motion.

application. The BIA should issue a decision on the appeal prior to USCIS deciding the LRIF adjustment application if that decision entails (1) termination of the proceedings; or (2) a grant of relief or Temporary Protected Status. Following USCIS approval of a LRIF adjustment application, the BIA will “expeditiously adjudicate any motions filed by either party,” presumably meaning a motion to terminate by either party or a joint motion to terminate by either party.³⁸

Clients with final orders: USCIS has sole jurisdiction over LRIF adjustment applications. Therefore, LRIF-eligible applicants who are subject to a final order of exclusion, deportation, removal, or voluntary departure may nonetheless proceed to file an LRIF adjustment application with USCIS without first filing and prevailing on a motion to reopen before EOIR. In fact, EOIR has instructed the immigration courts and the BIA to reject the filing of any motion that seeks to reopen, reconsider, or vacate an order of exclusion, deportation, removal, or voluntary departure solely based on a potential or pending LRIF adjustment application. Since removal from the United States remains a concern for those with an order of exclusion, deportation, or removal, practitioners should follow current procedures for requesting a stay until or unless, pursuant to the statute, DHS promulgates regulations establishing a procedure for seeking a stay based on having filed for LRIF adjustment. If USCIS approves the LRIF adjustment application, DHS will cancel the outstanding order, according to the statute. EOIR recognizes that “it is a novel provision of immigration law” for DHS to cancel an order issued by an immigration judge or the BIA and further guidance on this implementation may be forthcoming.³⁹ Until then, EOIR directs immigration judges and the BIA to “expeditiously adjudicate any joint motions to reopen such orders” that the lawful permanent resident and DHS file following approval of the LRIF adjustment application.⁴⁰

When will an LPR who has successfully adjusted under LRIF be eligible to apply for naturalization?

The LRIF statute provides for a rollback of LPR status that will enable many beneficiaries to apply to naturalize as soon as they adjust status.⁴¹ This is because LRIF LPR cards will be backdated as follows:

- A Liberian principal’s effective date of permanent residence will be the earliest arrival date in the United States from which he or she established residence or Nov. 20, 2014 (if the applicant cannot establish residence earlier).

³⁸ See Jan 13, 2020, EOIR Policy Memorandum 20-06: Management of cases related to Section 7611 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020, www.justice.gov/eoir/page/file/1234156/download.

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ Section 7611(e) of NDAA 2020, Pub. L. 116-92 (December 20, 2019), available at www.congress.gov/116/bills/s1790/BILLS-116s1790enr.pdf.

- An eligible family member's date of admission as an LPR will be the earliest arrival date in the United States from which he or she established residence or the date the adjustment application was received by USCIS (if the applicant cannot establish residence earlier).⁴²

According to the USCIS Policy Manual, LPR status will not be rolled back automatically to the applicant's earliest arrival date. The adjudicator will review the nature of all arrivals, departures, and absences from the United States to determine when the applicant first established residence and whether he or she subsequently may have abandoned residence. For example, an applicant who initially entered as a B-2 tourist and timely departed within their period of authorized stay would not be considered to have established residence here during that stay. In contrast, someone who first arrived as a B-2 tourist and never departed may be considered to have commenced a period of residence upon entry. It is the applicant's burden to prove their intent and establish from which arrival date he or she established residency.⁴³

Depending on the individual's effective date of LPR status, all Liberian principal applicants and some family members will have met the naturalization requirement of 5 years of continuous residence as an LPR upon approval of their adjustment application.

What if my client's LRIF adjustment is denied?

Unlike other types of adjustment applications, LRIF adjustment is not discretionary, meaning USCIS must approve the application if the applicant meets all the eligibility requirements.⁴⁴ If the applicant does not meet all eligibility requirements and the application is denied, he or she may file a motion to reopen or reconsider using Form I-290B. A denied LRIF adjustment may not be appealed.⁴⁵

⁴² USCIS Policy Manual, vol. 7, pt. P, ch. 5, § E.2, available at www.uscis.gov/policy-manual/volume-7-part-p-chapter-5.

⁴³ *Id.*

⁴⁴ *Id.*

⁴⁵ *Id.* at § E.3.