

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO
Judge Christine M. Arguello**

Civil Action No. 17-cv-02740-CMA

MARIA FLORES CHAVEZ,

Plaintiff,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES, and
KRISTI BARROWS, District Director of USCIS,

Defendants.

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS

This matter is before the Court on Defendants' Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction (Doc. # 11), which the Plaintiff Maria Flores Chavez opposes (Doc. # 13). The sole issue presented for review is whether this Court has jurisdiction under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) to hear Ms. Flores Chavez's challenge to the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services' (USCIS) denial of her application for adjustment of status, given that removal proceedings are simultaneously pending against her. For the following reasons, the Court concludes that it does not have jurisdiction over this action and must accordingly dismiss this case.

I. BACKGROUND

Ms. Flores Chavez is a native and citizen of Mexico who lives in Denver, Colorado. (Doc. # 2 at ¶ 7.) Ms. Flores Chavez last departed from the United States sometime in August 1998; she then re-entered in August 2000 after being inspected and admitted using her border crossing card. (*Id.* at ¶ 2.)

On February 29, 2016, Ms. Flores Chavez filed an I-485 application for adjustment of status. (*Id.* at ¶ 3.) USCIS denied her application on July 24, 2017, finding that Ms. Flores Chavez was inadmissible to the United States under INA 212(a)(9)(B)(i)(II), 8 USC 1182(a)(9)(B)(i)(II), which states that any alien who “has been unlawfully present in the United States for one year or more, and who again seeks admission within 10 years of that date of such alien’s departure or removal from the United States is inadmissible.” (*Id.* at ¶¶ 3,4.)

On November 17, 2017, Ms. Flores Chavez commenced this action seeking judicial review of USCIS’s denial of her application for a status adjustment under the APA. (Doc. # 2.) At the time, Ms. Flores Chavez had no other remedies to pursue. On January 9, 2018, Defendants issued a Notice to Appear (NTA), charging Ms. Flores Chavez as removable under the INA. (Doc. # 11 at 7–9.) A removal proceeding hearing is scheduled for May 2018. (Doc. # 11 at 2, n. 1.)

Defendants’ instant Motion to Dismiss, filed on January 25, 2018, argues that the recently-filed NTA and pending removal proceedings strip this Court of jurisdiction because the challenged USCIS denial is not final as required under the APA, given that

Ms. Flores Chavez “can continue to pursue her application for adjustment of status through administrative channels.” (*Id.* at 1–2.)

II. LAW

A. FINALITY UNDER THE APA

Under the APA, agency action is subject to judicial review only when it is either: (1) made reviewable by statute; or (2) a “final” action “for which there is no other adequate remedy in a court.” 5 U.S.C. § 704. No statute authorizes judicial review over denials of status adjustment, so the Court must determine whether USCIS’s denial of the Ms. Gomez’s application was a “final” agency action for which there is no other adequate remedy.

Generally, two conditions must be satisfied for agency action to be “final” under the APA. “First, the action must mark the consummation of the agency’s decision-making process—it must not be of a merely tentative or interlocutory nature. And second, the action must be one by which rights or obligations have been determined, or from which legal consequences will flow.” *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers v. Hawkes Co.*, 136 S. Ct. 1807, 1813 (2016) (*citing Bennett v. Spear*, 520 U.S. 154 (1997)); *see also Franklin v. Massachusetts*, 505 U.S. 788, 797 (1992) (“The core question is whether the agency has completed its decision-making process, and whether the result of that process is one that will directly affect the parties.”). An agency action is not final if it “does not of itself adversely affect complainant but only affects his rights adversely on the contingency of future administrative action.” *Rochester Tel. Corp. v. United*

States, 307 U.S. 125, 130 (1939); *Jama v. Dep't of Homeland Sec.*, 760 F.3d 490, 496 (6th Cir. 2014).

Likewise, the APA establishes that agency action is “final” and therefore “subject to judicial review” only after “an aggrieved party has exhausted all administrative remedies expressly prescribed by statute or agency rule.” *Darby v. Cisneros*, 509 U.S. 137 (1993) (quoting 5 U.S.C. § 704).

B. FINALITY OF A CHALLENGE TO DENIAL OF STATUS ADJUSTMENT

Broadly speaking, “adjustment of status” is an application filed by an alien who is physically in the United States to adjust her non-immigrant status to immigrant status, i.e. permanent resident status.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R 245.2(a)(5)(ii), “No appeal lies from the denial of an application [for an adjustment of status]. . . but the applicant . . . retains the right to renew his or her application in proceedings under 8 CFR part 240,” i.e. in removal proceedings. In other words, without a pending removal proceeding, a denial of status adjustment is final because there is no appeal to a superior administrative agency.

On the other hand, when a NTA is issued and removal proceedings are pending, further administrative relief is available. Indeed, the immigrant is given the full opportunity to renew her application and develop her status adjustment arguments before an IJ. See 8 C.F.R. §§ 245.2(a)(5)(ii), (c), 1245.2(a) (applicant “retains the right to renew his or her application in [removal] proceedings”). The IJ then has authority to modify or reverse USCIS’s denial, 8 C.F.R. § 1240.1(a)(1)(ii), and has “exclusive

jurisdiction to adjudicate any application for adjustment of status the alien may file.” 8 C.F.R. § 1245.2(a)(1)(i).

III. ANALYSIS

Considering these legal principles, the Court finds that the issuance of an NTA and commencement of removal proceedings have stripped this Court of jurisdiction over this case. Because Ms. Flores Chavez will have the opportunity to renew her application for adjustment of status, fully develop her arguments, and have it adjudicated by an IJ, the USCIS’s denial of her previous application does not yet represent the consummation of the agency’s decision-making process. It is an intermediate step in her removal process and is not yet final under the APA.¹

In so concluding, the Court joins the majority of circuits to have addressed this issue. See *Pinho v. Gonzales*, 432 F.3d 193, 202 (3d Cir. 2005) (an adjustment of status “decision is final where there are no deportation proceedings pending in which the decision might be reopened or challenged”); *Jama v. Dep’t of Homeland Sec.*, 760 F.3d 490, 497 (6th Cir. 2014) (“For these reasons, we hold that . . . denial of a status adjustment application are not “final agency actions” reviewable in district court under the APA” when removal proceedings are ongoing.); *Cabaccang v. U.S. Citizenship &*

¹ Not only does this Court lack jurisdiction because there has not been any final agency action, but the pendency of removal proceedings also means that Ms. Flores Chavez has not exhausted her administrative remedies. See *Reiter v. Cooper*, 507 U.S. 258, 269 (1993). “Where relief is available from an administrative agency, the plaintiff is ordinarily required to pursue that avenue of redress before proceeding to the courts; and until that recourse is exhausted, suit is premature and must be dismissed.” *Id.* This rule allows agencies to develop a complete factual record and apply their expertise before judicial review occurs. *White Mountain Apache Tribe v. Hodel*, 840 F.2d 675, 677 (9th Cir. 1988). Only in “exceptional circumstances” is administrative exhaustion not required. *Id.* This is not an exceptional circumstance. As mentioned, Ms. Flores Chavez presently has the ability to reopen her application to adjust status during her pending removal proceeding.

Immigration Servs., 627 F.3d 1313, 1316 (9th Cir. 2010) (“Accordingly, we join our sister circuits in holding that district courts lack jurisdiction to review denials of status adjustment if removal proceedings are simultaneously pending.”) (citing *Howell v. INS*, 72 F.3d 288, 292–93 & n. 5 (2d Cir. 1995); *Randall v. Meese*, 854 F.2d 472, 481–82 (D.C.Cir. 1988)); *Ibarra v. Swacina*, 628 F.3d 1269, 1269–70 (11th Cir. 2010) (affirming that agency action denying status adjustment not final because the plaintiff was currently in removal proceedings).

Moreover, the Court rejects Ms. Flores Chavez’s argument that “jurisdiction vested with [this Court] upon the filing of the complain[t] on November 22, 2017, notwithstanding the subsequent initiation of removal proceedings.” (Doc. # 13 at 2.) Although jurisdiction is usually determined from the filing of the relevant complaint, after-occurring events can defeat jurisdiction. *Rippey v. Denver U. S. Nat. Bank*, 42 F.R.D. 316, 317 (D. Colo. 1967); *Hose v. INS*, 180 F.3d 992, 996 (9th Cir. 1999); *Mollan v. Torrance*, 22 U.S. 537, 6 L. Ed. 154 (1824). Such is the case here. Regardless of the fact that Defendants issued the NTA charging Ms. Flores Chavez with removability after the commencement of this action, the pendency of removal proceedings now means that Ms. Flores Chavez’s claims are not ripe for this Court’s review. *Sierra Club v. Yeutter*, 911 F.2d 1405, 1416 (10th Cir. 1990) (courts should use caution against decision where harm is contingent upon uncertain or speculative future administrative action).

To hold otherwise would allow plaintiffs to confer jurisdiction on the federal courts simply by racing to the courthouse before the government initiates removal

proceedings. Moreover, at the conclusion of the removal proceedings, Ms. Flores Chavez can challenge both the outcome of those proceedings as well as USCIS's actions in a petition for review. Thus, there remains an avenue available for effective review of USCIS's decision to deny her status adjustment application, and this suit is not Ms. Flores Chavez's "only remedy" as she contends. See *Jama*, 760 F.3d at 497; *Cabaccang*, 627 F.3d at 1317.

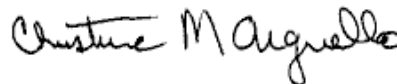
The Court is by no means condoning the Defendants' delayed initiation of removal proceedings, binding this Court's hands. The Court sees little reason why Defendants could not have issued the NTA sooner, saving this Court and the Parties significant time and resources.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the forgoing analysis, the Court GRANTS Defendants' Motion to Dismiss (Doc. # 11) and ORDERS this case dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.

DATED: February 28, 2018

BY THE COURT:



CHRISTINE M. ARGUELLO
United States District Judge