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Non-Detained

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW
IMMIGRATION COURT
100 Montgomery Street, Suite 800
San Francisco, CA 94104**

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In the Matter of)	
)	
Angelo Marcio Nicodemos)	File No. A. 216-541-471
Poliana Lima Nicodemos)	File No. A. 216-586-380
Nicolly Karine Lima Nicodemos)	File No. A. 216-541-472
Nicaelly Geovana Lima Nicodemos)	File No. A. 216-541-473
Nicollas Lima Nicodemos)	File No. A. 216-586-381
)	
In Removal Proceedings)	
<hr/>)	

Immigration Judge: Visiting Judge 12

Next Hearing: January 6, 2027, at 1:00 PM

RESPONDENTS' MOTION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CLOSURE

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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RESPONDENTS' MOTION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CLOSURE

I. INTRODUCTION

COME NOW the Respondents, Angelo Marcio Nicodemos, Poliana Lima Nicodemos, Nicolly Karine Lima Nicodemos, Nicaelly Geovana Lima Nicodemos, and Nicollas Davi Lima Nicodemos, by and through their undersigned counsel, and respectfully move this Court to administratively close these removal proceedings pursuant to 8 C.F.R. §§ 1003.18(c)(3) and 1003.1(l)(3), and in accordance with the standards set forth in *Matter of Avetisyan*, 25 I&N Dec. 688 (BIA 2012), as codified by the DOJ's 2024 final rule, 89 Fed. Reg. 46742 (May 29, 2024).

Administrative closure is warranted because two victim-based petitions filed by members of this family are currently pending before USCIS and will, if approved, render these removal proceedings wholly or substantially moot. Poliana Lima Nicodemos is the principal petitioner on a pending Form I-918 Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status, pending with USCIS since May 23, 2025, listing Angelo Marcio Nicodemos, Nicaelly Geovana Lima Nicodemos, and Nicollas Lima Nicodemos as derivatives. Separately, Nicolly Karine Lima Nicodemos is the principal petitioner on a pending Form I-360 VAWA self-petition, which has already been reviewed by DHS and found to establish a prima facie case. Allowing

removal proceedings to continue in parallel with these pending petitions serves neither judicial economy nor the congressional policies underlying both statutes.

II. PROCEDURAL AND FACTUAL BACKGROUND

All five Respondents were placed in removal proceedings upon arrival at the Eagle Pass, Texas Port of Entry in March 2018, each charged with inadmissibility under INA § 212(a)(7)(A)(i)(I). Respondent Angelo Marcio Nicodemos filed an Application for Asylum, Withholding of Removal and Protection under the Convention Against Torture (Form I-589) with the San Francisco Immigration Court on March 21, 2019. The proceedings of the other Respondents were subsequently consolidated with Angelo's before this Court. The family's Form I-589 is on file and presents a compelling claim with strong prospects of success.

Poliana Lima Nicodemos subsequently filed a Form I-918, Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status, with USCIS, which was received on May 23, 2025, listing Angelo Marcio Nicodemos, Nicaelly Geovana Lima Nicodemos, and Nicollas Lima Nicodemos as derivatives. *See* Exhibit 1. Nicolly Karine Lima Nicodemos was not included as a derivative on the I-918 petition because, at the time of filing, she did not qualify as a family member eligible for derivative U visa status given her age and marital status; she has, however, filed a separate Form I-360, VAWA self-petition, which has already been reviewed by DHS and found to establish a prima facie case, indicating a high likelihood of success. *See* Exhibit 2. All Respondents appear before these consolidated proceedings with a Master Calendar hearing scheduled for January 6, 2027, at 1:00 PM. No final adjudication has been issued on any pending USCIS petition.

IV. LEGAL STANDARD FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CLOSURE

Administrative closure is a docket-management tool used “to await an action or event that is relevant to immigration proceedings but is outside the control of the parties or the court and may not occur for a significant or undetermined period of time.” *Matter of Avetisyan*, 25 I&N Dec. at 692 (BIA 2012). The BIA established in *Avetisyan* that IJs possess independent authority to administratively close a case even over DHS opposition, holding that allowing one party an absolute veto would require the IJ to “abdicate the responsibility to exercise independent judgment and discretion.” *Id.*, at 694. Although *Avetisyan* was later overruled by AG Sessions in *Matter of Castro-Tum*, 27 I&N Dec. 271 (A.G. 2018), that decision was in turn overruled by AG Garland in *Matter of Cruz-Valdez*,

28 I&N Dec. 326 (A.G. 2021), which restored the *Avetisyan* standard in full. The Ninth Circuit independently confirmed IJ authority to grant administrative closure over DHS opposition in *Gonzalez-Caraveo v. Sessions*, 882 F.3d 885 (9th Cir. 2018).

Critically, the authority to administratively close proceedings is now codified in federal regulation. On May 29, 2024, the DOJ promulgated the final rule Efficient Case and Docket Management in Immigration Proceedings, 89 Fed. Reg. 46742, codifying administrative closure authority at 8 C.F.R. §§ 1003.18(c) and 1003.1(l). Regulatory codification is significant: unlike an AG decision, this rule can only be rescinded through new notice-and-comment rulemaking. The regulation is therefore operative regardless of current administration policy. Where DHS has not joined a motion, the Court decides on the “totality of the circumstances,” weighing the eight factors codified at 8 C.F.R. § 1003.18(c)(3)(i).

Under the 2024 Rule, DHS opposition is one relevant factor among eight, but the rule supersedes the prior framework of *Matter of W-Y-U-*, 27 I&N Dec. 17, 20 (BIA 2017), which had identified as the “primary consideration” whether the opposing party had “provided a persuasive reason for the case to proceed and be resolved on the merits.” Under the 2024 Rule, all eight regulatory factors are weighed in a totality analysis without presumptive primacy to any single factor. 89 Fed. Reg. at 46753.

V. THE REGULATORY FACTORS WEIGH IN FAVOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE CLOSURE

A. Factor 1: Reason Sought — 8 C.F.R. § 1003.18(c)(3)(i)(A)

Closure is sought to allow USCIS to adjudicate two pending petitions, Poliana’s Form I-918 (filed May 23, 2025, with Angelo Marcio Nicodemos, Nicaelly Geovana Lima Nicodemos, and Nicollas Lima Nicodemos as derivative beneficiaries) and Nicolly Karine’s Form I-360 VAWA self-petition, without the burden of simultaneous removal proceedings. USCIS has sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the U Visa and VAWA petitions. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(c)(1); 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(1). The Ninth Circuit has recognized that administrative closure has been applied “to pause cases while the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services . . . adjudicates a noncitizen's pending visa petition,” and that the results of a pending visa petition are uncertain, “outside the control of the parties or the court and may not occur for a significant or undetermined period of time.” *Gonzalez-Caraveo v.*

Sessions, 882 F.3d 885, 889 (9th Cir. 2018), quoting *Matter of Avetisyan*, 25 I&N Dec. 688 (BIA 2012). See also *Matter of Avetisyan*, 25 I&N Dec. 688, at 695 (BIA 2012).

B. Factor 2: Basis for Any Opposition — 8 C.F.R. § 1003.18(c)(3)(i)(B)

There is no persuasive reason for DHS to oppose administrative closure in this case. The Respondents pose no threat to public safety, present no flight risk, have appeared at every scheduled hearing, and are actively pursuing lawful status through federally authorized victim-based relief programs, in addition to a credible asylum claim. Under the 2024 regulation and BIA precedent, an Immigration Judge “cannot review whether an alien falls within the DHS’s enforcement priorities or will actually be removed from the United States.” *Matter of W-Y-U-*, 27 I&N Dec. 17 (BIA 2017). The Ninth Circuit confirmed that “Allowing the Department or a petitioner to have absolute veto power over administrative closure is an impermissible violation of the IJ and BIA’s delegated authority and responsibility to adjudicate cases.” *Gonzalez-Caraveo v. Sessions*, 882 F.3d 885, at 890 (9th Cir. 2018). Furthermore, “unsupported opposition does not carry much weight. The Immigration Judge should evaluate the Government’s objection, considering the totality of the circumstances.” *Matter of Hashmi*, 24 I&N Dec. 785, at 791 (BIA 2009).

C. Factor 3: Regulatory Requirement — 8 C.F.R. § 1003.18(c)(3)(i)(C)

USCIS has exclusive jurisdiction over the adjudication of petitions U-Visa and VAWA petitions. See 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(c)(1); 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(c)(1). Although no regulation conditions USCIS’s jurisdiction over the U visa or VAWA petitions on prior administrative closure, it serves the important regulatory purpose of avoiding parallel proceedings where the relief sought before USCIS is likely to materially affect, and potentially render unnecessary, the removal proceedings before the Court. See *Matter of Hashmi*, 24 I&N Dec. 785, 794 n.4 (BIA 2009) (recognizing the importance of ensuring that “only those cases that are likely to be resolved are before the Immigration Judge” and avoiding “the repeated rescheduling of a case that is clearly not ready to be concluded”). The Fourth Circuit has likewise held that where a petitioner has a “significant probability” of obtaining collateral relief, an Immigration Judge abuses discretion by failing to consider that such relief would “materially affect the outcome” of removal proceedings. See *Cabrera v. Garland*, 21 F.4th 878 (4th Cir. 2022). Here, approval of either the U visa petition or the VAWA self-petition would provide a direct pathway to lawful permanent residence through adjustment of status, ultimately rendering continued removal proceedings unnecessary.

Moreover, in order to pursue adjustment of status before USCIS, termination of removal proceedings will eventually be required. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 245.1(c)(8). Because the grant of U nonimmigrant status will ultimately mandate termination of proceedings, that outcome is foreseeable, rendering administrative closure an appropriate and efficient case management tool. Likewise, USCIS generally will not consider granting deferred action to noncitizens who are in removal proceedings, further underscoring the necessity of administrative closure to permit the full benefits of the pending VAWA petition to be realized. *See* USCIS Policy Manual, Vol. 1, Part I, Chapter 5. Administrative closure therefore promotes administrative efficiency by allowing USCIS to adjudicate the pending humanitarian petitions before the Court expends further resources on proceedings that may ultimately become moot.

D. Factor 4: Likelihood of Success — 8 C.F.R. § 1003.18(c)(3)(i)(D)

This factor asks whether there is a realistic possibility of relief outside of EOIR. *See* 89 Fed. Reg. The Department of Justice has clarified that “the consideration of this factor is not intended to be a full adjudication of the merits of the outside relief.” *Id.* at 46751. Rather, the rule instructs adjudicators to consider the likelihood of success outside of EOIR along with any other relevant factors in the totality of the circumstances. Furthermore, while the Department declines to make any specific evidence dispositive of this factor, such as bona fide determinations by USCIS, “such evidence may often weigh heavily in favor of this factor,” and “the weight given to this factor will be dependent upon a totality analysis.” *Id.* at 46751. *See also Matter of Interiano-Rosa*, 25 I&N Dec. 264, at 265 (BIA 2010) (“Immigration Judges have broad discretion ... to admit and consider relevant and probative evidence.”). Accordingly, administrative closure does not require the adjudicator to conduct a full prima facie eligibility determination, and Respondents are not required to present the full petition to this Court. *See* 89 Fed. Reg. 46742, 46751.

The U Visa petition rests on a strong factual foundation. Poliana was the victim of sexual assault and suffered substantial mental harm as a consequence of this crime. The Form I-918, Supplement B law enforcement certification has been executed, establishing the helpfulness prong under INA § 101(a)(15)(U)(i) and 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(b)(3). *See Matter of Sanchez-Sosa*, 25 I&N Dec. at 813. Respondents thus satisfy all statutory and regulatory eligibility requirements for U nonimmigrant status. Given the strong factual record and the executed law enforcement certification, the petition is likely to result in a favorable adjudication, ultimately leading to the granting of legal status.

Similarly, the VAWA self-petition has already received a positive prima facie determination from USCIS, reflecting that the submission contains sufficient credible evidence to establish eligibility under 8 C.F.R. § 204.2(a)(1). *See* Exhibit 2. Such a determination is a meaningful indicator that the petition satisfies the statutory framework and is likely to be approved upon full review. Accordingly, this factor weighs strongly in favor of administrative closure under 8 C.F.R. § 1003.18(c)(3)(i)(D).

The Ninth Circuit has expressly held that uncertainty regarding the outcome and timing of a pending visa petition is not a basis to deny administrative closure — rather, such uncertainty is precisely what makes administrative closure appropriate. *See Meza-Garcia v. Bondi*, 111 F.4th 325 (9th Cir. 2024). In *Meza-Garcia*, the BIA denied administrative closure on the ground that "it cannot be determined whether [Petitioner] is likely to be granted the U visa, and whether such event would occur within a reasonable period of time." *Id.* at 327. The Ninth Circuit reversed, holding that "Those two factors are, in fact, considerations that make administrative closure appropriate." *Id.* at 327. *See also Gonzalez-Caraveo*, 882 F.3d at 889 ("Generally, administrative closure is proper when the parties are 'await[ing] an action or event that is relevant to immigration proceedings but is outside the control of the parties or the court and may not occur for a significant or undetermined period of time.'" (quoting *Avetisyan*, 25 I. & N. Dec. at 692)).

Here, Poliana's U visa petition and Nicolly Karine's VAWA self-petition are both pending before USCIS. The adjudication of these petitions is certain to occur and show a strong likelihood of approval; only the timing is uncertain. Regarding the VAWA self-petition, DHS has already reviewed Nicolly's Form I-360 and found that it establishes a prima facie case, a threshold determination that the petition is non-frivolous and the petitioner is likely to be found eligible for the relief requested. *See* Exhibit 2. In sum, the strong evidentiary record already before USCIS, the executed law enforcement certification supporting the U visa, and the prima facie determination on the VAWA petition collectively demonstrate a high likelihood of success on both petitions.

E. Factor 5: Anticipated Duration — 8 C.F.R. § 1003.18(c)(3)(i)(E)

U visa petitions face significant USCIS delays. USCIS reports that current processing time to receive a bona fide determination on a Form I-918 petition is approximately 19 months. *See* U.S. Citizenship & Immigr. Servs., Case Processing Times, <https://egov.uscis.gov/processing-times> (last visited May 20, 2026). Processing times for a final decision on the petition exceed five years. *See Centro Legal de la Raza v. EOIR*, 524 F.

Supp. 3d 919, 950 (N.D. Cal. 2021) (“USCIS reports that the processing time to ““receive a final decision” is “currently 5-10 years.”” (quoting USCIS, U Visa Filing Trends: Analysis of Data Through 2019 (Apr. 2020)).

Likewise, the processing time for complete adjudication of Form I-360 under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) is approximately 48.5 months. *See* U.S. Citizenship & Immigr. Servs., Case Processing Times, <https://egov.uscis.gov/processing-times> (last visited May 20, 2026).

The 2024 regulatory preamble expressly recognizes that a U visa application that is complete but waiting on USCIS processing may support administrative closure even for a long period. *See* 89 Fed. Reg. at 46751. The anticipated duration of this closure is attributable entirely to USCIS institutional processing volume, not to any conduct or inaction by Respondents. Administrative closure is the more efficient alternative to repeated continuances. *See Matter of Hashmi*, 24 I&N Dec. 785, at 791 (BIA 2009).

F. Factor 6: Responsibility for Delay — 8 C.F.R. § 1003.18(c)(3)(i)(F)

Respondents bear no responsibility for the processing delay. USCIS has exclusive jurisdiction over U visa adjudications and sets its own processing timelines. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 214.14(c)(1). Likewise, VAWA self-petitions are adjudicated according to timeframes set by USCIS, which depend on factors entirely beyond Respondents’ control, including the volume of pending petitions and the agency’s available administrative resources. Thus, the delays in adjudicating these petitions are wholly *not* attributable to Respondents. Poliana’s I-918 was received on May 23, 2025 and Nicolly’s I-360 on July 31, 2025. *See* Exhibits 1 and 2. Respondents have continued to appear before this Court as required and have not sought to delay these proceedings in any way.

G. Factor 7: Ultimate Anticipated Outcome — 8 C.F.R. § 1003.18(c)(3)(i)(G)

This factor weighs heavily in favor of closure. The most likely outcomes of these proceedings are all favorable to Respondents: (1) if Poliana’s U visa petition is approved, termination of removal proceedings will ultimately be required pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 1003.18(d)(1)(i)(D)(4); (2) if Nicolly Karine’s VAWA self-petition is approved, she will be eligible to pursue adjustment of status before USCIS upon termination of proceedings pursuant to INA § 245(a), 8 U.S.C. § 1255(a); and (3) independently, Respondents’ pending Form I-589 presents a compelling claim for asylum and withholding of removal with a strong likelihood of success before this Court. Administrative closure therefore preserves

judicial resources by deferring further litigation until the pending USCIS adjudications are complete and all Respondents hold lawful status and are eligible for adjustment. *See Matter of Avetisyan*, 25 I&N Dec. 688 (BIA 2012).

H. Factor 8: ICE Detention Status — 8 C.F.R. § 1003.18(c)(3)(i)(H)

None of the Respondents are in ICE custody. Moreover, **this family does not constitute an enforcement priority for DHS**: they are long-term residents with no criminal history, are actively cooperating with law enforcement as victims of crime, and are pursuing lawful status through congressionally authorized programs. This factor weighs in favor of administrative closure, as there are no ongoing detention costs to the government, no due process concerns arising from prolonged detention, and no urgent public safety or flight risk considerations requiring immediate adjudication. *See* 89 Fed. Reg. at 46752.

VI. ADDITIONAL EQUITIES

The 2024 regulations confirm that the eight factors are non-exhaustive and that the Court may consider other relevant circumstances. *See* 89 Fed. Reg. at 46750. The Nicodemos family has resided in the United States since 2018, over eight years. Their minor son Nicollas (D.O.B. March 23, 2009), now seventeen, has spent the majority of his adolescence in the United States, is currently enrolled in high school, and has developed strong educational and community roots here. The entire family holds significant ties to this country, having built a life sedimentated in the American values. Removing this family while meritorious victim-based petitions remain pending before USCIS would impose disproportionate harm on individuals who placed themselves at substantial personal risk by cooperating with law enforcement to secure criminal prosecution. Additionally, Nicolly is a survivor of domestic violence who has independently sought protection under VAWA, a federal statute enacted specifically to shield immigrant survivors from removal while they pursue relief. Denying administrative closure would expose her to removal at the very moment her petition is pending before USCIS and has already been found to establish a prima facie case.

Moreover, the humanitarian nature of the relief at issue strongly favors administrative closure. Both the pending U visa petition and the VAWA self-petition arise from Respondents' victimization and are forms of humanitarian protection specifically created by Congress to protect vulnerable noncitizens, encourage cooperation with law enforcement, and provide stability to survivors of abuse and other qualifying harm. That

humanitarian purpose weighs heavily in favor of allowing USCIS to adjudicate these petitions in the first instance, rather than requiring Respondents to continue litigating removal proceedings while such victim-based protections remain pending. In light of the severe consequences that removal would impose on individuals seeking humanitarian relief as crime victims and survivors of abuse, the equities strongly support administrative closure.

The policies underlying both the U Visa and VAWA programs reflect a congressional determination that protecting crime victims and facilitating their cooperation with law enforcement serves the public interest. *See* Victims of Trafficking and Violence Prevention Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-386, Sec. 1513(a)(1)(B), 114 Stat. 1464. Courts have recognized that administrative closure advances this congressional purpose, and “the elimination of administrative closure will lead to the deportation of noncitizens who have meritorious claims for relief pending before USCIS, such as through VAWA self-petitions and applications for U and T visas and SIJ status.”. *See Centro Legal de la Raza v. EOIR*, 524 F. Supp. 3d, at 54.

VII. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Respondents respectfully request that this Court grant this motion to administratively close these proceedings pending USCIS adjudication of: (1) Poliana Lima Nicodemos’s Form I-918 Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status, with Angelo Marcio Nicodemos, Nicaelly Geovana Lima Nicodemos, and Nicollas Lima Nicodemos as derivatives; and (2) Nicolly Karine Lima Nicodemos’s Form I-360 VAWA self-petition.

Respectfully submitted,



Otavio Silva (Bar N. 343486)
Attorney at Law
P.O. Box 90487
San Diego, CA 92169
Counsel for Respondent

Exhibit list

Exhibits:

Pages:

Exhibit 1

Receipt Notice for Form I-918, Petition for U
Nonimmigrant Status

1-2

Exhibit 2

Prima Facie Determination on Form I-360, VAWA Self-3-4
Petition

Exhibit 1

THIS NOTICE DOES NOT GRANT ANY IMMIGRATION STATUS OR BENEFIT.



Receipt Number IOE8746705054		Case Type I918 - PETITION FOR U NONIMMIGRANT STATUS
Received Date 05/23/2025	Priority Date	Applicant A216 586 380 NICODEMOS, POLIANA LIMA
Notice Date 10/15/2025	Page 1 of 2	Beneficiary NICODEMOS, POLIANA LIMA
NICODEMOS, POLIANA LIMA c/o OTAVIO HAVERROTH SILVA PO BOX 90487 SAN DIEGO CA 92169		Notice Type: Receipt Notice Fee Waived

We have mailed an official notice about this case (and any relevant documentation) according to the mailing preferences you chose on Form G-28, Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Accredited Representative. **This is a courtesy copy, not the official notice.**

What the Official Notice Said

We have received the application or petition ("your case") listed above. This notice only shows that your case was filed on the "Received Date" listed above. It does NOT grant you any immigration status or immigration benefit, and it is not evidence that your case is still pending. We will notify you in writing when we make a decision on your case or if we need additional information.

Please save this and any other notices about your case for your records. You should also keep copies of anything you send us, as well as proof of delivery. Have these records available when you contact us about your case.

Contacting the Agency

If your safe mailing address changes and you do not have an attorney of record or representative on your case you must submit your address change in writing, with your signature, to the center with jurisdiction over your filing. Otherwise, you might not receive notice of your action on this case. If any other changes need to be made you also must contact the center with jurisdiction over your filing in writing. Please include what changes need to be made and your signature.

If any of the information in your notice is incorrect or you have questions about your case, you can reach USCIS at www.uscis.gov/contact, utilizing the available case inquiry options for "Inquiries for VAWA, T, and U Filings."

National Benefits Center
U.S. Citizenship & Immigration Services
P.O. BOX 25920
Overland Park, KS 66225

Processing time - Processing times vary by case type. Go to www.uscis.gov to see the current processing times listed by case type and office.

- View your case status on our website's Case Status Online page.
- You can also sign up to receive free email updates as we process your case.
- During most of the time while your case is pending, the processing status will not change. This is because we are working on cases that were filed before your case.
- When we make a decision on your case or if we need something from you, we will notify you by mail and update our systems.
- If you do not receive an initial decision or update from us within our current processing time, visit our website at www.uscis.gov for options for submitting an inquiry.

Biometrics - We require biometrics (fingerprints, a photo, and a signature) for some types of cases. If we need biometrics from you, we will send you a SEPARATE appointment notice with a specific date, time and place for you to go to a USCIS Application Support Center (ASC) for biometrics processing. You must wait for that separate appointment notice and take it (NOT this receipt notice) to your ASC appointment along with your photo identification. Acceptable kinds of photo identification are:

- A passport or national photo ID issued by your country,
- A driver's license,
- A military photo ID, or
- A state-issued photo ID card.

If you receive more than one ASC appointment notice (even for different cases), take them both to the first appointment date.

Please see the additional information on the back. You will be notified separately about any other cases you filed.

USCIS encourages you to sign up for a USCIS online account. To learn more about creating an account and the benefits, go to <https://www.uscis.gov/file-online>.

National Benefits Center
U.S. CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGRATION SVC
P.O. BOX 25920
Overland Park KS 66225

USCIS Contact Center: www.uscis.gov/contactcenter



THIS NOTICE DOES NOT GRANT ANY IMMIGRATION STATUS OR BENEFIT.



Receipt Number IOE8746705054		Case Type I918 - PETITION FOR U NONIMMIGRANT STATUS
Received Date 05/23/2025	Priority Date	Applicant A216 586 380 NICODEMOS, POLIANA LIMA
Notice Date 10/15/2025	Page 2 of 2	Beneficiary NICODEMOS, POLIANA LIMA

Return of Original Documents - Use Form G-884, Request for the Return of Original Documents, to request the return of original documents submitted to establish eligibility for an immigration or citizenship benefit. You only need to submit one Form G-884 if you are requesting multiple documents contained in a single USCIS file. However, if the requested documentation is in more than one USCIS file, you must submit a separate request for each file. (For example: If you wish to obtain your mother's birth certificate and your mother's/father's marriage certificate, both of which are in the USCIS file that pertains to her, submit one Form G-884 with your mother's information.)

NOTICE: The information you provide on and in support of applications and petitions is submitted under the penalty of perjury. USCIS and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security reserve the right to verify this information before and/or after making a decision on your case so we can ensure that you have complied with applicable laws, rules, regulations, and other legal authorities. We may review public information and records, contact others by mail, the internet or phone, conduct site inspections of businesses and residences, or use other methods of verification. We will use the information obtained to determine whether you are eligible for the benefit you seek. If we find any derogatory information, we will follow the law in determining whether to provide you (and the legal representative listed on your Form G-28, if you submitted one) an opportunity to address that information before we make a formal decision on your case or start proceedings.

Please see the additional information on the back. You will be notified separately about any other cases you filed.

USCIS encourages you to sign up for a USCIS online account. To learn more about creating an account and the benefits, go to <https://www.uscis.gov/file-online>.

National Benefits Center
U.S. CITIZENSHIP & IMMIGRATION SVC
P.O. BOX 25920
Overland Park KS 66225

USCIS Contact Center: www.uscis.gov/contactcenter



Exhibit 2

April 23, 2026

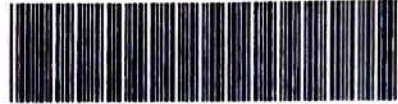


U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
P.O. Box 82521
Lincoln, NE 68501-2521



**U.S. Citizenship
and Immigration
Services**

NICOLLY LIMA NICODEMOS DA SILVA
12803 111TH AVE NE
KIRKLAND, WA 98034



LIN2531851702

RE: NICOLLY LIMA NICODEMOS DA SILVA
I-360, Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special
Immigrant



A216-541-472

PRIMA FACIE DETERMINATION

Receipt Date: July 31, 2025

The above petition has been reviewed and found to establish a prima facie case for classification under the self-petitioning provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.

THIS NOTICE MAY BE USED TO ASSIST YOU IN RECEIVING PUBLIC BENEFITS.

THIS PRIMA FACIE DETERMINATION IS VALID FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR FROM THE NOTICE DATE SHOWN ABOVE, AND EXPIRES ON THE DATE INDICATED BELOW.

We will send you a written notice as soon as we make a decision on this case. It is not expected that a final decision will be made in this case before the end of the one year period. If this period is coming to a close and a decision has not been made on your case, you will automatically receive an extension within 60 days of the ending date.

PLEASE NOTE: ESTABLISHING A PRIMA FACIE CASE FOR CLASSIFICATION UNDER THE SELF-PETITIONING PROVISIONS OF THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT DOES NOT NECESSARILY MEAN THAT YOUR PETITION WILL BE APPROVED.

EXPIRATION DATE: April 23, 2027

For further information, you may wish to contact the following:

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE

1-800-799-7233 OR 1-800-787-3244 (TDD FOR THE DEAF)

OR www.thehotline.org

The National Domestic Violence Hotline provides information, crisis intervention and referrals to local service providers, including legal advocacy, to victims of domestic violence or anyone calling on their behalf. The Hotline service is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and is a free phone call from anywhere in the United States, Puerto Rico, or the U. S. Virgin Islands. The staff and volunteers speak both English and Spanish and have access to translators in 139 languages.

You will be notified separately about any other applications or petitions you filed. Save this notice. Please enclose a copy of it if you write to us about this case, or if you file another application based on this decision. Our address is:

USCIS/NSC
ATTN: RFE/NOID/NOIR/NOIT
PO BOX 87918
LINCOLN, NE 68501-7918

Carrie M. Selby
Associate Director, Service Center Operations

Angelo Marcio Nicodemos
Poliana Nicodemos
Nicolly Karine Lima Nicodemos
Nicaelly Geovana Lima Nicodemos
Nicollas Lima Nicodemos

File No. A. 216-541-471
File No. A. 216-586-380
File No. A. 216-541-472
File No. A. 216-541-473
File No. A. 216-586-381

PROOF OF SERVICE

On this day, I, Otavio Haverroth Silva, served a copy of the following documents:

RESPONDENTS' MOTION FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CLOSURE

To the following:

Office Location:	Mailing Address:
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor Department of Homeland Security 100 Montgomery Street, Suite 200 San Francisco, CA 94104	Office of the Principal Legal Advisor Department of Homeland Security Office of the Chief Counsel P.O. Box 26449 San Francisco, CA 94126-644

by:

- Through the EOIR Courts and Appeals System (ECAS), which will automatically send service notification to both parties that a new document has been filed.



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