


I-730: WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

1

INITIAL PROCESSING



After the USCIS Texas Service Center receives your petition package and makes sure nothing important is missing, they send it to the USCIS International Operations Division for processing. A USCIS officer will review your Form I-730 and documents and decide whether to approve or deny your petition.

2

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

The USCIS office reviewing your petition may need you to send them more information or more documents before they can make a decision. If they do, USCIS will send you a letter called a Request for Evidence. The letter will tell you what additional information or documents to send and give you a deadline for sending it. Don't miss this deadline!

3

DECISION

When USCIS makes a decision to approve or deny your petition, it will send you a notice telling you what the decision is. If they deny your petition, you will be given a chance to ask the USCIS International Operations Division to reconsider their denial, or you can appeal their decision to the USCIS Administrative Appeals Office.

4

IF USCIS APPROVES YOUR PETITION

If the I-730 is approved, USCIS will forward the case file to the National Visa Center (NVC) here in the United States. The NVC then sends the case to the U.S. consulate closest to where your relative lives. The NVC will send you and your relative a Notice of Case Transfer indicating that the case has been sent abroad and that the consular section will schedule the interview of your relative. After the interview, if the consulate approves your relative to travel to the United States, they will place a "boarding foil" inside your relative's passport.

5

AFTER YOUR RELATIVE ARRIVES IN THE UNITED STATES

Your relative will be admitted to the United States as an asylee/refugee, just like you were. During the interview at the consulate, your relative may have completed a Form I-765 to receive an Employment Authorization Document. If they did, they will receive it shortly after they arrive in the United States. Your relative can adjust their status to permanent resident after being in the United States for one year.