

U.S. VISAS

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Follow to Join Asylees/Refugees Visas 92/93

Office of Visa Services
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Form I-730 – Refugee/Asylee Relative Petition

Petitioner – principal refugee or principal asylee

Beneficiary – spouses and *unmarried* children under 21

Relationship must have existed at the time the petitioner was granted status and must continue to exist.

I-730 no longer valid if:

- Spouse or child relationship ends after I-730 approval but before beneficiary travels and is admitted to the United States;
- A child beneficiary marries before entering the United States; or
- Petitioner dies before the beneficiary enters the United States.



Form I-730 & Travel Authorization

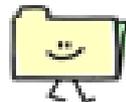


Petitioner files I-730 with TSC/NSC

TSC/NSC "paper" adjudicate I-730 & sends approved I-730 to NVC



NVC forwards approved I-730 abroad



IO, RAD, or CONS interviews beneficiary & complete enhanced security checks



Beneficiary submits additional evidence (original docs, med exam, finger prints)

DOS Consular Post (CONS) or USCIS Int. Field Office (IO) receive case for travel eligibility processing

Officer issues travel authorization to eligible beneficiary



CBP admits beneficiary as refugee or asylee

Role of the Interviewing Officer

- **Conduct interviews of I-730 beneficiaries:**
 - USCIS officer – at USCIS offices and Resettlement Support Center (RSC) sites
 - Consular officers – at posts where USCIS is not present
- **Verify the following:**
 - Beneficiary's identity;
 - That required relationship exists between the beneficiary and the petitioner;
 - That no mandatory bars (Visas 92) or inadmissibilities (Visas 93) apply (most inadmissibilities do NOT apply to Visas 92);
- **Ensure medical clearance has been granted;**
- **Ensure all security checks have cleared.**



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Questions?