



U.S. Citizenship  
and Immigration  
Services

COW2020000426 and  
COW2020000433

August 6, 2020

Marie Vincent  
Pangea Legal Services  
350 Sansome St., Ste 650  
San Francisco, CA 94104

Dear Marie Vincent:

This is a response to your Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act (FOIA/PA) request received in this office relating to “any and all internal guidance relating to the processing of I-730 petitions for beneficiaries with prior orders of removal, including, but not limited to internal policies, procedures, protocols, guidance, training materials, and memorandums relating to the processing of I-730 petitions.”

We have completed the search for responsive records and are currently reviewing and processing records responsive to your request. Records will be provided on a rolling basis in accordance with the parties’ agreement. Enclosed is a copy of a March 2019 memo, which consists of 5 pages. We have reviewed and have determined to release all information except those portions that are exempt pursuant to 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6) of the FOIA.

Exemption (b)(6) permits the government to withhold all information about individuals in personnel, medical and similar files where the disclosure of such information would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. The types of documents and/or information we have withheld may consist of birth certificates, naturalization certificates, drivers’ licenses, social security numbers, home addresses, dates of birth, or various other documents and/or information belonging to a third party that are considered personal.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Jill A. Eggleston".

Jill A. Eggleston  
Director, FOIA Operations

Enclosure(s)

## I-730 Guidance & Updates for the Regions

### 1. When and how should offices send Follow-to-Join Refugee (FTJ-R) I-730s to the RAIO International Adjudication Support Branch (IASB)?

**\*Note:** The Los Angeles Asylum Office (ZLA) is now performing all duties previously handled by the RAIO IASB. The instructions below have been updated to reflect this change.

- All FTJ-Rs are sent to RAIO/ZLA by SCOPS for pre-processing before interview and adjudication by a field office. RAIO/ZLA conducts additional security checks for all I-730 FTJ-Rs. For specific populations, they initiate Enhanced FDNS Review (EFR).
- RAIO/ZLA places a pre-processing worksheet and a security checklist in each file to document any actions taken, so it will be clear when RAIO/ZLA has already processed the file. The RAILS history will also indicate whether a file has been reviewed by RAIO/ZLA.
- Although it should be an infrequent occurrence, if a field office receives an FTJ-R that doesn't look like it's been pre-processed by RAIO/ZLA, the field office must transfer the case to RAIO/ZLA before interview. The procedure for transferring a case is below:

#### Instructions for Relocating I-730 FTJ-R A-files:

1. A cover sheet should be completed for each beneficiary's file that lists the A# and lists any riding files. The cover sheet should also clearly indicate which field office the files should be returned to after RAIO/ZLA finishes their pre-processing.

**Note:** Only Follow-to-Join Refugee (FTJ-R) I-730s should be transferred to RAIO/ZLA, and only if they have not yet been pre-processed by RAIO/ZLA. Follow-to-Join Asylee (FTJ-A) I-730s should never be transferred to RAIO/ZLA.

2. Field offices should ship the cases (including any A-files that are riding with the beneficiary's A-file) in the following manner:
  - Prepare a manifest listing all files (receipt files, T-files, A-files, etc.) to be sent to RAIO/ZLA.
  - Send all files in RAILS to the Los Angeles Asylum Office. The Los Angeles Asylum Office's FCO is **ZLA**.
  - Place a copy of the manifest in the boxes.
  - Send files to RAIO/ZLA via UPS or other contract carrier to the Los Angeles Asylum Office's physical address:

**USCIS – Los Angeles Asylum Office**  
**c/o I-730s**  
**14101 Myford Road**  
**Tustin, CA 92780-7020**

- Notify RAIO/ZLA via email when the files are shipped:
  - Attach a copy of the manifest and tracking number.
  - Email:  (b)(6)
  - Copy the following addresses:
    - 
    - 
    - 
    - 
    -

3. RAIO/ZLA will receive the files by taking the following action:
  - Reply to the sender that the shipment was received.
  - Update RAILS by batch transferring in all files.
  - Notify the sender of discrepancies between the cases listed in the manifest and the actual cases received, if applicable.

## **2. How should offices handle “split family packs”?**

In recent instances a “family pack” of I-730 cases have been sent to the field for interview (usually a spouse and child) when only one beneficiary was present in the U.S., while the other was still overseas. This is referred to as a “split family pack”. In a few instances, both I-730s were approved even though only the beneficiary present in the U.S. appeared for an interview.

- SCOPS has informed FOD that they keep family packs together and bundle them together, even if one beneficiary is in the U.S. and the other is overseas. Please be aware that even if an office receives an I-730, the beneficiary may not be in the U.S. When scheduling I-730s, check the cases when they arrive to your office to make sure that all of the beneficiaries are present in the U.S. If one of them is not present, schedule the one that is in the U.S. for an interview and keep the other I-730 with it.
- If a field office receives a split family pack (one in which some beneficiaries reside in the U.S. and some reside outside of the U.S.), after interview and adjudication for beneficiaries present in the U.S., return all I-730 petitions in the split family pack back to the office that shipped them to the field office.
- To reiterate – every I-730 requires an in-person interview, even minor children. FOD can never adjudicate an I-730 without seeing the beneficiary in-person. An interview must always be conducted. If any question arises concerning whether a specific I-730 should be adjudicated by a domestic field office, please contact the FOD Division 1 mailbox ([FODDivision1](#)).

## **3. How should offices handle NCTC check re-requests?**

One of the checks that RAIO/ZLA (formerly the IASB) conducts on FTJ-R cases is an NCTC check. These checks are valid for six months so the checks will likely still be valid when a final decision

is rendered on an I-730 by a field office. If for any reason the check is expired and a new one is needed, email HQ FOD at [FODDivision1](#) to request an NCTC check. This occurrence should be rare. Please note that Follow-to-Join Asylum (FTJ-A) cases **do not** need an NCTC check, only FTJ-Rs.

**4. How should offices treat cases with pending I-589s?**

This is a fairly common scenario. The fact that there is a pending I-589 does not impact the adjudication of the I-730. For an I-730 beneficiary, the moment of qualification as a refugee/asylee in their own right happens once they are granted refugee/asylee status. Therefore, a field office can approve I-730 beneficiaries who meet all of the eligibility requirements, even if they have a pending asylum case. If an officer encounters an I-730 case with a pending I-589, the officer should conduct the I-730 interview as they normally would. The merits of the individual's asylum claim do not need to be explored and there is no need to wait for a decision on the pending I-589 before rendering a decision on the I-730.

*Note:* An applicant should never be asked or required to withdraw their I-589 either before or after they are granted as an I-730 beneficiary. FOD HQ is working with the Asylum Division to determine whether notification procedures are needed for when an I-730 beneficiary with a pending I-589 is approved.

**5. How should offices get beneficiary signatures on the I-730 if they did not obtain it at the interview?**

If the beneficiary did not sign the I-730 at interview, offices should follow their existing local call-back procedures to have the beneficiary return to the office for signature.

**6. How should offices call beneficiaries to interviews in locations that differ from the location of the petitioner?**

USCIS can and does transfer files to new interview locations upon identification of the need. When an office receives a request to transfer a file from the beneficiary (based on the residence of the beneficiary), offices should provide a courtesy copy of the new interview notice to notify the petitioner that the beneficiary's file is being transferred at the beneficiary's request.

**7. How should field offices handle I-730 cases in which the beneficiary has a removal order that is eligible for reinstatement, but has not yet been reinstated?**

An officer may discover through systems checks/file review/testimony that an alien was already removed and has re-entered without inspection and is thus eligible for reinstatement of the prior removal order, or that an I-871, Notice of Intent/Decision to Reinstatement Prior Order, is in the file but has not been signed by ICE.

An alien who illegally re-entered the U.S. after having been removed, or having departed voluntarily while under an order of exclusion, deportation, or removal from the U.S., is subject to reinstatement of removal. See [INA 241\(a\)\(5\)](#); [8 CFR 241.8](#). USCIS does not have the authority

to reinstate prior orders of removal. When these cases are encountered, USCIS must refer these cases to Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Removal Operations (ICE ERO), which completes and effectuates service of the Form I-871.

In instances where a prior removal order is eligible for reinstatement and/or there is an unsigned I-871 in the A-file, officers should follow the guidance below to ensure consistency throughout the Regions and with other parts of the agency:

If the field office determines that the beneficiary *may be* subject to the reinstatement of a prior removal order, the field office should request the ICE ERO office with jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence to determine whether ICE ERO will reinstate the prior removal order. Initially, the processing of the I-730 petition will be halted for 30 days until the local ICE ERO office decides whether they will reinstate the prior removal order. ICE ERO should be contacted every 30 days until a decision is made. If ICE ERO does not make a decision on whether to reinstate the prior removal order within 90 days, the field office should contact FOD Division 1 for further assistance ([FODDivision1](#)).

If ICE ERO decides not to reinstate the prior removal order, officers should place a memo in the file, noting that ICE ERO did not want to reinstate on XX date and proceed with routine adjudication on the merits of the case. Offices should include all relevant correspondence with ICE ERO in the A-file.

In instances where the beneficiary of a Form I-730 is subject to reinstatement of the prior order of removal and ICE ERO has signed and served Form I-871, USCIS must deny the Form I-730.

*General note:* While this guidance focuses on how to address *beneficiaries* with prior orders of removal, USCIS may see instances when it is found that the *petitioner* has a prior order of removal. Field offices should consult with their local OCC and ICE OPLA to determine the appropriate processing steps on a case-by-case basis in these instances.

- 8. Where an I-871 has been signed and served on the beneficiary of an I-730, and where the beneficiary has been removed as a result of the execution of the reinstatement of their removal order but has subsequently re-entered without inspection, must a new I-871 be signed and served on the beneficiary of the I-730, or should field offices deny the I-730 without a new I-871 in the file?**

A reinstated removal order is still a removal order. The office should reach out to ICE ERO to determine if they would reinstate the prior (previously reinstated) order. If ICE ERO signs and serves a new I-871 to the beneficiary, the I-730 petition can be denied. If the order is not reinstated (again), the I-730 petition can be adjudicated on its merits.

- 9. If an I-871 has been signed and served on the beneficiary of an I-730, but the beneficiary has subsequently received withholding of removal or CAT from an IJ, but was not granted asylum, what impact does that have on our adjudication of the I-730? Should field offices deny the I-730 in such instances?**

Under INA §§ 241(a)(5) and (3)(a), as well as 8 CFR § 241.8(e), an individual whose prior removal order was reinstated may be screened for a reasonable fear of persecution or torture. While this

may lead to a grant of withholding or deferral of removal, neither asylee nor refugee status is available to an individual with a reinstated removal order. Therefore, a beneficiary of a pending I-730 petition is limited in the forms of protection they may seek. *See e.g., Padilla v. Ashcroft*, 334 F.3d 921, 925 (9th Cir. 2003); and *Herrera-Molina v. Holder*, 597 F.3d 128, 139 (2d Cir. 2010). Accordingly, a NOID should be issued citing the reinstated removal order/Form I-871 of the beneficiary and that derivative asylum cannot be conferred by an I-730 petition when INA § 241(a)(5) governed the removal order.

**10. How do we address beneficiary bars or inadmissibility in denial notices if those bars were disclosed on the beneficiary's own pending I-589, where a denial notice is sent to the petitioner and the attorney? Does disclosure of those bars violate confidentiality provisions? How do we draft legally sufficient denials in such cases?**

Before addressing beneficiary bars in a denial, field offices must seek a confidentiality release from the beneficiary in advance of issuing the denial. Field offices should work with local OCC to draft such a release. If a release is not granted, a field office may not disclose information about the bars or inadmissibilities in a denial. Field offices should contact local OCC or [FODDivision1](#) mailbox for further assistance.

**11. New I-730 training resources**

There are training resources available on the [FOD Division 1 Resource Library](#), including recordings of the most recent training.