



PRACTICE ALERT: TEMPORARY CHANGES TO U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES (USCIS) IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19

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** This document will be updated as further changes occur **

No Interviews or Other In-Person Services through at Least May 3, 2020

On March 18, 2020, USCIS suspended all in-person services,¹ meaning all adjustment, naturalization, affirmative asylum, and other interviews have been cancelled, as well as all Infopass appointments, biometrics appointments at Application Support Centers (ASCs), and all naturalization oath ceremonies. Interviews and biometrics appointments will be automatically re-scheduled once USCIS offices reopen, however applicants must re-schedule Infopass appointments with the USCIS Contact Center once field offices reopen. The initial closure, intended to last until April 7, 2020, has now been extended through May 3, 2020.²

USCIS Service Centers and Lockboxes Continue to Accept Applications

Practitioners may continue to submit applications to USCIS.³ However, with the closure of Application Support Centers that take fingerprints and biometrics for applicants and the cancellations of interviews taking place with USCIS—including with the Asylum Office for affirmative asylum applications—many immigration benefit applications are stalled. Already large case backlogs will likely grow and immigrants will be delayed in obtaining lawful permanent residence or U.S. citizenship.

Processing of I-765 Renewals During ASC Closures

The agency has announced it will reuse previously submitted biometrics to process Form I-765 Employment Authorization renewal applications, allowing these applications to continue despite the inability to appear for biometrics appointments at now closed USCIS offices.⁴ Currently, this policy only applies to I-765 renewal or extension requests.

Copies of Signatures Accepted in Place of Original, “Wet” Ink Signatures

On March 20, 2020, USCIS announced that it will accept reproduced, rather than original, signatures for applications filed after March 21, 2020.⁵ No end-date to this policy is indicated in this announcement, but presumably this policy will last through the National Emergency announced by the president on March 13, 2020. Practitioners should retain the originally signed documents, in case later asked to provide them.

Extensions for RFEs, NOIDs, and Other Responses

On March 27, 2020, USCIS announced that it will allow an automatic 60-day extension for all Requests for Evidence (RFEs) and Notices of Intent to Deny (NOIDs), if the RFE or NOID is dated between March 1 and May 1, 2020.⁶ A similar announcement on March 30, 2020 clarifies that the automatic 60-day extension also applies to responses to Notices of Intent to Revoke (NOIRs) and Notices of Intent to Terminate (NOITs) regional investment centers, as well as I-290B Notices of Appeal or Motion to the Administrative Appeals Office, issued between March 1 and May 1, 2020.⁷ Note that some local USCIS offices may have also extended response deadlines, for example the San Jose and San Francisco Field Offices in California announced a local policy of automatically extending RFE deadlines *for 30 days, for any RFEs due during the office closure* (this would potentially include RFEs dated in February, which fall outside national USCIS policy).⁸

COVID-19 and Public Charge Adjudications by USCIS

In late March, USCIS added an alert to the public charge page of their website,⁹ acknowledging that the recently implemented public charge rule¹⁰ may have chilled individuals from seeking medical treatment for COVID-19. Thus, “to address the possibility that some [noncitizens] impacted by COVID-19 may be hesitant to seek necessary medical treatment or preventive services, USCIS will *neither consider testing, treatment, nor preventative care (including vaccines, if a vaccine becomes available) related to COVID-19 as part of a public charge inadmissibility determination...even if such treatment is provided or paid for by one or more public benefits, as defined in the rule (e.g. federally funded Medicaid).*”¹¹

In addition, the USCIS alert acknowledges the impact of public health restrictions that have closed schools and all but essential businesses, by stating that, “if [a noncitizen] subject to the public charge ground of inadmissibility lives and works in a jurisdiction where disease prevention methods such as social distancing or quarantine are in place, or where the [noncitizen]’s employer, school or university voluntarily shuts down operations to prevent the spread of COVID-19, the [noncitizen] may submit a statement with his or her application for adjustment of status to explain how such methods or policies have affected the [noncitizen] as relevant to the factors USCIS must consider... For example, if [a noncitizen] is prevented from working or attending school, and must rely on public benefits for the duration of the COVID-19 outbreak and recovery phase, the [noncitizen] can provide an explanation and relevant supporting documentation. To the extent relevant and credible, USCIS will take such evidence into consideration in the totality of the circumstances.”¹²

Example: Sonia works as a server in a Washington, D.C. restaurant that was ordered closed by the Mayor on March 18, 2020, through at least April 30, 2020. Sonia will have no income for those months. When she is later interviewed for permanent residence, if her income is less than 125% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines for her household this year, she can show documentation of the Mayor’s order and explain that her place of employment was closed. This should be considered by USCIS in the totality of the circumstances, and she should not be penalized for it under public charge admissibility.

Contacting USCIS During Office Closure

USCIS' Contact Center, reachable online at <https://egov.uscis.gov/e-request/Intro.do> and by phone (800-375-5283), is supposed to be available for emergency requests for service, but currently appears to only offer recorded information rather than live assistance with contractors.

Advocates have pressed USCIS for further measures to lessen the impact of these changes on immigrants,¹³ including that USCIS cease enforcement of the its new public charge rule to help lessen immigrants' fears to seek medical assistance needed to control COVID-19, and hold remote interviews and oath ceremonies to allow adjudications of naturalization and permanent residence applications to move ahead. Further broad extensions on filing deadlines would ensure that immigrants are not penalized for a situation that is beyond their control. The suspension of the accrual of unlawful presence for purposes of the three- and ten-year bars during the national emergency is also recommended.

End Notes

- ¹ USCIS, *USCIS Temporarily Closing Offices to the Public March 18-April 1* (Mar. 17, 2020), <https://www.uscis.gov/news/alerts/uscis-temporarily-closing-offices-public-march-18-april-1>.
- ² USCIS, *USCIS Temporary Office Closure Extended Through May 3, 2020* (April 1, 2020), <https://www.uscis.gov/>.
- ³ USCIS lockboxes do not perform in-person services. USCIS Service Centers in California, Nebraska, Texas, Northern Virginia, and Vermont in addition to the National Benefits Center in Missouri also do not perform in-person services. See <https://egov.uscis.gov/office-locator/#/serv>.
- ⁴ USCIS, *USCIS to Continue Processing Applications for Employment Authorization Extension Requests Despite Application Support Center Closures* (Mar. 30, 2020), <https://www.uscis.gov/news/alerts/uscis-continue-processing-applications-employment-authorization-extension-requests-despite-application-support-center-closures>.
- ⁵ USCIS, *USCIS Announces Flexibility in Submitting Required Signatures During COVID-19 National Emergency* (Mar. 20, 2020), <https://www.uscis.gov/news/alerts/uscis-announces-flexibility-submitting-required-signatures-during-covid-19-national-emergency>.
- ⁶ USCIS, *USCIS Announces Flexibility for Requests for Evidence, Notices of Intent to Deny* (Mar. 27, 2020), <https://www.uscis.gov/news/alerts/uscis-announces-flexibility-requests-evidence-notices-intent-deny>.
- ⁷ USCIS, *USCIS Expands Flexibility for Responding to USCIS Requests* (Mar. 30, 2020), <https://www.uscis.gov/news/alerts/uscis-expands-flexibility-responding-uscis-requests>.
- ⁸ To find out about local USCIS field office policy, that may slightly differ from national policy in a way that benefits clients, contact a local field office's Community Relations Officer or a local CIS liaison, such as through AILA.
- ⁹ USCIS, *Public Charge, Alert* (Mar. 25, 2020) [hereinafter *COVID-19 Public Charge Alert*], <https://www.uscis.gov/greencard/public-charge>. The Alert states that USCIS encourages all those, including noncitizens, with symptoms that resemble Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) (fever, cough, shortness of breath) to seek necessary medical treatment or preventive services. Such treatment or preventive services will not negatively affect any noncitizen as part of a future public charge analysis.
- ¹⁰ DHS, *Inadmissibility on Public Charge Grounds*, 84 Fed. Reg. 41292 (Aug. 14, 2019).
- ¹¹ *COVID-19 Public Charge Alert* (emphasis added).
- ¹² *Id.*
- ¹³ *ILRC Letter to USCIS- Actions Needed During COVID-19 Global Pandemic*, (Apr. 2, 2020) <https://www.ilrc.org/ilrc-letter-uscis-actions-needed-during-covid-19-global-pandemic>; Asista, *Asista Calls On USCIS to Ensure Survivors Have Continued Access to Benefits* (Mar. 24, 2020), <https://asistahelp.org/asista-calls-on-uscis-to-ensure-survivors-have-continued-access-to-immigration-benefits/>; Catholic Legal Immigration Network, *CLINIC Submits Recommendations to USCIS on Responses to COVID-19* (Mar. 19, 2020) <https://cliniclegal.org/resources/clinic-submits-recommendations-uscis-response-covid-19>.



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