

Response to Public Input on USCIS Adoption Processes

In July 2021, we issued a stakeholder message via GovDelivery requesting feedback and questions on USCIS adoption processes. This document provides responses to non-case-specific questions and addresses how USCIS is responding to comments in the following categories:

- Questions:
 - General
 - Hague Process
 - Family-Based Petition Process
 - Relative Adoptions
 - Adoptions by U.S. Citizens in Other Countries
- Comments:
 - Engagement
 - Web Updates
 - Forms
 - Policy
 - Case Processing
 - Issues Outside USCIS' Purview

QUESTIONS

General

Q1. Does the adoption process have to be done inside the United States or can it be done from the country the child is in?

A1. The intercountry adoption process often includes requirements governed by the legal authorities of 3 separate governmental authorities: U.S. federal immigration law, the laws of the child's country of birth, and the laws where the prospective adoptive parents reside (U.S. state, territory, or foreign country). In many instances, these authorities may overlap in determining the requirements for intercountry adoption. These requirements serve to protect not only the child, but also the birth parents and adoptive parents.

There are 3 different ways for a child to immigrate to the U.S. based on adoption. The processes are:

- The [Hague process](#), which generally applies if the child is habitually resident in a country that is a party to the Hague Adoption Convention and the adoptive parent is a U.S. citizen habitually resident in the U.S.¹;

¹ U.S. citizens who reside outside the United States may still be deemed habitually resident in the United States under 8 CFR 204.303(a) for purposes of the Hague process.

- The [orphan process](#) (non-Hague), which generally applies if the child is from a country that is not a party to the Hague Adoption Convention and the adoptive parent is a U.S. citizen; and
- The [family-based petition process](#), for certain adopted children who have been in the legal custody of and jointly resided with the adoptive parent(s) for at least 2 years and were adopted by a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident.

A child may only immigrate through the family-based process if a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident has already adopted the child. The Hague and orphan processes provide the option for a child to come to the U.S. after an adoption is completed outside of the U.S. or after the prospective adoptive parents have obtained legal custody for the purpose of emigration and adoption in the U.S. For additional information on the U.S. intercountry adoption process and immigration eligibility requirements for children, please see USCIS' [Adoption](#) webpage.

The Hague, orphan, and family-based processes described above are the steps in the U.S. immigration process. There are also requirements in the child's country of origin, and these vary from country to country. Some of these steps may occur at the same time or at a different time than the steps on the U.S. side. For information on specific requirements in a particular country, please see the [Department of State Intercountry Adoption](#) webpages. You may also wish to contact an immigration attorney who specializes in adoption matters to better explore your options.

Q2. Are there any countries USCIS will not accept adoption petitions from?

A2. USCIS accepts Form I-600, Form I-800, and Form I-130 petitions for children from countries as appropriate. Generally, non-Hague countries follow the Form I-600 [orphan process](#) and Hague countries follow the Form I-800 [Hague process](#). See our [Transition Case](#) page for exceptions.

If a country is a party to the Hague Convention, but the Department of State (DOS) determines it cannot issue the required Hague Adoption Certificate or Hague Custody Certificate because the country does not yet have the necessary infrastructure to carry out its responsibilities under the Hague Adoption Convention, USCIS will not accept a Form I-800 petition for that country. Examples include [Guatemala](#), [Cambodia](#), [Fiji](#), [Guyana](#), [Niger](#), [Republic of the Congo](#), and [Saint Kitts and Nevis](#). For additional information on whether a country is a Hague Convention party and other considerations, see the [Department of State Intercountry Adoption](#) webpages.

USCIS will not process certain Form I-600 petitions filed on behalf of Nepali children who are reported to be abandoned. See our [Nepal](#) page for more information.

Hague Process

Suitability Extensions

Q3. I am adopting a child from a Hague country (such as China). Can you automatically extend my suitability approval?

A3. Under federal regulations, USCIS cannot extend the validity period of Hague suitability application approvals without conducting an updated suitability assessment.

You may file Form I-800A, Supplement 3, to request an additional 15 months of Form I-800A suitability approval. You must submit an updated home study with any extension request. USCIS permits a one-time, no-fee Form I-800A extension. See the [Form I-800A instructions](#) for more information.

Before your Form I-800A extended approval expires, you may continue to file Form I-800A, Supplement 3, with appropriate fees and an updated home study. However, once the 15-month Form I-800A (original or extension) expires, you must file a new Form I-800A with fee.

Once you file your child's Form I-800 petition, you do not need to continue to extend or file new Form I-800As. You do, however, need to notify USCIS of any significant changes during the intercountry adoption process. Significant changes may include, but are not limited to, a change of residence, marital status, criminal history, significant decrease in financial resources, or change in household composition. USCIS may require that you submit an updated home study. See our [Updated Home Studies and Significant Changes](#) and [Duty of Disclosure](#) pages for more information.

Adoption Avenues for non-U.S. citizens

Q4. Why is the U.S. Hague adoption process only open to U.S. citizens?

A4. Congress established the eligibility requirements for children to immigrate based on adoption in the Immigration and Nationality Act. The information on our website, which includes any U.S. citizenship requirements, will help you understand the adoption processes that may be available to you. For more information, see:

- Our [Hague Process](#) webpage;
- Our [Orphan Process](#) webpage; and
- Our [Family-Based Petition Process](#) webpage.

Family-Based Petition Process

Q5. For the Form I-130 family-based petition process, why do adoptive

parents have to have 2 years of legal custody and joint residency with the adoptive child?

A5. Congress established the eligibility requirements for children to immigrate based on adoption in the Immigration and Nationality Act. These requirements include 2 years of legal custody and joint residence for adopted children immigrating through the Form I-130 family-based petition process. For more information, you may see our [Family-Based Petition Process](#) webpage.

Q6. How old can a child be at the time of adoption?

A6. The [USCIS Policy Manual Volume 5, Adoptions, Part E, Family-Based Adoption Petitions, Chapter 2, Eligibility, Section B, Qualifying Relationship](#) explains the age at time of adoption requirements.

Relative Adoptions

Q7. How can a relative (such as a grandparent) immigrate children in their care?

A7. For information on family-based immigration, see our [Green Card Eligibility Categories](#) webpage.

For information on immigration through adoption, please see USCIS' [Adoption](#) webpage. There are 3 different ways for a child to immigrate to the U.S. based on adoption, and a relative may potentially use any of these processes (depending on the circumstances). There is no special immigration process for relative adoptions outside of these processes. The available processes are:

- The [Hague process](#), which generally applies if the child is habitually resident in a country that is a party to the Hague Adoption Convention and the adoptive parent is a U.S. citizen habitually resident in the U.S.²;
- The [orphan process](#) (non-Hague), which generally applies if the child is from a country that is not a party to the Hague Adoption Convention and the adoptive parent is a U.S. citizen; and
- The [family-based petition process](#), for certain adopted children who have been in the legal custody of and jointly resided with an adoptive parent for at least 2 years and were adopted by a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident.

A child may only immigrate through the family-based process as an adopted child if a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident has already adopted the child. The Hague and orphan processes provide the option for a child to come to the U.S. after an adoption outside of the U.S. or for the purpose of emigration and adoption in the U.S.

² U.S. citizens who reside outside the United States may still be deemed habitually resident in the United States under 8 CFR 204.303(a) for purposes of the Hague process.

You may wish to contact an immigration attorney who specializes in adoption to explore your options.

Adoptions by U.S. Citizens in Other Countries

Q8. How can a U.S. citizen who lives in another country adopt a child from a non-Hague country?

A8. If you reside outside the U.S. and wish to adopt a child from a non-Hague country, you may be able to use either the [orphan process](#) or the [family-based petition process](#).

The intercountry adoption process often includes requirements governed by the legal authorities of 3 separate governmental authorities: U.S. federal immigration law, the laws of the child's country of birth, and the laws where the prospective adoptive parents reside (U.S. state, territory, or foreign country). In many instances, these authorities may overlap in determining the requirements for intercountry adoption. These requirements serve to protect not only the child, but also the birth parents and adoptive parents.

The orphan and family-based processes described on our website are the steps in the U.S. immigration process. There are also requirements in the child's country of origin, and these vary from country to country. Some of these steps may occur at the same time or at a different time than the steps on the U.S. side. For information on specific requirement in a particular non-Hague country, please see the [Department of State Intercountry Adoption](#) webpages. You may wish to contact an immigration attorney who specializes in adoption matters to explore your options.

COMMENTS

In addition to specific questions, we received some comments related to USCIS adoption processing, including:

- Expedite processes;
- Email notice capability;
- Lengthy processing times;
- A need for uniform Request for Evidence (RFE) practices;
- A need for regular engagement;
- Case-specific updates via [uscis.gov](#);
- Mailing mistakes;
- Expanding electronic filing;
- Communication on cases;
- Home study and primary providers improvements;
- Fingerprinting and refresh improvements;
- Child age-out exceptions;
- Extending Notice of Intent to Deny (NOID) and Notice of Intent to Revoke (NOIR) response times;
- Disclosure supplement improvements; and

- Streamlining citizenship processes

RESPONSE

Engagement

We thank everyone who submitted questions or feedback. We are reviewing your input. For example, as we discuss below, we have made many updates to our [Adoption Contact Information Page](#) due to the input you provided. Here are some highlights of our various engagement efforts:

- We developed and maintain a new subscriber group for GovDelivery for adoption-related updates to promote communication and engagement with adoption stakeholders. The adoption subscriber group now has over 23,000 subscribers.
- We continue to provide adoption stakeholders with a direct line to USCIS to engage on adoption cases through the National Benefits Center (NBC) Adoptions Unit.
- We recently added information to our [Adoption Contact Information webpage](#) to further promote direct engagement with adoption stakeholders. Some updates include:
 - Clarifying that attorneys and adoption service providers (ASPs) may contact the NBC Adoptions Unit with inquiries, in addition to adoptive parents;
 - Explaining how adoption stakeholders can reach out on Form I-130 adoption cases (previously, the page only indicated how to reach out on orphan and Hague Adoption Convention cases); and
 - Describing how to reach out to USCIS about general (or non-case-specific) adoption issues at any time by contacting the Public Engagement Division.
- In April 2021, USCIS published in the Federal Register a [Request for Public Input on Identifying Barriers Across U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Benefits and Services](#). We received more than 7,000 total comments in response to this request, including some from adoption stakeholders. While USCIS will not respond individually to all 7,000-plus comments, we are working through the adoption-related comments to identify any appropriate action—such as policy or web improvements—that will address them.
- We presented at the National Council for Adoption’s annual conference on Sept. 21, 2021, and published [a document](#) in our USCIS Electronic Reading Room summarizing the USCIS panel presentation and responses to pre-submitted questions on (Nov. 17, 2021).
- We look forward to continuing to engage with the adoption community. We are planning additional adoption engagement opportunities, including a national engagement in 2022.

- You can also sign up with USCIS to receive automatic notifications, including information regarding new regulations, policies, forms, or changes to them, and engagements. Our [main adoption webpage](#) has a link to sign up:
 1. Scroll down to the box that says, “Get Updates by Email.”
 2. Enter your email address and click “Submit.”
 3. Select the topics you wish to subscribe to. Scroll down to check the adoption box.
 4. Click “Save.”

Website Updates

Your feedback has led to numerous other website developments. Recent updates include:

- Publishing a section on adoption and COVID-19 on our [USCIS Response to COVID-19](#) webpage. This page reviews some of the flexibilities USCIS offers that may help adoptive parents during this time. The page also provides information on agency-wide flexibilities that may help, including extended deadlines to respond to notices such as requests for evidence or notices of intent to deny issued from March 1, 2020, through March 26, 2022;
- Making updates to our [Universal Adoption Act \(UAA\)](#) webpage to make primary provider requirements more visible and make the page more user-friendly;
- Updating webpages related to [suitability](#) and [suitability-related changes](#);
- Publishing a new webpage on [Adult Adoptees and Citizenship](#);
- Adding information to our [Hague](#) and [orphan](#) process pages explaining how to access case tools and case-processing time information;
- Adding information to our [Adoption Contact Information webpage](#) on how to make an expedite request for adoption cases; and
- Updating [Form I-600A](#), [Form I-600](#), [Form I-800A](#), and [Form I-800](#) pages to better explain adoption forms supplements, including supplements to enable petitioners to consent to USCIS disclosing information to specified individuals.

In addition to ongoing enhancements to our existing webpages, we also plan to thoroughly review and revise all our adoption webpages over the next few years. We aim to make these pages more user-friendly, streamlined, and informative. As part of the first phase of this effort, we streamlined our pages on adoptive parent [suitability and home study information](#). We consolidated 5 different pages into 1, making the information more user-friendly for adoption agencies and adoptive families. We will next work on revising the rest of our adoption webpages.

Forms

- We updated the Form I-600/A series in April 2021. The current versions are dated 12/21/19. This update makes two main changes:

- First, it clarifies information on which Affidavit of Support form an adoptive parent should file with their immigrant visa application with the DOS.
- Second, it adds a new supplement, [Form I-600A/I-600, Supplement 2, Consent to Disclose Information](#). Adoptive families may file this supplement to give USCIS consent to disclose information about their case to their primary ASP, home study preparer, or any other individual or entity (other than their attorney or accredited representative). We appreciate the feedback proposing further streamlining of the disclosure process and will examine this possibility.

Policy

We are pleased to announce we published a [new adoption volume in the USCIS Policy Manual](#) in November 2021. While this is a new volume for the USCIS Policy Manual, it is not new guidance. This volume consolidates and clarifies existing guidance from our Adjudicator's Field Manual (AFM). This is part of a broader USCIS effort to update and incorporate all AFM guidance into the USCIS Policy Manual and eventually retire the AFM.

- By clarifying requirements, this volume addresses some of the adoption-related comments we received in response to the [Request for Public Input](#) we published earlier this year and to the July call for public input on USCIS adoption processes.
- Some of the issues we received comments on, which this volume clarifies, include child age-out exceptions, evidentiary requirements, and home study requirements.
- Publishing this volume establishes a framework for adoption guidance in the Policy Manual, which helps promote consistency in adjudications, including when we issue RFEs.
- Publishing this guidance in the policy manual streamlines our ability to make additional policy updates in the future as needed.

We acknowledge the feedback many of you sent about the importance of timely and transparent intercountry adoption processes. We look forward to improving our policies to address stakeholder concerns while maintaining critical safeguards to protect adoptive children. We would like to receive your continued input on adoption policy. You may submit your feedback and suggestions for adoption policy updates to us at any time at uscispolicymanual@uscis.dhs.gov.

Case Processing

Processing times

- Processing times for our orphan and Hague intercountry-adoption-related forms (Form I-600A, Form I-600, Form I-800A, and Form I-800) are posted on the [Check Case Processing Times](#) page.
 - We provide a range for each form that shows how long most cases take to process. Some cases may take more or less time, but most should be complete within the time frames listed.
 - Current USCIS processing times for orphan and Hague forms are between 2.5 and 4.5 months. We continue to prioritize adjudication of adoption-related applications and petitions. We will continue to evaluate internal processes and procedures to maximize efficiency and minimize processing times.
 - While processing times did increase due to COVID-19, we have mitigated most COVID-related delays, and processing has mostly returned to pre-COVID time frames.
 - While we do not currently have publicly available processing time information for Form I-130 petitions for adopted children, we expect these to be available by the spring of 2022.

Orphan determination/Not clearly approvable (NCA)/consular return

- DHS regulations at 8 CFR 204.3(k) require the completion of a Form I-604 orphan determination in every case to verify that a child is eligible to be classified as an orphan under U.S. law. The length of the Form I-604 determination process depends on the complexity of issues that need to be resolved in a particular case, and it can significantly impact the processing time for an orphan petition. Generally, DOS conducts Form I-604 determinations and is responsible for processing times.
- It is important to understand the 3 possibilities for when Form I-604 determinations can be made:
 - For petitions filed directly with DOS abroad, the Form I-604 determination occurs before final adjudication. If the Form I-604 process reveals concerns, or the petition is otherwise not clearly approvable, DOS must forward it to USCIS for further processing.
 - For petitions filed with the NBC, we generally approve the petition first (if documentation provided with the petition establishes eligibility) then send the case to DOS to conduct the Form I-604 determination. If the Form I-604 process raises sufficient concern, DOS must return the case to USCIS for review as a consular return.
 - For petitions filed with the NBC, we can request that the Form I-604 determination be completed in advance of petition adjudication if we have articulable concerns that can only be resolved through the I-604

determination. After DOS completes the Form I-604 determination, they return the petition to NBC to continue the adjudication process.

- Generally, DOS conducts Form I-604 determinations on our behalf, so USCIS defers to DOS on processing times. We strive to minimize any delays that prevent children from being with permanent families. COVID-19 and other in-country capacity and safety issues have greatly affected the length of orphan determinations in some instances. The [Department of State Non-Convention Adoption Cases webpage](#) has some basic information about Form I-604 determinations that may be helpful.

Mailing/filing and biometrics processes

- We received feedback that certain notices were sent to incorrect addresses or individuals.
 - Although we believe we have addressed this issue, if this continues to occur, please [contact the NBC](#) and provide the receipt number for the affected case so we can research and determine why this error occurred.
 - Early during the COVID-19 pandemic, the USCIS lockbox experienced a delay in processing incoming applications (called a “front-log”). This front-log initially affected adoption cases, but we have since put processes in place to prioritize adoption cases at our lockbox facility. We are now receiving adoption cases at pre-COVID-19 levels.
- The COVID-19 pandemic also caused fingerprint appointment delays due to Application Support Center (ASC) closures and reduced appointment capacity. To address this, USCIS instituted a special process to ensure adoptive families could complete the biometrics process. Now, all ASCs are operational again, and we are timely scheduling biometrics appointments.

A-File requests and file delays

- We received questions about file delays, including for naturalized U.S. citizen prospective adoptive parents (PAPs).
 - USCIS generally reviews all immigration records associated with an applicant, petitioner, or beneficiary. We store these records at various facilities across the country. COVID-19 has created delays obtaining records from certain facilities. We are discussing ways to minimize these COVID-related delays.

Request for evidence (RFE) length/consistency

- We received feedback that our RFEs are too long and inconsistent.
 - We are reviewing our outgoing notices to see how we can improve them.
 - Specific examples of inconsistencies in RFEs can help us assess the need for improvements or training. Please email any examples, with receipt

numbers, to the NBC, Attn: Supervisor. For non-case-specific suggestions, please email public.engagement@uscis.dhs.gov.

RFE reasons

We received questions about why some cases get RFEs. Here are some of the main RFE trends we see, by case type:

Form I-600A and/or Form I-800A reasons

- The PAP filed a Form I-800A or a Supplement 3 without a home study;
- An accredited agency needs to review and approve the home study; or
- The home study or updated home study is missing some required information, such as:
 - An adequate assessment of children in the home: Home study preparers must identify each child resident in the home by name, date of birth, country of birth, alien registration number (if any), and relationship to the PAPs; or
 - Questions about unregulated custody transfer (UCT): Home study preparers must ask PAPs and adult members of the household (AMHs) targeted or tailored questions about any UCT.

Form I-600 reasons

- The primary provider lost its accreditation or approval; or
- There is not enough evidence that the child meets the immigration definition of orphan.

Form I-800 reasons

- The petition does not include a Form I-864, Affidavit of Support Under Section 213A of the INA, or a Form I-864W, Request for Exemption for Intending Immigrant's Affidavit of Support;
- The English translations are incomplete;
- The adoptive child does not meet the age or special needs restrictions the home study preparer recommended; or
- A significant change occurred within the PAP's home (such as a change of residence, a child in home turning 18, etc.), but the PAP has not filed a Supplement 3 with an updated home study.

Communication with USCIS on cases

- We received feedback expressing concerns about communication with USCIS on cases.

- Continue to direct orphan process and Hague process adoption inquiries to the [NBC Adoption Unit email box or call center](#). If the officer is not able to resolve the issue, you can route it to a supervisor by sending an email with “Attn: Supervisor” in the subject line, or by asking to speak with a supervisor when you call the adoption call center. Direct Form I-130 adoption-related inquiries to the USCIS Contact Center or use our [online self-service case tools](#).
- Please email any specific feedback you may have on these processes to public.engagement@uscis.dhs.gov.
- We also received feedback that the NBC should improve email-related officer communication with agencies and families:
 - Please note that the NBC Adoptions Unit cannot provide you with legal advice.
 - One of the primary purposes of the call and e-mail center is to make families aware of the status of a currently filed adoption application, petition, or supplement.
- USCIS encourages families to use:
 - USCIS’ [Adoption](#) and [Department of State Intercountry Adoption](#) online resources that we have developed in response to public feedback;
 - The guidance and help of an accredited or approved ASP for questions on intercountry adoption; and
 - An attorney or accredited representative for any legal matters.

E-Filing, email, and efficiencies

We received several questions or comments about what we are doing to improve case processing efficiencies and suggestions that we use email, text alerts, e-processing, etc.

- Many privacy constraints affect the NBC’s capacity in this area. Electronic submission of applications, petitions, and supporting documentation requires a secure account.
- The USCIS online account is currently used to file several USCIS forms online, including the Form I-130. Although, customers cannot yet file adoption forms online, the agency is moving in this direction.
- Certain documents, such as home studies, must contain an original signature, which you cannot submit by e-mail.
- We only have the technical capability to send text alerts for certain application/petition receipts.

Authorized providers and primary provider requirement

- We received a question asking whether USCIS requires evidence of a primary provider when PAPs submit a home study. We do not require evidence of a primary provider with a home study or a suitability application.

- Every home study must be conducted by an authorized home study preparer (licensed in the state or jurisdiction). If an accredited agency does not conduct the home study, then an accredited agency must review and approve it. (This requirement does not apply to home studies conducted by public authorities in the U.S. or in other countries.)
- We will issue an RFE if a home study is deficient in any required area, including evidence of preparation by an accredited agency or review and approval by an accredited agency.
- We do require evidence of a primary provider at the petition stage unless a case is grandfathered under the Universal Accreditation Act (UAA). Special requirements also apply to home studies in UAA-grandfathered cases. The NBC will determine if a case is UAA-grandfathered based on the evidence presented with the filing. See our [UAA webpage](#) for more information.
- Our [Home Study Guidelines webpage](#) explains the requirement for home studies. It includes information about who may prepare a home study and when we require review or approval.

Citizenship processes

- We received suggestions to streamline citizenship processes for adoptees.
 - We published the [Adult Adoptees and Citizenship](#) page to provide information to foreign-born adults in the United States who were adopted as children and have questions about their U.S. citizenship.
 - We are planning numerous adoption-related updates to the USCIS Policy Manual, including adding information to the new adoption volume to clarify how adopted children may become U.S. citizens. Currently, you can find policy guidance on citizenship and naturalization in Volume 12, [Citizenship and Naturalization](#).
 - Federal agencies, including USCIS, that propose new regulations or forms, or changes to existing regulations or forms, generally publish notices in the [Federal Register](#) (which you can find at www.federalregister.gov/) and provide a specific period of time to receive public comments. You may submit comments at regulations.gov, following the instructions in the Federal Register publication about the specific rule, form, or other information collection. You can sign up with USCIS to receive automatic notifications, including information regarding new regulations, policies, forms, or changes to them. There is a link on our main adoption webpage to sign-up. You just need to:
 - Go to the box that says “get updates by email”
 - Enter your email address and click submit.
 - Select what topics you wish to subscribe to.
 - Click save.

Issues Outside of USCIS' Purview

We also received numerous questions and comments related to issues within the purview of DOS or the U.S. Congress.

DOS Purview: We shared these inquiries and feedback with DOS and ask you to contact them directly for information and assistance. Questions that fall within DOS' purview include issues related to the U.S. government's role as the Central Authority for the U.S. for the Hague Adoption Convention (Convention), the role of accredited or approved adoption service providers, the DS-260 visa application, communication with U.S. embassies and consulates abroad, adoptions from the U.S., and the transition process for countries joining the Convention. For information on contacting DOS, see the [DOS Intercountry Adoption Contacts](#) webpage.

Congressional Purview: Use Congress' [Find Your Member](#) webpage to submit comments and inquiries directly to your member of Congress.

Resources

- Adoption Webpages - uscis.gov/adoption
- USCIS Response to COVID-19 - uscis.gov/about-us/uscis-response-to-covid-19
- Electronic Reading Room - uscis.gov/records/electronic-reading-room
- Case Processing Times Tool - egov.uscis.gov/processing-times/
- Self Service Online Tools (for Form I-130s) - egov.uscis.gov/e-request/Intro.do
- NBC Adoptions Unit - NBC.Adoptions@uscis.dhs.gov
- Non-case Specific Questions or Feedback - Public.Engagement@uscis.dhs.gov
- Policy Manual Feedback - USCISPolicyManual@uscis.dhs.gov
- Sign-up for Automatic Notifications - public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDHSCIS/subscriber/new
- Federal Register - federalregister.gov