

**INSTRUCTION TO I-600**

OMB Number: 1615

6/22/2018 – due date 9/17/2018

Pg No on Table of Changes	Original Pg No	Comments
5	1	<p>Legal Service Provider</p> <p>ADD</p> <p><b><i>A Legal Service Provider is not the same as an Approved Person who is an attorney.</i></b></p>
9	3	<p>Regarding signatures: ADD</p> <p><b><i>USCIS requires the original signatures of Petitioner, Petitioner’s spouse and all adult household members on all USCIS forms: I-600A, I-600, Supplement 1, Supplement 3, G-28, I-864, I-864W, Home Study etc</i></b></p> <p>Distinguish <u>signatures on forms</u> and <u>signatures on documents</u>:</p> <p><b><i>Photocopies of documents that include a signature are acceptable.</i></b></p>
11	4	<p>ADD:</p> <p><b><i>Official Translations that is issued by a foreign sovereignty are acceptable.</i></b></p>
21	7	<p>Last paragraph – NOTE: This paragraph explains what the requirements are for a non US citizen.</p> <p><b><i>ADD: You should not file form I-600 under the following circumstances: a) your spouse is a conditional resident and USCIS has not been adjudicated his or her status; b) your spouse is in removal proceedings; and or USCIS had not adjudicated your spouse’s claim for asylum.</i></b></p>
22	8	<p>Copies of <b>Death Certificates of Child’s Parents</b> if applicable.</p> <p>ADD: <b><i>If Death Certificates are not available, an explanation along</i></b></p>

		<i>with Secondary evidence can be included, such as medical records, obituaries, gravesites, statements from funeral home and crematorium and family and clergy that helped bury the dead.</i>
27	9	ADD language in bold:  Petitioner should disclose all changes in circumstances to this Home Study Provider <b>and Primary Provider</b> .  A Home Study Update <b>may be needed</b> in the following: change of address or a change of employment.
31	11	ADD language in bold:  1. Provide true and complete information to your home study preparer <b>and primary provider</b> .
32	11	ADD – onto the last line  <b>such as a first offender’s program.</b>
32	11	ADD primary provider in 5.  5. Notify your home study preparer, <b>primary provider</b> and . . .
32	11	After Warning, 1. ADD <b>primary provider</b>  Conceal, misrepresent, or fail to disclose any facts to the home study preparer, <b>primary provider</b> and USCIS
43	15	Paperwork Reduction Act 1 hour per response. Not accurate. Every response does not require 1 hour. The entire form may require 1-2 hours to prepare.

General Comments:

- A. Siblings** This section is incorrect: the Sibling exception to age is found in all 3 definitions of INA 101(b)(1)(E), INA 101(b)(1)(F) and INA 101(b)(1)(G),

Secondly, the adopting parents do not need to adopt both children under the same adoption. For example, adopting parent adopts child under INA 101(b)(1)(F). Years later, adopting parent adopts sibling and uses INA 101(b)(1)(E) or (G).

The sibling exception also applies when the PAPs adopt 2 children simultaneously and one child is under the age of 16 and the other child is under age 18, but over the age of 16 WHEN THE I-600A or I-600 are filed.

This exception only includes “birth siblings”. At the last Symposium by the Office of Children’s Issues and the Council on Accreditation, (2015 or 2016) a representative from USCIS, International Operations said that the sibling exception should not exclude siblings who were adopted by the same adopting family. Hence the sibling exception includes children who were adopted by the same family. Instead of saying birth siblings, USCIS should consider *legal siblings*

- B.** Although the definitions of an **eligible child, 8 CFR 204.3b** are not the subject of these comments, it is appropriate for USCIS, DOS and others to review the antiquated definitions under this regulation.

No parents because of the death or disappearance of, abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from both parents.

The U.S. is the only country that defines abandonment in this matter.

There is no category for orphans whose parents do not in writing surrender their children to a government body. Many country do not have the infra structure to accept such children.

There is no definition for an eligible when his or her birth parents never bonded with the child and simply to do not want to parent the child.

Language used in these regulations was appropriate in 1950-1970. Using the term natural parents is considered as derogatory and outdated.

- C. There is no mention of the **Universal Accreditation Act**, which now requires:
- Need for a Primary Provider
  - Home Study by an Accredited Agency (or if a non Accredited Agency conducts the Home Study, then an Accredited Agency must review and approve the Home Study.
  - Primary Provider collaborates or supervises Foreign Adoption Service Provider
  - PAPs must document fees paid
- D. This form makes it appear that USCIS will be interviewing PAP. This is not the current practice. **Is this a change for future filings of I-600s?**
- E. There is no place that distinguishes between a Primary Provider, Accredited Agency, Accredited Representative and Legal Service Provider. These are all different. It is a shame to see PAPs waste money on a Home Study by an Unaccredited Agency that does not even follow the requirements of 8 CFR 204.311. Or an immigration attorney that does not advise PAPs that they need a Primary Provider and a Home Study by an Accredited Agency.

Respectfully submitted on September 16, 2018 by

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