I'm not a bot



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While both the Green Card and U.S. citizenship confer rights to reside and work in the United States legally, they mean very different things. A Green Card holder or lawful permanent resident (LPR) is someone who has been granted the right to live in the United States indefinitely and is given a photo ID commonly known as Green Card that proves
their status. Green Card rights and duties Permanent residents have the right to work and live in the U.S. indefinitely, as well as the right to petition for close family members for a Green Card. However, because Green Card's relatives are considered preference relatives, this process takes considerably longer than for a U.S. citizen. Permanent
 residents continue to be the citizens of another country, which means they do not have the right to a U.S. passport. Lawful permanent residents do not have the right to vote in U.S. elections and may lose their status if U.S. government considers they have abandoned their status, by spending more than 6 months outside the United States, for
example. If a lawful permanent resident plans on leaving the U.S. for a period exceeding 1 year, they must first obtain a permit if they do not wish to abandon their status. After a certain amount of time, permanent residents can apply for U.S. citizenship, also known as the naturalization process. U.S. Citizenship rights and responsibilities U.S.
Citizenship is a status that entails specific rights, duties, and benefits, usually acquired by birth: A U.S. Citizen has the right to live and work in the United States and to receive federal assistance. Individuals can become U.S. citizens by birth, through U.S. citizens by birth, through the process known as naturalization. A U.S. citizen is eligible to
receive a U.S. passport, which is issued by the U.S. State department. Many countries allow visa-free travel for U.S. citizens. A U.S. citizens can also vote in U.S. federal and local elections, hold certain
government jobs, and serve on juries. Many federal and state government grants, scholarships and benefits are available only to U.S. citizens cannot be deported from the United States unless, that is, they committed fraud
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3cbc-4c2e-9c3b-fed3b43fe34c\"} Get in touch with a USA Immigration specialist Schedule a meeting Home Citizenship The US Green Card, Explained: Live and Work in the United States Having a US Green Card officially known as a permanent resident card enables citizens from other countries to live and work permanently in the United States. As
such, getting a US Green Card is the first step in becoming a naturalized US citizen, should they maintain their permanent residency for five years and meet the other citizenship requirements. In this guide, well provide information about the that the
US grants to foreign citizens to allow them to live and work in the US, with some limitations. A Green Card differs from citizenship because people with this status are unable to vote in local, state, or federal elections; they also cannot hold certain public offices. There are many types of Green Cards that are available to people seeking permanent
residency in the United States. The main categories are: Family-based: Sponsored by an immediate family member (spouse, parent, child) or other relatives. This Green Card process often involves the longest timeline because of visa backlogs. Employment-based: Sponsored by an employer. Processing times vary depending on category and visa
availability. Investment-based: Through investment in a US business (via the EB5 Visa program). Generally, the processing can be faster depending on which country youre applying from (applicants from India and China, for example, face significant backlogs), but requires significant investment. Special categories: There are various special categories
available to refugees, asylees, and diversity visa lottery winners. Each of these categories has specific requirements and timelines. The US immigration system prioritizes the principle of family unity, so there are various Green Cards offer a pathway to
permanent residency in the United States for individuals based on their close family relationships with US lawful permanent residents or citizens. The following family members are eligible to apply: Spouse of a US citizen: No waiting period or limits on
availability. Parent of a US citizen (if the US citizen is 21 or older): No waiting period, but processing times may vary. Family preference (F1): Unmarried sons and daughters of US citizens (21 years of age and older): Currently experiencing long processing times due to high demand. Second Preference (F2): Spouses and
unmarried children (under 21) of lawful permanent residents: Processing times vary depending on country of origin. Third Preference (F3): Married sons and daughters of US citizens: Currently experiencing very long
processing times due to high demand. Important notes: Sponsorship requirement: Most family-based on marriage must prove a bona fide (real) marriage. Visa availability: Certain categories have annual visa limitations,
 leading to longer processing times. Employment-based Green Cards offer opportunities for foreign nationals who are highly skilled workers with diverse skill sets to contribute to the US economy and gain permanent residency. Heres a breakdown of the main categories: First preference (EB-1): Priority workers The EB-1 category is granted to various
priority workers, which is determined by the ability and expertise. EB-1a for individuals with extraordinary ability: Researchers, artists, athletes, and business leaders demonstrating sustained national or international acclaim in their fields. EB-1b for outstanding professors and researchers: Internationally recognized academics with sustained
achievements and contributions to their field.EB-1c for multinational managers and executives or managers transferring within the same multinational shoulding advanced degrees or exceptional abilityEB-2a for professionals with advanced
qualifications:Individuals with advanced degrees (Masters or equivalent) and at least five years of progressive experience in their profession. EB-2b for persons of exceptional ability:Individuals with exceptional ability:Individuals with exceptional ability in the sciences, arts, or business demonstrated through extensive experience and recognition. Third Preference (EB-3): Skilled Workers,
 Professionals, and Other WorkersEB-3a for skilled workers: Workers with at least two years of specialized training or experience in a skilled profession and at least two years of experience. EB-3c for other workers: Unskilled or semi-
skilled workers performing jobs with a shortage of US. workers. EB-4 for special immigrants: This category covers specific groups of individuals, such as religious workers, certain international organization employees, and certain special immigrant juveniles. The EB5 Visa, also known as the Investor Green Card, provides a pathway to permanent
residency by making a substantial investment into a US commercial enterprise and meeting job creation or job preservation requirements. Eligibility: Invest a minimum of $1,050,000 (or $800,000 in Targeted Employment Areas, which are areas with high unemployment and/or rural areas) in a US commercial enterprise. Create or preserve at least ten
full-time jobs for US workers. Benefits: Green Card for you and your immediate family after two years (conditional) and five years of sustained investment and job creation (permanent). No specific education or job offer required. Pathway to US citizenship after five years of permanent residency. Take a look at our US EB5 Visa Ultimate Guide by Experts
The US offers various Green Cards to help people in need of urgent humanitarian support, which includes individuals who are refugees and victims of abuse and victims of abuse and serious crimes. For refugees and asylees Individuals who are refugees and victims of abuse and serious crimes.
membership of a particular social group may apply for a visa from abroad or from within the US are considered asylees. After one year of living in the US following obtaining status as a refugee or asylee, they are then able to apply for
Green Cards. In order to apply as a refugee, you must meet the following criteria, as stated by USCIS: You were admitted into the United States as a refugee under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA); You are physically present in the
 United States at the time you file your Form I-485; You have been physically present in the United States for at least one year after your admission as a refugee at the time you file your Form I-485; You have been physically present in the United States for
lawful permanent residence or eligible for a waiver of inadmissibility or other form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status; You are physically present in the United States at the time you file your Form I-485; You have been physically
present in the United States for at least a year after you were granted asylum; You continue to meet the definition of a refugee, or to be the spouse or child of a refugee, or to be the spouse or child of a refugee, or to be the spouse or child of a refugee; You have not firmly resettled in any foreign country; Your grant of asylum has not been terminated; You are admissible to the United States for lawful permanent residence or eligible
for a waiver of inadmissibility or other form of relief; and You merit the favorable exercise of discretionFor human-trafficking victimsYou may be eligible to apply for a Green Card (Lawful Permanent Residence) if you hold T Non-immigrant Status and meet the following requirements: Maintain continuous physical presence: You must have been
physically present in the United States for three years since being lawfully admitted in T nonimmigrant status OR during the entire investigation/prosecution of the trafficking, whichever is shorter. Meet the other eligibility requirements: This includes good moral character, no inadmissibility bars, and sufficient financial support. For crime victims You
may be eligible to apply for a Green Card (Lawful Permanent Residence) if you hold U nonimmigrant status or during the entire
investigation/prosecution of the qualifying crime, whichever is shorter. Provide assistance to law enforcement: You must have not unreasonably refused to provide assistance to law enforcement in the investigation or prosecution of the crime. Meet other eligibility requirements: This includes good moral character, no inadmissibility bars, and sufficient
financial support. For abuse victims You may be eligible to apply for a Lawful Permanent Residence through the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) if you meet the following requirements: Be a victim of abuse: This includes extreme cruelty, such as physical, emotional, or psychological abuse from a US citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse,
parent, or child of a U.S. citizen parent. Reside in the US: You must currently reside in the United States, regardless of immigration status. Meet other eligibility requirements: These include good moral character, no inadmissibility bars, and sufficient financial support. The Diversity Visa Lottery Program, also known as the Green Card Lottery, is an
opportunity for individuals from countries with historically low rates of immigration to the United States to obtain a US permanent residency for those who might not qualify through other methods. For this category, its important to bear in mind
the following points:Random drawing:Entries are not based on merit or specific qualifications. Eligibility:Open to citizens of countries designated by the State Department with low immigration rates to the US (excluding high-immigration countries designated by the State Department with low immigration rates to the US (excluding high-immigration countries designated by the State Department with low immigration rates to the US (excluding high-immigration countries designated by the State Department with low immigration rates to the US (excluding high-immigration countries designated by the State Department with low immigration rates are not based on merit or specific qualifications.
November. Cost: Free to register online. Selection process: Entries go through a randomized computer drawing by the Department of State. Winners still need to go through visa processing and meet other eligibility
requirements. How to apply: During the designated application period, register online through the official State Department websites charging for applications. Important reminders: Winning the lottery is just the first
step, not a guarantee of a Green Card. Winners still need to undergo medical checks and interviews and demonstrate sufficient financial resources. Seek professional advice from attorneys who specialize in immigration law for proper guidance throughout the immigration process. General steps: Determine eligibility: Explore different Green Card.
categories (family-based, employment-based, etc.) and see if you meet specific requirements. Gather supporting documentation proving eligibility, such as birth certificates, marriage licenses, employment, I-140 (employment), I
526 (investment), or others. Pay application fees: Costs vary depending on the category and additional services. Biometrics appointment: Provide fingerprints and photographs for security checks. Interview: This might be required for various categories to verify information. Decision and Green Card issuance: USCIS processes your application and sends
you their decision. If approved, you'll receive your Green Card. Applying from within the United States (adjustment of status) If youre already present with a valid non-immigrant visa, you may be eligible to adjust your status to permanent resident without leaving the country. Requires demonstrating continuous lawful presence and meeting eligibility
criteria. Processing times generally faster than consular processing at a US embassy or consular processing times can use the United States (consular processing times can use the United States).
vary significantly depending on visa category and backlogs. Processing times: Can range from months to years depending on the category, your country of origin, and current visa backlogs. Processing, interview, and potential appeals. It can
easily take one to three years or longer. In February 2024, you can calculate the total cost of a US Green Card by factoring in the following costs: Green Card by factoring in the following costs: Green Card filing fees: Form I-485 (Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status): $1,225Form I-90 (Application to Replace Permanent Residence Permanent Residence Or Adjust Status): $1,225Form I-90 (Application to Replace Permanent Residence Permanent Permanent Residence Permanent Permanent Residence Permanent Permanent Permanent P
Card): $540Mandatory costs:Biometrics fee: $85 for most applicants. This covers the cost of collecting fingerprints and photographs. Medical examination by a USCIS-authorized civil surgeon to ensure you
 location.Translation services: If any of your documents are not in English, you will need to have them translated by a certified translation services: If any of your documents are not in English, you will need to have them translated by a certified translation fees can vary depending on your location and the application process, you might incur travel expenses for attending
appointments, interviews, or medical examinations. Form I-90 replacement card fee: There is a $45 fee for a replacement Permanent Resident Sponsorship: Depending on your Green Card (Green Card category, you may need to have a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident sponsor your
application and demonstrate their ability to financially support you. This might involve additional costs for gathering supporting documents and legal advice. Application photos: Specific photo requirements. Mailing fees: You may need to mail various documents and
applications. Consider incorporating those costs into your budgeting. Proposed Green Card application process. The increases will go into effect on April 1, 2024. The increase varies depending on the specific Green Card category, but here are some
examples: Form I-130 (Petition for Alien Relative): increased from $535 to $675Form I-485 (Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status): increased from $1,225 to $1,440Form I-90 (Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status): increased from $535 to $675Form I-485 (Application to Register Permanent Residence Permanent Residence or Adjust Status): increased from $1,225 to $1,440Form I-90 (Application to Register Permanent Residence Permanent Permanent Residence Permanent Permanent Residence Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent Permanent
to lock in the current fee structure. However, you must ensure that you meet all the eligibility criteria first. Because the fee increases will significantly impact the amount of money you would pay for Green Card, it is well worth submitting your application before the deadline. To find out how Global Citizen Solutions can help, get in touch. Global
Citizen Solutions is a boutique investment migration consultancy firm focused on finding the right residency or citizenship by investment program for individuals wishing to secure their future and become global citizens. With offices in Portugal, the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, and Brazil, our multilingual team guides individuals and families from focused on finding the right residency or citizenship by investment program for individuals and families from focused on finding the right residency or citizenship by investment program for individuals wishing to secure their future and become global citizens.
 start to finish, providing expert advice considering freedom, mobility, taxation, and security. We have helped hundreds of clients from 35+ countries in all the top Residency by Investment and Citizenship by Investme
team of immigration lawyers, and immigration advisers specialized in US immigration. Our team has never had a case rejected. Our 100 percent approval rate sets us apart from our competitors and guarantees that you can expect a successful application. Our transparent pricing covers all the processes from opening your bank account, document
certification, and legal due diligence to investment and submission. As there is one fee for the entire process, you can be confident that you will not face any hidden costs later. All data is stored within a GDPR-compliant database on a secure SSL-encrypted server. You can be safe knowing that your personal data is treated with the utmost security.
Global Citizen Solutions provides an all-encompassing solution. Our support can continue even after you receive your passport. We offer additional services such as company incorporation, Trusts, and Foundations formation. The BeGlobal Onboarding System allows you to access the status of your application every step of the way, something that sets
us apart from our competitors. During your Green Card interview, USCIS officers may ask questions to verify your application information and assess your eligibility. These can range from personal details (e.g., family background, address history) to relationship verification (e.g., for spouses, details of your relationship, shared experiences) and
 understanding of US civics and history. Be prepared for both expected and unexpected questions, answer honestly and clearly, and bring supporting documentation whenever possible. US Green Card holders ability to travel to Europe depends on their nationality, trip duration, and destination country. Some European nations grant visa-free access to
both US citizens and Green Card holders of specific nationalities, while others require visas for Green Card holders of your target European country, considering your nationality, planned stay duration, and travel purpose. Consulting official embassy
 websites or immigration professionals is recommended for personalized guidance. Remember, visa policies can change, so always confirm current requirements before travel. As a US Green Card holder (a US permanent resident), there are no numerical limits to how many family members you can sponsor, although there are restrictions on which
family members you are able to sponsor. You can sponsor your spouse, your unmarried son or daughter of any age. Anyone in these categories is considered an immediate family member. However, you cannot sponsor your parents. As well as the eligible categories is considered an immediate family member. However, you cannot sponsor your spouse, your unmarried son or daughter of any age.
 in the following family preference categories:F1: Unmarried adult children: If your unmarried child is over 21 years old, they fall under this category. There are waiting times involved, which vary based on your childs country of origin.F2A: Spouses and minor children of Green Card holders: This category is for spouses and unmarried children under
21 of Green Card holders, with generally shorter waiting times compared to F1.F2B: Unmarried adult children over 21, with longer waiting times.F3: Married sons and daughters of holders: This category allows sponsorship of married children, with even longer processing
 times.F4: Brothers and sisters of holders: This category has the longest waiting times and requires the Green Card holder to be a US citizen for at least 5 years. The processing times vary significantly depending on the category as well as the country of your relatives birth. There are income requirements for sponsoring family members. To sponsor
 siblings, you must be a US citizen. USCIS considers various factors when granting immigration status. Meeting specific category requirements (family ties, employment, investment) is crucial, but so is admissibility no criminal history, security concerns, or public health risks. USCIS verifies information through evidence, interviews, and backgrounce
checks. In certain cases, discretionary factors like humanitarian concerns or community ties may be considered. Remember, each case is unique, and consulting an immigration attorney is recommended for personalized guidance. Replacing your permanent resident card (Green Card) requires filing Form I-90 with the United States Citizenship and
 Immigration Services (USCIS). Reasons for replacement include card expiration, damage, name change, or stolen/lost status. Eligibility and fees vary; visit USCIS.gov for detailed information and online filing options. Obtaining a Green Card through marriage depends on your spouses immigration status and your current location. Generally, if your
 spouse is a US citizen and you reside in the US, the process takes 13-20 months. Living outside the US with a US citizen spouse reduces it to 13-15 months. For green card holders as sponsors, expect 30-44 months within the US. Renewing your Green Card requires filing Form I-90 with USCIS. Do this within six months of expiration to avoid
complications. Eligibility and fees depend on your situation. Generally, you file online or by mail, submit supporting documents, and pay the fee. After biometrics processing (fingerprints and photos), USCIS reviews your application and sends your renewed card. The entire process typically takes several months, so plan ahead. No, if you have a US
 Green Card, you do not need a visa or an electronic travel authorization (eta) to visit Canada. Youll need to show a valid proof of status in the United States) Several immigrant visas offer a pathway to obtaining a US
Green Card, granting permanent residency. These primarily fall under three categories: family-based, employment-based, and the diversity visa lottery. Family ties, exceptional talent and skill, or sponsorship by a US employer can pave the way for Green Card eligibility. Remember, each visa type has specific requirements and processing procedures and processing procedures.
so consulting with an immigration attorney is highly recommended for accurate guidance. Obtaining permanent residency in the United States is an exciting and rewarding experience. Along the way, the concepts of "Conditional" and "Permanent" Green Cards become important milestones. This article explores the nuances of Conditional and
 Permanent Green Cards, highlighting their distinctions and providing valuable guidance to prospective immigrants navigating the intricate yet fulfilling immigration process. Understanding the Basics Conditional Green Card: Just because you have a conditional green card does not mean you are not a resident of the United States. Rather, you have the
 same rights with extra steps to become an official permanent resident. A Conditional Green Card is typically issued to individuals who obtain their residency through marriage to a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident. If at the time of adjudication of the marriage-based green card application, your marriage is less than two years old, you will get
an official conditional green card, also known as a CR-1 visa. CR means conditional resident. The "conditional" aspect means that the marriage was entered into in good faith and not solely for immigration benefits. Permanent Green Card: A Permanent
Green Card, as the name suggests, grants the holder lawful permanent resident status in the United States. This type of Green Card is valid for ten years and can be renewed indefinitely. It allows the holder to live and work in the U.S. without the need to continuously prove the legitimacy of their residency status. Key Differences 1. Duration of
 Validity:- Conditional Green Card: Valid for two years.- Permanent Green Card: Valid for ten years and renewable indefinitely.2. Eligibility Requirements:- Conditional Green Card: Primarily issued to spouses of U.S. citizens or permanent residents when the marriage is less than two years old at the time of residency approval. It can also apply to
certain entrepreneurs and investors under the [EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program] Permanent Green Card: Available through various channels, including family sponsors, employment-based visas, asylum or refugee status (, and the Diversity Visa Lottery.3. Conditions for Renewal or Removal:- Conditional Green Card: Available through various channels, including family sponsors, employment-based visas, asylum or refugee status (, and the Diversity Visa Lottery.3. Conditional Green Card: Available through various channels, including family sponsors, employment-based visas, asylum or refugee status (), and the Diversity Visa Lottery.3. Conditional Green Card: Available through various channels, including family sponsors, employment-based visas, asylum or refugee status (), and the Diversity Visa Lottery.3. Conditional Green Card: Available through various channels, including family sponsors, employment-based visas, asylum or refugee status (), and the Diversity Visa Lottery.3. Conditional Green Card: Available through various channels, including family sponsors, employment-based visas, asylum or refugee status (), and the Diversity Visa Lottery.3. Conditional Green Card: Available through various channels, including family sponsors, employment-based visas, asylum or refugee status (), and the Diversity Visa Lottery.3. Conditional Green Card: Available through various channels (), and the Diversity Visa Lottery.3. Conditional Green Card: Available through various channels (), and the Diversity Visa Lottery.3. Conditional Green Card: Available through various channels (), and the Diversity Visa Lottery.3. Conditional Green Card: Available through various channels (), and the Diversity Visa Lottery.3. Conditional Green Card: Available through various channels (), and the Diversity Visa Lottery.3. Conditional Green Card: Available through various channels (), and the Diversity Visa Lottery.3. Conditional Green Card: Available through various channels (), and the Diversity Visa Lottery.3. Conditional Green Card: Available thr
 remove the conditions on their residency within 90 days before the card expires. This involves proving the marriage was bona fide and not for immigration purposes.- Permanent Green Card: Simply requires renewal every ten years, without the need to prove the legitimacy of the initial reason for obtaining the residency. How to make your 2-year
Green Card Permanent? For Conditional Green Card holders, transitioning to Permanent Green Card holders, transitioning transitioning transitioning transitioning trans
 751:- The Conditional Green Card holder and their spouse must jointly file [Form I-751, Petition to Remove Conditions on Residence (, within the 90-day window before the card's expiration date. If the marriage has ended due to divorce or annulment, or if the spouse has passed away, the conditional resident can apply for a waiver.2. Supporting
 Evidence:- To support the petition, the couple must provide evidence of their bona fide marriage. This can include joint financial records, insurance policies, lease agreements, photographs, and affidavits from friends and family. The goal is to demonstrate that the marriage was genuine and not entered into for immigration benefits. Being a permanent
 resident means that you have new rights and responsibilities. As a permanent resident (Green Card holder), you have the right to: Live permanently in the United States at any legal work of your qualification and choosing. (Please
 note that some jobs will be limited to U.S. citizens for security reasons)Be protected by all laws of the United States, your state of residence and localities; Required to file your income tax returns and report your income to the U.S. Internal Revenue
 Service and state taxing authorities; Expected to support the democratic form of government (support does not include voting. Permanent residents cannot vote in federal, state, or local elections.); and Required to register with the Selective Service, if you are a male age 18 through 25. Formore information, see the Maintaining Permanent Residence
and International Travel as a Permanent Resident pages. Obtaining a Green Card, also known as lawful permanently. The Green Card process involves several steps, each with its own requirements and considerations. In this guide
 well explore the cost, types, and steps involved in the Green Card process to provide a comprehensive understanding for applicants. A Green Card, legally termed a Permanent Resident Card, is a vital document that confers lawful permanent residency status upon individuals in the United States. It signifies an individuals authorization to live and
 work in the country indefinitely, with the freedom to travel in and out of the United States. The term Green Card is originated from the cards originated from the cards original color, which was green, although the cards originated from the cards originated from the cards originated from the cards originated from the cards original color, which was green, although the cards original color, which was green card is a significant to a green card is a green card i
accomplishment for individuals that want to establish permanent residence in the United States. It opens up a range of opportunities, including access to employment, education, healthcare, and other benefits available to lawful permanent residence in the United States. It opens up a range of opportunities, including access to employment, education, healthcare, and other benefits available to lawful permanent residence in the United States. It opens up a range of opportunities, including access to employment, education, healthcare, and other benefits available to lawful permanent residence in the United States. It opens up a range of opportunities, including access to employment, education, healthcare, and other benefits available to lawful permanent residence in the United States. It opens up a range of opportunities, including access to employment, education, healthcare, and other benefits available to lawful permanent residence in the United States.
certain eligibility requirements and completing a period of lawful permanent residency. Overall, the Green Card serves as a symbol of legal immigration status and affords individuals the privilege of residing and participating in the social, economic, and cultural fabric of the United States. It represents a pathway to achieving the American Dream for
 millions of immigrants seeking a better life and opportunities in the United States. The cost of obtaining a Green Card can vary depending on many factors, including the type of immigrant visa category, whether the applicant is adjusting status within the United States or applying from abroad, and any supplementary fees associated with the
application process. Here are some of the common costs associated with the Green Card process; USCIS charges filing fees for various forms and petitions related to the Green Card process, such as Form I-485 (Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status), Form I-130 (Petition for Alien Relative), and Form I-765 (Application for Application for Appli
 Employment Authorization). The Biometrics Fee for a Green Card, also known as the USCIS Biometric Services Fee, is a mandatory fee required for certain applicants as part of the immigration application process. The fee covers the cost of collecting biometric information, including fingerprints, photographs, and signatures, which is utilised for
background checks and identity verification purposes. As of the latest information available, the Biometrics Fee for most applicants filing Form I-485 (Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status), which is typically used to apply for a Green Card, is $85. However, certain categories of applicants, such as refugees, asylees, and
applicants under the age of 14 or over the age of 79, may be exempt from the Biometrics Fee at the time of filing their immigration applicants should verify the current Biometrics Fee at the time of filing their immigration. Additionally, USCIS typically requires applicants to pay the Biometrics Fee at the time of filing their immigration.
 the time of filing their application or when they attend their biometrics appointment, if applicable. The Biometrics Fee for a Green Card is a standard fee required by USCIS to cover the cost of collecting biometrics Fee for a Green Card is a standard fee required by USCIS to cover the cost of collecting biometrics Fee for a Green Card is a standard fee required by USCIS to cover the cost of collecting biometrics appointment, if applicable. The Biometrics Fee for a Green Card is a standard fee required by USCIS to cover the cost of collecting biometrics application application process.
cost associated with undergoing a medical examination by a USCIS-approved physician, also known as a Civil Surgeon. This examination is a mandatory requirement for individuals applying for certain immigration benefits, including adjustment of status to legally permanent resident status (Green Card) within the United States. As of the latest
information available, the Medical Examination Fee varies depending on the physician or medical facility conducting the examination, medical history review, vaccination assessment, and screening for certain communicable diseases as
required by USCIS guidelines. The cost of the medical examination may vary based on factors like geographic location, the complexity of the examination, and any extra tests or vaccinations required. Normally, applicants can expect to pay between $100 to $500 for the medical examination, although prices may vary. Its important to note that the
Medical Examination Fee is separate from the USCIS filing fees and the Biometrics Fee associated with the Green Card application process. Applicants are responsible for covering the cost of the medical examination, and payment is typically made directly to the designated physician or medical facility at the time of the examination. The Medical
 Examination Fee for a Green Card is a necessary expense for applicants to fulfill the medical examination with a USCIS as part of the immigration applicants should schedule their medical examination before their appointment. The
 Attorney Fee for a Green Card, also known as legal representation fees, refers to the cost of hiring an attorney is not mandatory for applying for a Green Card, many individuals hire a lawyer to navigate the nuances of immigration law and
ensure that their application is prepared correctly and submitted. The Attorney Fee for a Green Card may differ based on several factors, including the attorneys may charge a fixed rate for specific services, and others may charge an hourly rate for their
time and expertise. As of the latest information available, Attorney Fees for Green Card applications may range from a few hundred to several thousand dollars, depending on the services provided and the cases complexity. Attorneys may offer various services, including document preparation, legal advice, representation at interviews or hearings,
and assistance responding to requests for evidence or other communications from USCIS. Its essential for applicants to discuss Attorney Fees with potential legal representatives upfront and to inquire about the specific services included in the fee arrangement. Additionally, applicants should consider the potential benefits of hiring an attorney, such
as minimizing the risk of application errors, navigating complex legal issues, and advocating for the applicants interests throughout the immigration process. Overall, the Attorney Fee for a Green Card is an essential consideration for individuals seeking legal assistance with their immigration process.
attorneys to find one who meets their needs and provides transparent fee structures and quality legal representation. The cost of filing for a family-based green card through the applicant is applying from within the United States and $1200 if the applicant resides outside the United States. However, it is important to note
that this fee does not include the medical exam cost, which may vary depending on the provider. To learn more about the total costs involved in obtaining a family-based green card, you can seek additional information. There are several ways to obtain a Green Card, each corresponding to a specific immigrant visa category. Some of the common types
of Green Cards include: Available to individuals with U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents, including spouses, parents, children, and siblings. It is available to individuals with U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents, including spouses, parents, children, and siblings. It is available to individuals with U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents, including spouses, parents, children, and siblings. It is available to individuals who have a job offer from a U.S. employer or who qualify under certain employment categories, such as priority workers, professionals with
 advanced degrees, and skilled workers. The DV Lottery program randomly selects individuals from countries with low rates of immigration to the United States for the opportunity to apply for a Green Card through a lottery system. Individuals who have been granted refugee status or asylum in the United States may be eligible to apply for a Green
Card after meeting specific eligibility requirements and completing a period of lawful permanent residence. Although each applicants must determine their eligibility for a Green Card based on their relationship with a qualifying
family member, employment offer, refugee or asylum status, or other eligibility criteria. Depending on the immigrant visa category, applicants may need to have a relative or employer file a petition on their behalf or apply directly to USCIS. Applicants are required to attend a biometrics appointment to provide fingerprints, photographs, and
 signatures for background checks. Some applicants may be required to attend an interview with USCIS to discuss their application and provide additional information or documentation. USCIS will review the application and supporting documentation and provide additional information and provide additional information or documentation.
receive their Green Card by mail or may be required to attend a Green Card, also known as lawful permanent residency in the United States, individuals typically become eligible to apply for U.S. citizenship through naturalization. The specific time requirement before
 filing for U.S. citizenship varies depending on the pathway through which the Green Card was obtained and specific eligibility criteria established by U.S. citizenship after obtaining a Green Card holders married to U.S. citizens and have
lived in a marital union with their spouse for at least three years are eligible to apply for U.S. citizenship is five years of lawful permanent residency, which begins on the date of
 obtaining the Green Card. Its important to note that there are additional requirements and criteria that applicants must meet to qualify for naturalization, including: Continuous residence in the United States for a specified period prior to filing the application for naturalization. Physical presence in the United States for a required number of days
during the continuous residence period. Ability to demonstrate good moral character and a civics examination (unless exempted based on age or qualifying medical conditions). Once eligible, Green Card holders can file Form N-400, Application
 for Naturalization, with USCIS to begin the naturalization process. USCIS will review the applicant will attend a naturalization ceremony to take the Oath of Allegiance and become a U.S. citizen if approved. The timeframe for filing for U.S.
 citizenship after obtaining a Green Card varies depending on individual circumstances and eligibility criteria. Applicants should carefully review the requirements and consult with immigration process. Navigating the Green Card process can be complex, but
 understanding the cost, types, and steps involved can help applicants confidently prepare and navigate the process. By familiarizing themselves with the requirements and considerations of the Green Card process, applicants to seek
guidance from immigration professionals or legal counsel if needed and to stay informed about updates and changes to immigration laws and policies. U.S. immigration laws and 
preference immigrant categories include: First preference (EB-1) priority workers Aliens with extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics; Outstanding professors and researchers; or Certain multinational managers and executives. Second preference (EB-2) aliens who are members of the professions holding advanced
 degrees or who have exceptional ability (including requests for national interest waivers). Third preference (EB-3) skilled workers, professionals, orother workers this page provides specific information for aliensin the United States who want to apply for lawful permanent resident status in the EB-1, EB-2, and EB-3 categories while in the United
States. This is called adjustment of status. You should also read the Instructions for Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status before you apply. For more information on other types of employment-based immigrants, see our pages on Green Cards for EB-4 special immigrants (for example, religious workers and special
 immigrant juveniles) and EB-5 immigrant investors. If you are currently outside the United States, see Consular Processing for information about how to apply for a Green Card as a family preference immigrant. If you are currently in the United States, in order to be eligible for a Green Card as an EB-1, EB-2, or EB-3 immigrant, you must meet the
 following requirements: You properly file form 1-485. Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status; You are physically present in the United States at the time you file your form 1-485; You are eligible to receive an immigrant visa; An immigrant visa is
immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485 and at the time USCIS makes a final decision on your application. (For information on visa availability, see Visa Availability and Priority Dates, Adjustment of Status Filing Charts, and the Department of State website to view the Visa Bulletin); The job offered to you in the Form I-140,
Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker still exists with the employer that filed the Form I-140 on your behalf, and you plan to accept the job once USCIS approves your Form I-140; Note: Even if you have a new job or
employer, section 204(j) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) allows the approved Form I-140 to remain valid for adjustment of status purposes if: You submit evidence that the new job is in the same or a similar occupational classification as the job in the original Form I-140; and The Form I-140 to remain valid for adjustment of status purposes if: You submit evidence that the new job is in the same or a similar occupational classification as the job in the original Form I-140; and The Form I-140 to remain valid for adjustment of status purposes if: You submit evidence that the new job is in the same or a similar occupational classification as the job in the original Form I-140; and The Form I-140 to remain valid for adjustment of status purposes if: You submit evidence that the new job is in the same or a similar occupational classification as the job in the original Form I-140; and The Form I-140 to remain valid for adjustment of status purposes if: You submit evidence that the new job is in the same or a similar occupation and I-140 to remain valid for adjustment of status purposes if: You submit evidence that the new job is in the same or a similar occupation and I-140 to remain valid for adjustment of status purposes if: You submit evidence that the new job is in the same or a similar occupation and I-140 to remain valid for adjustment of status purposes.
unadjudicated for 180 days or more; andNone of the applicable bars to adjustment of status apply to you; You are admissible to the United States for lawful permanent residence or eligible for a waiver of inadmissibility or other form of relief; andYou merit the favorable exercise of USCIS discretion. Inspected and Admitted or Inspected and
ParoledGenerally, to be eligible to adjust status, you must be present in the United States after being inspected and admitted or inspected and admitted or inspected and paroled by an immigration officer. There are some limited exceptions to this eligibility requirement, see USCIS Policy Manual Volume 7, Adjustment of Status, Part B,
Chapter 2, Section A, Inspected and Admitted or Inspected and Paroled. Eligibility to Receive an Immigrant VisaYou are eligible to receive an immigrant visa, if you are the beneficiary of: An approved Form I-140 (and the Form I-140) (and th
140 is ultimately approved). To qualify for a Green Card, you must be admissible to the United States. Reasons why you may be inadmissibility. In general, USCIS can only approve your Green Card application only if none of the grounds of inadmissibility apply to you. If you are
inadmissible, the law may allow you to apply for a waiver of inadmissibility or other form I-212, Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission into the United States after Deportation or Removal. If a waiver or other form of relief is granted
USCIS may approve your application for a Green Card if you are otherwise eligible. Whether a waiver or other forms of relief is available depends on the specific inadmissibility ground(s) that applies to you are adjusting under. Eligibility requirements for waivers and other forms of relief vary. For information on the grounds of
inadmissibility and waivers, please see USCIS Policy Manual Volume 9, Waivers. If you are currently in the United States, an immigrant visa is immediately available to you as an EB-1, EB-2, or EB-3 immigrant, and you meet certain other requirements, you may file Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence
or Adjust Status, to apply for a Green Card without leaving the country. This is called adjustment of Status Filing Charts, and the Department of Status Filing Charts, and the Department of State website to view the Visa Bulletin. As the
named Form I-140 beneficiary, you are the applicant of the Form I-485 and supplements. As the applicant, you should submit the following documentation and evidence to apply for a Green Card as an employment-based immigrant who is already in the United States: Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status; Copy of
the Form I-797, Approval or Receipt Notice, for the Form I-140 filed on your behalf (unless you are filing your Form I-485 together with the Form I-140); Form I-485 together with the Form I-140 filed on your behalf (unless you are filing your Form I-485 together with the Form I-140).
extraordinary ability), to confirm that the job offered to you in Form I-140 if you are a self-petitioner. Two passport-style photographs; Copy of your government
issued identity document with photograph; Copy of your birth certificate; Copy of your passport page with nonimmigrant visa (if applicable); Copy of Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record, or copy of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection
(CBP) admission or parole stamp on the travel document (if applicable) Note: If CBP provided you with an electronic Form I-94 from the CBP website; Proof that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arriving in the U.S. (or that you are
exempt under INA 245(k)); Form I-864, Affidavit of Support Under Section 213A of the INA (only if your Form I-140 petition was filed by a relative who is a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident, or by a for-profit entity if 5% or more of the ownership interest is held by a relative who is a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident, or by a for-profit entity if 5% or more of the ownership interest is held by a relative who is a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident, or by a for-profit entity if 5% or more of the ownership interest is held by a relative who is a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident, or by a for-profit entity if 5% or more of the ownership interest is held by a relative who is a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident, or by a for-profit entity if 5% or more of the ownership interest is held by a relative who is a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident, or by a for-profit entity if 5% or more of the ownership interest is held by a relative who is a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident, or by a for-profit entity if 5% or more of the ownership interest is held by a relative who is a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident, or by a for-profit entity if 5% or more of the ownership interest is held by a relative who is a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident, or by a for-profit entity if 5% or more of the ownership interest is held by a relative who is a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident, or by a for-profit entity if 5% or more of the ownership interest is held by a relative who is a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident, or by a for-profit entity if 5% or more of the ownership interest is held by a relative who is a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident, or by a for-profit entity if 5% or more of the ownership interest is held by a relative who is a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident.
for Form I-864 for more information. Note: Relative means a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident who is your husband, wife, father, mother or sister; Form I-693, Report of Immigration Medical Examination and Vaccination Record or partial Form I-693 (if applicable). If you are required to
submit a Form I-693 or a partial Form I-693, you must submit it with your Form I-485. For more information, please see the Form I-693 Instructions; Certified police and court records of all criminal charges, arrests, or convictions regardless of final disposition (if applicable); Form I-601, Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility (if
applicable); Form I-212, Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission into the United States After Deportation or Removal (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 or I-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable); Documentation of past or present I-1 
information, see Form I-612, Application for Waiver of the Foreign Residence Requirement (under Section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended); If you currently hold A, G, or E nonimmigrant status, include Form I-508, Request for Waiver of Rights, Privileges, Exemptions and Immunities; Form I-566, Interagency Record of
Request A, G or NATO Dependent Employment Authorization or Change/Adjustment to/from A, G or NATO nonimmigrant status); and Form I-485, have a filing fee. You must submit the correct filing
fee for each form, unless you are exempt or eligible for a fee waiver. Please see USCIS Filing Fees and Fee Schedule for more information. For more information on applying for adjustment of status, see the Instructions for Form I-485. Please also see our page on Tips for Filing Forms with USCIS. If you are the spouse or unmarried child under 21
years of age of an employment-based principal applicant, you may apply for a Green Card as a derivative applicant. For more information on derivatives and eligibility for adjustment of Status as Derivative
ApplicantsIn order to be eligible for a Green Card as an employment-based derivative applicants Form I-485 is ultimately approved); While the principal applicants Form I-485 is still pending with
USCIS (and the principal applicants Form I-485 as long as:The principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, andYou were the principal applicant is principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, andYou were the principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, andYou were the principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, andYou were the principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, andYou were the principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident.
obtained an immigrant visa and was admitted into the United States as a lawful permanent resident, as long as:The principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, and You were the principal applicant spouse or child at the time the principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, and You were the principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, and You were the principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, and You were the principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, and You were the principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, and You were the principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, and You were the principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, and You were the principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, and You were the principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, and You were the principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, and You were the principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident, and You were the principal applicant is still a lawful permanent resident.
child; You were inspected and admitted or inspected and admitted or inspected and paroled into the United States; You are physically present in the United States at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485; An immigrant visa is immediately available to you at the time you file your Form I-485
availability, see Visa Availability and Priority Dates, Adjustment of Status Filing Charts, and the Department of States for lawful permanent residence or eligible for a waiver of inadmissibility or other form of relief;
andYou merit the favorable exercise of USCIS discretion. What to Submit (Derivative Applicants) If you are a derivative applicant (a spouse or child), you should submit the following evidence to apply for a Green Card under an employment-based immigrant category: Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status; Copy of
documentation showing your relationship to the principal applicant, such as a marriage certificate, or adoption decree; Copy of the Form I-797, Approval or Receipt Notice, for the principal applicants Form I-485); Copy of the Form I-797, Approval or Receipt Notice, for the principal applicants Form I-797, Approval or Receipt Notice, for the principal applicants Form I-485 together with the principal applicants Form I-80; Copy of the Form I-797, Approval or Receipt Notice, for the principal applicants Form I-80; Copy of the Form I-797, Approval or Receipt Notice, for the principal applicants Form I-80; Copy of the Form I-797, Approval or Receipt Notice, for the principal applicants Form I-80; Copy of the Form I-80; Copy of the
or Receipt Notice, for the principal applicants Form I485 or a copy of the principal applicants Form I485 or a copy of your passport page with nonimmigrant visa
(if applicable); Copy of your passport page with admission or parole stamp (issued by a U.S. immigration officer) (if applicable); Copy of Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record or copy of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) admission or parole stamp on the travel document (if applicable).
upon your arrival/admission to the United States, you may print out a paper version of the Form I-94 from the CBP website at www.cbp.gov/I94;Proof that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful status since arrival in the U.S. (or that you have continuously maintained a lawful stat
the principal applicants Form I-140 petition was filed by a relative who is a U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident, or by a for-profit entity if 5% or more of the ownership interest is held by a relative who is a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident. See Instructions for Form I-864 for more information. Note: Relative means a U.S. citizen or a lawful permanent resident.
lawful permanent resident who is your husband, wife, father, mother, son or daughter, or a U.S. citizen who is your brother or sister; Form I-693, Report of Immigration Medical Examination and Vaccination Record or partial Form I-693, You must submit it with your Form
I-485. Otherwise, your Form I-485 may be rejected. For more information, please see the Form I-601, Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility (if applicable); Form I-612, Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission
into the United States After Deportation or Removal (if applicable); Documentation of past or present J-1 or J-2 nonimmigrant status (if applicable), including proof of compliance with or a waiver of the Foreign Residence
Requirement (under Section 212(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended); If you currently hold A, G, or E nonimmigrant status, include Form I-506, Interagency Record of Request A, G or NATO Dependent Employment Authorization or
Change/Adjustment to/from A, G or NATO Status (only if you have A, G, or NATO nonimmigrant status); and Form I-485 Supplement A, Adjustment of Status Under Section 245(i) (if applicable). Note: Certain forms, including Form I-485 Supplement A, Adjustment to/from A, G or NATO status (only if you have A, G, or NATO nonimmigrant status); and Form I-485 Supplement A, Adjustment to/from A, G or NATO status (only if you have A, G, or NATO nonimmigrant status); and Form I-485 Supplement A, Adjustment to/from A, G or NATO nonimmigrant status); and Form I-485 Supplement A, Adjustment to/from A, G or NATO nonimmigrant status); and Form I-485 Supplement A, Adjustment to/from A, G or NATO nonimmigrant status); and Form I-485 Supplement A, Adjustment to/from A, G or NATO nonimmigrant status); and Form I-485 Supplement A, Adjustment to/from A, G or NATO nonimmigrant status); and Form I-485 Supplement A, Adjustment to/from A, G or NATO nonimmigrant status); and Form I-485 Supplement A, Adjustment to/from A, G or NATO nonimmigrant status); and Form I-485 Supplement A, Adjustment to/from A, G or NATO nonimmigrant status); and Form I-485 Supplement A, Adjustment to/from A, G or NATO nonimmigrant status); and Form I-485 Supplement A, Adjustment to/from 
waiver. Please see USCIS Filing Fees and Fee Schedule for more information. Generally, when you have a pending Form I-485, you may apply for employment authorization by filing Form I-131, Application for Travel Documents,
Parole Documents, and Arrival/Departure Records. An advance parole document authorizes you to appear at a port-of entry to seek parole into the United State temporarily while your Form I-485 is pending, please see the Instructions for Application for Travel Document for more
information. Generally, if you have a pending Form I-485 and you leave the United States without an advance parole document, you will have abandoned your application. For further information, see our Employment Authorization and Travel Documents pages. You may be eligible, using the new mailing address below, to request to transfer the
underlying basis of yourForm I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, to a different employment-based immigrant category based on anotherForm I-140, Immigrant Petition for Alien Workers. USCIS may, in its discretion, grant a transfer request if the following criteria are met:You have continuously maintained eligibility
for adjustment of status; Your adjustment of status; Your adjustment of status application based on the original Form I-140 is still pending; You are eliqible for the new immigrant category; and You have a visa immediately available in the new immigrant category.
immigrant category. In certain instances, you should also submit a completed I-485 Supplement J. Confirmation of Valid Job Offer or Request for Job Portability Under INA Section 204(j) with your transfer request. The purpose of the Supplement J is to confirm the validity of the job offered to you in the immigrant petition you want to use as the basis
for your transfer request. If you are request. If you are requesting to transfer your underlying basis to a previously filed and approved Form I-140, you should submit Supplement J. If a new Form I-140 is being
filed on your behalf and you are eligible to concurrently file, you may request to transfer the underlying basis of your pending Form I-485 to this new petition. It should include a coversheet (preferably highlighted with
colored paper) stating REQUEST FOR TRANSFER OF PENDING FORM I-485 [receipt number] TO ENCLOSED PETITION. You should include a copy of the Form I-485 receipt number] TO ENCLOSED PETITION. You should include a copy of the Form I-485 [receipt number] as evidence of eligibility in the new immigrant category.
requests. However, USCIS will issue receipt notices for the Supplement J. The written request to transfer the underlying basis should at a minimum contain sufficient information for USCIS to identify the pending Form I-485 and the immigrant petition which you would like to use as the new basis for your application (for example, receipt number or A-
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Number).Locations for Submission of Transfer Request USCIS has created a centralized location for receipt of transfer requests between the employment-based preference categories that are accompanied by a Supplement J.You may submit your written request and completed Supplement J.You may submit your written request and completed Supplement J.You may submit your written request and completed Supplement J.You may submit your written request and completed Supplement J.You may submit your written request and completed Supplement J.You may submit your written request and completed Supplement J.You may submit your written request and completed Supplement J.You may submit your written request and completed Supplement J.You may submit your written request and completed Supplement J.You may submit your written request and completed Supplement J.You may submit your written request and completed Supplement J.You may submit your written request and completed Supplement J.You may submit your written request and completed Supplement J.You may submit your written request and complete Supplement J.You may submit your written request and complete Supplement J.You may submit your written request and complete Supplement J.You may submit your written request and complete Supplement J.You may submit your written request and complete Supplement J.You may submit your written request and complete Supplement J.You may submit your written request and complete Supplement J.You may submit your written request and complete Supplement J.You may submit your written request and complete Supplement J.You may submit your written request and complete Supplement J.You may submit your written request and complete Supplement J.You may submit your written request and complete Supplement J.You may submit your written request and complete Supplement J.You may submit your written request and complete Supplement J.You may submit your written request and complete Supplement J.You may submit your written request and complete Supplement J.You may submit you

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660834Dallas, TX 75266-0834FedEx, UPS, and DHL deliveries:USCISAttn: Supp J (Box 660834)2501 S. State Hwy. 121 BusinessSuite 400Lewisville, TX 75067-8003Only transfer requests accompanied by a Supplement J should be sent to the above address, and applicants should send no other forms, documents, or evidence to this
address. Employment-based transfer requests that are not accompanied by a Supplement J should be submitted in writing to the USCIS office with jurisdiction over their application by referring to any receipt or transfer notices they have received, or by
reaching out to the USCIS Contact Center at 800-375-5283. Transfer requests accompanying a newly filed Form I-140 should be sent to the address above or to the USCIS office with jurisdiction over your application, but instead should be sent to the address above or to the USCIS office with jurisdiction over your application, but instead should be sent to the address above or to the USCIS office with jurisdiction over your application, but instead should be sent to the address above or to the USCIS office with jurisdiction over your application.
page on our website. If you have already submitted a transfer request to a USCIS office, you should not submit a new request to transfer the underlying basis already received or that will be received at a USCIS office with jurisdiction over your pending Form I-485. You do not have to submit a
new adjustment of status application or filing fee with a request to transfer the underlying basis of your Form I-485 from one petition to another. Submitting a new adjustment of status application or filing fee with a request to transfer the underlying basis of a pending Form I-485 and will not result in faster adjudication of the benefit request. For more
information on transferring the underlying basis of your Form I-485, see the USCIS Policy Manual. Learn about the Diversity Visa Lottery and other ways to apply for an immigrant visa. Find out how to get, renew, or replace a Green Card and become a permanent resident. A Green Card holder is a permanent resident that has been granted
authorization to live and work in the United States on a permanent basis. As proof of that status, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) grants a permanent resident in several ways, including: sponsorship by a family member or U.S. employer; refugee
or asylee status or other humanitarian programs; or individual filing Share copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially.
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as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are
given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. When it comes to immigration and naturalization in the United States, the terms green card and permanent resident are often used interchangeably
However, there are some important distinctions between the two.A green card, officially known as a Permanent Resident Card, is a visa that grants an individual permanent basis, without the need for a visa or work permit. On the other hand, a
permanent resident is an individual who has been granted the status of permanent residency through the issuance of a green card. This means that they have the right to live and work in the United States indefinitely, and they are protected by the laws of the country. Its important to note that being a permanent resident does not make someone a U.S.
citizen. While permanent residents have many of the same rights and responsibilities as citizens, such as the ability to work and pay taxes, they do not have the right to vote or hold certain public offices. To become a U.S. citizen, a permanent resident must go through the process of naturalization. Overall, the terms green card and permanent resident
are closely related, but they have distinct meanings. A green card is the physical document that grants an individual who holds that status. Both are important steps in the immigration process that can provide individuals with the opportunity to build a new life in the United
States. Green CardThe Green Card, officially known as a Permanent Resident Card, is a crucial document for anyone who wishes to become a permanent resident and privileges as a resident. To obtain a Green Card, an individual must go through a
rigorous process of immigration and be approved by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). It is not the same as being a U.S. citizen, but it does provide a pathway to eventually become one through naturalization. The United States. It
also allows the holder to travel in and out of the country freely, without the need for a visa. However, there are certain restrictions and conditions that must be met to maintain permanent resident status. One of the key benefits of having a Green Card is the ability to apply for various government benefits and programs that are only available to
permanent residents. These include access to social security benefits, healthcare, education, and employment opportunities. It is important for Green Card holders to keep their card up to date and renew it regularly, as it has an expiration date. Failure to renew the card in a timely manner can lead to loss of permanent resident status. Overall, the
Green Card is an essential document for individuals seeking to establish permanent residency in the United States. It offers a pathway to becoming a U.S. citizen and provides numerous benefits and privileges as a resident. Permanent resident, also known as a Green Card holder, is an individual who has been granted
authorization to live and work permanently in the United States on a permanent basis, without any restrictions on the length of time they can stay. To become a permanent basis, without any restrictions on the length of time they can stay. To become a permanent basis, without any restrictions on the length of time they can stay. To become a permanent basis, without any restrictions on the length of time they can stay. To become a permanent basis, without any restrictions on the length of time they can stay and the length of 
approval from the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). The Green Card serves as proof of an individuals permanent resident status. Pe
and do not have the right to vote in federal elections. In order to become a citizen, a permanent resident must go through the process of naturalization, which involves meeting certain residency, language, and civics requirements. Once a permanent resident becomes a naturalized citizen, they are granted all the rights and responsibilities of a US
citizen. Overall, being a permanent resident is a significant step towards achieving citizenship in the United States. It allows individuals to live and work in the country on a permanent basis, providing them with many opportunities and benefits. Green Card vs. Permanent ResidentWhen it comes to immigration and becoming a citizen of the United
States, two terms that often come up are Green Card and Permanent Resident. While they may seem similar, they actually refer to different aspects of the immigration process. Green Card and Permanent Resident in the United States. It is a document that proves an individuals legal status as a permanent resident in the United States.
allows non-U.S. citizens to live and work permanently in the country. Green Cards are typically valid for 10 years and can be renewed. To obtain a Green Card, individuals usually go through a rigorous immigration process. This may include applying for a visa, such as an employment-based or family-based visa, and then adjusting their status to
become a permanent resident. Green Card holders have many of the same rights and responsibilities as U.S. citizens, such as the ability to work and pay taxes. Permanent Resident or LPR, is an individual who has been granted the right to live and work in the United States indefinitely
Permanent residents have essentially the same rights and responsibilities as U.S. citizens, except for the right to vote or hold certain public offices. Green Card holders are considered permanent residency, such as through naturalization, which is
the process of becoming a U.S. citizen after meeting certain requirements, such as living in the U.S. for a specified period of time. In summary, a Green Card is a document that proves an individual who has been granted the right to live and work in the
country indefinitely. Green Card holders are typically permanent residents, but not all permanent residents have a Green Card. Its important to understand the difference between these terms when navigating the complex world of immigration and citizenship. Eligibility Criteria norder to become a permanent resident or obtain a green card in the
United States, individuals must meet certain eligibility criteria established by the U.S. immigration categories through which individuals are granted permanent resident yet enteria established by the U.S. immigration categories through which individuals are granted permanent residency in the
United States. These categories include family-sponsored immigration, employment-based immigration, diversity visa lottery, and humanitarian programs. Each category has its own set of eligibility requirements while the specific requirements wary depending on the immigration category
there are some general eligibility criteria that apply to all applicants for permanent residency:RequirementDescriptionLawful EntryApplicants must have entered the United States for a specific
period of time, usually five years. Good Moral Character Applicants must demonstrate good moral character, which means having a clean criminal record and being of good behavior. Ability to support themselves financially. English Language
Proficiency Applicants must demonstrate a basic level of English language proficiency, usually by passing an English language test. Knowledge of U.S. Government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. Government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic level of English language test. Knowledge of U.S. Government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and History Applicants must demonstrate basic knowledge of U.S. government and U.S. government and U.S. government and U.S. gove
 additional requirements specific to that category. For example, employment-based immigration may require a job offer from a U.S. employer and evidence of specialized skills or education. It is important for individuals seeking permanent residency or a green card to carefully review the eligibility criteria for their chosen immigration category and
ensure that they meet all the requirements before submitting an application. Meeting the eligibility criteria is an important step towards obtaining permanent resident in the United States, you must go through the application
process. This process involves several steps, including obtaining a green card, which is the official document that proves your permanent resident status. The specific requirements and procedures vary
depending on the category under which you are applying. One common way to apply for a green card is through family member for permanent residency. The sponsor must file a petition on behalf of the family member, and once the petition is approved.
the family member can proceed with the green card application. Another way to apply for a green card is through employer must go through a labor certification process to demonstrate that there are no
qualified U.S. workers available for the job. Once the labor certification is approved, the employee can proceed with the green card application. In addition to the green card application process. This may include submitting various forms and supporting documents, undergoing
background checks and interviews, and paying the necessary fees. Its important to note that obtaining a green card holders can live and work permanently in the United States, they must meet certain criteria and go through the naturalization process to become a citizen. The application
process for permanent residency can be complex and time-consuming. Its recommended to seek the assistance of an immigration professional to ensure that all the requirements are met and the application is properly submitted. Benefits of a Green CardA green card, which is also known as a Permanent Resident
Card, is an important document that grants an individual the status of being a permanent resident of the United States. Obtaining a green card allows you to live and work in the United States permanently. Unlike a visa, which has an expiration date, a green
card does not need to be renewed as long as the holder follows the rules and regulations of their permanent residents with a green card may be eligible to apply for U.S. citizenship through a process called naturalization. This allows individuals to enjoy the benefits of being a U.S. citizen, such
as voting in federal elections and obtaining a U.S. passport.3. Travel flexibility: With a green card, you can travel freely in and out of the United States without a visa. While there may be some restrictions, such as extended periods of travel, a green card provides greater flexibility compared to non-immigrant visas.4. Sponsor family members: Green
card holders have the ability to sponsor their immediate family members, such as spouses and unmarried children, for green cards as well. This can help keep families together and provide them with the opportunity to live and work in the United States together. S. Access to social benefits: Green card holders are eligible to access certain social
benefits, such as healthcare and education, that are available to U.S. residents. This includes being able to apply for federal student aid for higher education. Frotection under U.S. law and have many of the same rights and responsibilities as U.S. citizens. You are entitled to legal protection
and can seek assistance from law enforcement agencies if needed. In conclusion, obtaining a green card provides many advantages for immigrants in the United States. It offers the opportunity for permanent residency, the ability to work and live in the country, and access to a range of benefits, among other advantages. Benefits of Permanent
Residency Obtaining permanent residency in the United States, also known as a green card, comes with several significant benefits. Permanent residency provides individuals with legal immigration
status in the United States, allowing them to live and work in the country indefinitely. This status is usually obtained through family sponsorship, employment-based immigration, or the diversity visa lottery program. 2. Path to U.S. CitizenshipPermanent residents have the opportunity to eventually become U.S. citizens through the naturalization
process. While not mandatory, naturalization grants additional benefits such as the ability to vote in U.S. elections and hold certain federal jobs. Benefits of Permanent Residency Legal immigration status in the United States Ability to live and work in the country indefinitely Possible path to U.S. elections and hold certain federal jobs. Benefits of Permanent Residency Legal immigration status in the United States Ability to live and work in the country indefinitely Possible path to U.S. elections and hold certain federal jobs. Benefits of Permanent Residency Legal immigration status in the United States Ability to live and work in the United States Ability to live and work in the U.S. elections and hold certain federal jobs. Benefits of Permanent Residency Legal immigration status in the United States Ability to live and work in the U.S. elections and hold certain federal jobs. Benefits of Permanent Residency Legal immigration status in the United States Ability to live and work in the U.S. elections and hold certain federal jobs. Benefits of Permanent Residency Legal immigration status in the U.S. elections and hold certain federal jobs. Benefits of Permanent Residency Legal immigration status in the U.S. elections are under the U.S. elections and hold certain federal jobs. Benefits of Permanent Residency Legal immigration status in the U.S. elections are under the U.S. elections 
 benefits Ability to sponsor family members for immigration Protection under U.S. laws and regulations Access to Social Security Benefits provide financial support and assistance to individuals and their families. 4. Ability to
Sponsor Family Members for ImmigrationPermanent residents have the ability to sponsor certain family members for immigration to the United States. This includes spouses, children, and parents, providing a way for families to be reunited and live together in the country.5. Protection under U.S. Laws and RegulationsPermanent residents have the
same legal protections as U.S. citizens under federal and state laws. They are entitled to due process and equal treatment under the law, ensuring their rights and safety are upheld. Overall, permanent residency offers numerous benefits that provide immigrants with stability, opportunities, and a sense of belonging in the United States. Differences in
Travel PrivilegesWhen it comes to traveling in and out of the United States, there are some key differences between having a green card gives an individual the ability to live and work in the United States permanently.
However, it is not a travel document like a visa. A green card holder can travel in and out of the country more freely than someone with just a visa, but there are still limitations. With a green card holder can travel outside of the United States for up to one year without losing their permanent resident status. This is known as a reentry permit. However, if
a green card holder plans to be outside of the country for more than one year, they would need to obtain a reentry permit before leaving, or they risk losing their permanent resident status. On the other hand, a permanent resident status. On the other hand, a permanent resident status of the United States. As a citizen, they
have unrestricted travel privileges and can come and go freely without the need for a reentry permit. Its important to note that both green card holder commits certain crimes or violates immigration laws, they could face deportation and lose their
permanent resident status. A permanent resident, being a citizen, is not at risk of losing their status in the same way. In summary, a green card is a step towards becoming a permanent resident. While it grants certain travel privileges, it is still important to follow the rules and regulations of the immigration system. Becoming a permanent resident
through naturalization offers unrestricted travel privileges and the benefits of being a citizen of the United States. Income tax considerations when it comes to immigration and obtaining a green card holders and permanent residents typically
enjoy many of the same rights and privileges as U.S. citizens, their tax obligations may differ. Green card holders; also known as Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs), are considered resident aliens for income tax purposes. This means they are subject to U.S. income tax laws and are required to report their worldwide income on
their tax returns, just like U.S. citizens. They may also be eligible for certain tax deductions, credits, and benefits. Visa holders: Visa holders tax obligations depending on the type of visa they hold and their residency status. Nonresident aliens, for example, are generally only required to report income earned
within the United States. Resident aliens, including those with certain work visas such as the H-1B visa, are treated similarly to green card holders for tax purposes and must report worldwide income. Its important for immigrants to understand their tax obligations and consult with a qualified tax professional to ensure compliance with U.S. tax laws.
Failing to report income or file tax returns can have serious consequences, including penalties and potential jeopardization of immigration status. Its worth noting that the process of obtaining a green card and becomes a U.S. citizen, they
are subject to the same income tax laws as any other citizen. Overall, understanding income tax considerations is an important part of the immigration process and maintaining compliance with U.S. tax laws as a green card holder or permanent resident. Renewal Requirements as an immigrant living in the United States, it is important to understand
the renewal requirements for maintaining your residency status. Whether you hold a green card or have become a permanent resident through other means, complying with these requirements is crucial in order to avoid any issues with your immigration status. Green Card Renewal: If you are a green card holder, you will need to renew your card every
ten years. It is essential to keep your green card valid and up to date, as it serves as proof of your permanent resident status. Failing to renew your green card could result in losing your permanent resident status. Failing to renew your green card valid and up to date, as it serves as proof of your permanent resident status. Failing to renew your green card could result in losing your permanent resident status.
I-90, Application to Replace Permanent Resident Card. This form can be filed online or by mail, and you will need to provide supporting documents such as photographs, a copy of your current green card, and any required fees. Note: Green card renewal is separate from the naturalization process to become a U.S. citizen. If you plan to apply for
citizenship, you should follow the naturalization requirements instead. Permanent Resident Renewal: If you have become a permanent resident through means other than a green card, your status as a permanent resident
needs to be maintained. The renewal process for permanent residence, or other relevant forms. It is essential to consult with an immigration attorney or visit the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
(USCIS) website to determine the exact requirements and procedures for renewing your permanent resident status. Conclusion: Renewing your residency status is a necessary step to ensure that you can continue living and working in the United States legally. Whether you hold a green card or have become a permanent resident through other means
understanding and complying with the renewal requirements is crucial. Be sure to stay updated on any changes to the immigration laws, visa regulations, and renewal procedures to avoid any complications with your residency status. Costs and FeesIn the process of obtaining a green card or permanent resident status in the United States, there are
various costs and fees that applicants must be aware of. These expenses can vary depending on the type of visa or category of immigration, and can include government filing fees, legal fees, and miscellaneous expenses. Firstly, there are government filing fees associated with the green card or permanent resident application. These fees are set by the
United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), and they can add up to a significant amount. The exact fees depend on factors such as the type of visa or residency category being applied for. In addition to the government filing fees, applicants may also need to pay for legal services. While it is not required to have a lawyer or immigration
attorney represent you during the green card or permanent resident application process, many individuals find it beneficial to have professional assistance. Legal fees can vary greatly depending on the complexity of the case and the services provided by the attorney. Other expenses that should be taken into consideration include the costs of obtaining
necessary documents, such as birth certificates, and police clearances. Additionally, there may be fees associated with medical examinations, translations of documents, and travel expenses for interviews or appointments. Its important to note that the costs and fees mentioned above are related specifically to the green card or
permanent resident application process. They do not include any expenses associated with the naturalization fees can also be significant and should be taken into account when planning for the transition from permanent resident to citizen. When considering the
 costs and fees associated with the green card or permanent resident application, it is important to research and budget accordingly. Understanding these expenses can help applicants make informed decisions and plan their finances effectively. Processing TimesWhen it comes to obtaining a green card or becoming a permanent resident of the United
States, one of the important factors to consider is the processing times. The processing times for green card being applied for, and the workload of the immigration authorities. The processing times for green cards and permanent resident status can vary depending on various factors including the individuals immigration authorities.
can range from several months to several years. There are different categories of green cards, including family-based green cards, employment-based green cards, employment-based green cards, employment to several years. There are different category may have its own processing time. For example, family-based green cards, employment-based green cards, employment-bas
a citizenship test and an interview. In addition to processing times for green cards and permanent resident status, its also important to consider the processing times for visas. Visas are generally required for individuals who wish to enter the United States temporarily for a specific purpose, such as work, study, or tourism. The processing times for
visas can also vary depending on the type of visa being applied for. To get the most accurate and up-to-date information about processing times, it is recommended to check the official website of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration
above are only rough estimates and can vary from case to case. Delays in processing times can occur due to various reasons, such as changes in immigration attorney or seek guidance from the USCIS to get the most
their family members for immigration purposes. Here are some of the family sponsorship options available: Immediate Relatives; U.S. citizens can sponsor their immediate relatives, such as spouses, parents, and unmarried children under the age of 21. The process for sponsoring immediate relatives is typically faster than other family sponsorship
categories. Family Preference Categories: U.S. citizens and permanent residents can sponsor family members in specific preference categories, including unmarried children over the age of 21, married children over the age of 21, marri
days. After getting married, the fianc(e) can apply for a green card through the adjustment of status process. Special Immigrant Juvenile Status: For children who have been abused, abandoned, or neglected by a parent, a U.S. citizen or permanent resident can sponsor them for a green card under the Special Immigrant Juvenile Status
category. Widows/Widowers: If a U.S. citizen spouse passes away, their widow/widower may be eligible to apply for a green card based on their marriage. Its important to note that the process and requirements for family sponsorship can vary depending on the relationship between the sponsor and the beneficiary, as well as the sponsors immigration
status. In some cases, the sponsored family member may need to wait for a visa to become available before they can apply for a green card or permanent resident status. Its also worth mentioning that obtaining a green card or permanent resident status. Its also worth mentioning that obtaining a green card or permanent resident status. Its also worth mentioning that obtaining a green card or permanent resident status.
one must go through the naturalization process. Overall, family sponsorship offers a path to lawful permanent residency in the United States for eligible beneficiaries, allowing them to live and work in the country on a long-term basis. Job Opportunities of the United States for eligible beneficiaries, allowing them to live and work in the country on a long-term basis. Job Opportunities of the United States for eligible beneficiaries, allowing them to live and work in the country on a long-term basis. Job Opportunities in the
United States. As a permanent resident, you are legally allowed to work and live in the country on a permanent residents have the right to apply for all types of jobs in the United States, with the exception of positions that require specific security clearances or are restricted to U.S. citizens only. In most cases, permanent residents have the right to apply for all types of jobs in the United States, with the exception of positions that require specific security clearances or are restricted to U.S. citizens only. In most cases, permanent residents are restricted to U.S. citizens only.
are eligible for the same employment opportunities as U.S. citizens. Having a green card or permanent resident status also gives you the freedom to change jobs and employers without needing additional immigration paperwork. You are not tied to a specific employer or job, and can explore different career opportunities. Advantages of Permanent
Resident Status for Job SeekersPermanent residents enjoy several advantages in the job market: Equal Opportunities: Permanent residents have the same employment laws. Employers are not allowed to discriminate against permanent residents based on their immigration status. Access
to Federal Jobs: Permanent residents can apply for jobs with the federal government. Some government residents, such as citizenship, but many are open to permanent residents. Portability: As a permanent residents, such as citizenship, but many are open to permanent residents.
flexibility allows you to pursue new opportunities and advance your career. Becoming a U.S. citizen for More Job Opportunities expand even further: Vote and Run for Office: Only U.S. citizens can participate in
the democratic process by voting in elections and running for public office. Security Clearances: U.S. citizens have a higher likelihood of obtaining these clearances compared to permanent residents. Priority in Federal Jobs: Certain government
positions require U.S. citizenship, and being a citizen can give you an advantage in the hiring process. While becoming a U.S. citizenship, and being a citizen can give you an advantage in the hiring process. While becoming a U.S. citizenship, and being a citizen can give you an advantage in the hiring process. While becoming a U.S. citizenship, and being a citizen can give you an advantage in the hiring process. While becoming a U.S. citizenship, and being a citizen can give you an advantage in the hiring process. While becoming a U.S. citizenship, and being a citizen can give you an advantage in the hiring process. While becoming a U.S. citizenship, and being a citizen can give you an advantage in the hiring process.
social services provided by the government. These services include healthcare, education, and social welfare programs. Permanent resident status, they are eligible to apply for naturalization
their children in public schools and have access to the same educational opportunities as citizens. They can also pursue higher education by applying to colleges and universities in the country. Note: Its important to remember that immigrants with a green card or permanent resident status do not have access to certain social welfare programs until
they become citizens. These programs may include certain types of government assistance and benefits. Overall, having a green card or permanent resident status provides individuals with access to important social services, ensuring their well-being and integration into the community. Ability to Sponsor Relatives One of the key advantages of being a
green card holder or permanent resident is the ability to sponsor certain family members to obtain a visa or green card, depending on their relationship. Relationship Green Card Holder Permanent Resident SpouseYesYesChildren (unmarried
and under 21)YesYesParentsNo*YesSiblingsNoYesNote: *A green card holder can sponsor their parents for a visa to become available in the appropriate category. Once the sponsored relative successfully obtains a visa or green card, they can live
and work legally in the United States. The ability to sponsor relatives is a significant benefit of obtaining permanent residency or a green card, and it is an important factor to consider for those seeking immigration to the United States. Immigration Pathways available for individuals who wish to reside
permanently in the United States. The most common pathways include obtaining a green card or becoming a naturalized citizen. Green card is an identification card that proves an individuals permanent resident status in the United States. It allows them to live and work in the country indefinitely. To obtain a green card, individuals must
go through the immigration process, which includes submitting an application, attending an interview, and providing evidence of eligibility. Green card holders are not
eligible to vote in federal elections and may face certain restrictions when it comes to government benefits and employment opportunities. Naturalization, individuals must have held a green card for a certain period of time (usually five
years, or three years if married to a U.S. citizen), demonstrate good moral character, pass an English and civics test, and attend a swearing-in ceremony. Once naturalized, individuals have all the rights and privileges of a U.S. citizen, including the right to vote in elections, hold a U.S. passport, and run for public office. Conclusion Both obtaining a
green card and becoming a naturalized citizen are viable options for individuals seeking permanent residency in the United States. The decision depends on individual circumstances and long-term goals. It is important to carefully consider the benefits and responsibilities associated with each immigration pathway before making a decision. Residency
 RequirementsIn order to obtain a green card or permanent residency in the United States, individuals must meet certain residency requirements. These requirements are essential for immigrants seeking to become permanent residency in the United States, individuals must meet certain residency requirements. These requirements are essential for immigrants seeking to become permanent residency in the United States, individuals must meet certain residency requirements.
United States for a specific period of time, usually five years, before they can apply for a green card or permanent residency. This means that they must have physically lived in the United States for the majority of the required time period. 2. Physical Presence: In addition to continuous residence, applicants must also demonstrate physical presence in
the United States. This means that they must have been physically present in the country for a certain number of days within the required time period. 3. Good Moral Character: Immigration authorities will assess an applicants background
and conduct to determine if they meet this requirement.4. Immigration Status:In order to be eligible for a green card or permanent residency, individuals must have a valid immigration status in the United States. This may include holding a valid visa or being eligible for a visa waiver program.5. Eligibility Categories:There are different eligibility
categories for obtaining a green card or permanent residency, such as employment-based, or refugee/asylee status. Each category has its own specific requirements that applicants must meet. Overall, meeting these residency in the United
States. It is important to carefully review and understand these requirements before beginning the application process. Path to Citizenship the path to becoming a United States citizen for immigrants involves several steps and requirements. The process is known as
green card holders, to become full citizens of the country. Permanent Residency Before starting the journey to citizenship, individuals must first become permanent residence in the United States. A green card allows immigrants to live
and work in the country indefinitely. Naturalization Once an individual has maintained permanent residency for a specific period of time, typically five years (or three years for those married to a U.S. citizen), they become eligible to apply for naturalization. Naturalization is the final step in the immigration process, granting full citizenship rights and
privileges to the individual. During the naturalization process, applicants must meet certain requirements, including passing an English and civics exams, demonstrate an understanding of the principles and values of the country. Upon
 successful completion of the naturalization process, individuals become United States citizens with the same rights and responsibilities as natural-born citizenship can vary depending on individual circumstances. Some individuals
may be eligible for expedited naturalization, such as military personnel or spouses of U.S. citizens. Additionally, those who have obtained permanent residency through naturalization offers immigrants the opportunity to fully integrate
into American society and enjoy the benefits of being a U.S. citizen. Ties to Home Country when applying for a green card or seeking permanent resident status, one important factor that immigration officials consider is an individual intends to
maintain connections and return to their country of origin, rather than using the green card or permanent residency as a means to permanently reside in the United States. These ties can include family relationships, property ownership, employment, and financial investments in their home country. Its important to demonstrate that the individual has
ongoing commitments and responsibilities that would encourage them to return. It is worth noting that even with a green card or permanent residency, an individual does not become a citizen of the United States. They can, however, apply for naturalization after meeting certain requirements, such as maintaining permanent residency for a specified
period of time. Green CardA green card, officially known as a Permanent Resident Card, is evidence of an individuals permanent basis. However, a green card does not provide the same rights and privileges as a United States citizen. Permanent
Resident A permanent resident is someone who has been granted authorization to live and work in the United States citizen, with some exceptions, such as the right to vote in federal elections. Permanent residency can eventually lead to naturalization and
citizenship. Public Charge Considerations When considerations When considerations that may impact an individuals ability to obtain or maintain their status in the United States. A green card, also known as a permanent resident card, grants an
individual the right to live and work permanently in the United States. However, it is important to note that holding a green card does not automatically make an individual a U.S. citizen. To become a U.S. citizen, one must go through the process of naturalization. One of the factors that can impact someones eligibility for a green card or permanent
residency is their likelihood of becoming a public charge. A public charge is defined as an individual who is primarily dependent on the government for support, such as by receiving cash assistance or long-term institutional care. When evaluating an individual sapplication for a green card or permanent residency, immigration officials may consider
their ability to support themselves financially and not rely on government assistance. If an applicant is deemed likely to become a public charge considerations. For example, certain public
benefits, such as emergency medical care or disaster relief, are not considered in the assessment. Public charge considerations can also come into play when individuals with a green card or permanent residency seek to sponsor a family member for immigration to the United States. In these cases, the sponsor may need to demonstrate that they have
the financial means to support the immigrant family member. Overall, understanding the public charge considerations is crucial for individuals seeking a green card or permanent residency in the United States. It is important to consult with an immigration attorney to navigate through the complexities of immigration laws and ensure the best chance
of success in the application process. Rights and Responsibilities. While you are not considered a citizen until you go through the naturalization process, you are entitled to many of the same rights as a citizen. Rights of Green Card
HoldersGreen card holders have the right to live and work permanently in the United States. They can enjoy the protection of the countrys laws and are eligible for many of the social benefits available to citizens. Some of the key rights of green card holders include: 1. Ability to live and work permanently in the United States 2. Access to social security
benefits3. Ability to own property and start businesses4. Protection under the U.S. Constitution and laws5. Permission to sponsor relatives for green card holders also have certain responsibilities. These responsibilities include:1. Obeying all federal, state, and local laws2.
Filing income tax returns and paying taxes to the U.S. government3. Keeping their green card valid and current4. Maintaining their primary residence in the United States5. Registering with the Selective Service (if applicable)Its important to be aware of both your rights and responsibilities as a green card holder or permanent resident of the United
States. By understanding and abiding by these obligations, you can fully enjoy the benefits of permanent residency in the country. Government benefits. These benefits are similar to those provided to United States citizens, but
there may be some restrictions and limitations based on the individuals immigration status. Green card holders can access many government programs such as education, healthcare, and social security. They can enroll their children in public schools and colleges and have access to quality education. In terms of healthcare, permanent residents can
apply for Medicare, although they may need to meet certain eligibility criteria. Green card holders are also eligible for social security system through taxes and earn work credits that can be used to qualify for retirement benefits, disability benefits, and survivor benefits. Its important to note that being
a green card holder does not provide the same benefits as being a United States citizen. There may be limitations on certain government benefits as being a United States citizen and receive all the rights and benefits of citizenship.
green card holders must go through the process of naturalization. This process involves meeting certain requirements, including continuous residence and physical presence in the United States, good moral character, and knowledge of English and civics. Overall, while green card holders have access to many government benefits, becoming a citizen
offers additional rights and privileges. The decision to pursue citizenship through naturalization is a personal one, and individuals should weigh the benefits and responsibilities before making a decision. BenefitsRestrictionsEducation is a personal one, and individuals should weigh the benefits and responsibilities before making a decision. BenefitsRestrictionsEducation is a personal one, and individuals should weigh the benefits and responsibilities before making a decision. BenefitsRestrictionsEducation is a personal one, and individuals should weigh the benefits and responsibilities before making a decision. BenefitsRestrictionsEducation is a personal one, and individuals should weigh the benefits and responsibilities before making a decision. BenefitsRestriction is a personal one, and individuals should weigh the benefits and responsibilities before making a decision is a personal one, and individuals should weigh the benefits and responsibilities before making a decision is a personal one, and individuals should weigh the benefits and responsibilities before making a decision is a personal one.
benefits, but may need to meet certain requirementsTax ObligationsBoth holders of a Green Card and Permanent Residents of the United States have tax obligations to the U.S. government. As a Green Card holder, you are considered a resident for tax purposes and must report your worldwide income to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). This
includes income earned both in the United States and abroad. You are required to file an annual tax return and pay any taxes owed to the U.S. government. Filing Status When filing your taxes as a Green Card holder, you have the option to choose your filing status. You can either file as a single taxpayer or as a married taxpayer. If you are married,
you have the choice to file jointly with your spouse or separately. It is important to note that if you have obtained a Green Card through marriage to a U.S. citizen, you may be eligible to file as a married taxpayer even if you are still in the process of obtaining naturalization, you may have certain additional
requirements to fulfill. Citizenship and TaxesOnce you become a U.S. citizen, whether through naturalization or by birth, your tax obligations remain the same. As a U.S. citizen, whether through naturalization or by birth, your tax obligations remain the same. As a U.S. citizen, whether through naturalization or by birth, your tax obligations remain the same. As a U.S. citizen, whether through naturalization or by birth, your tax obligations remain the same. As a U.S. citizen, whether through naturalization or by birth, your tax obligations remain the same.
note that even if you are a Permanent Resident without a Green Card, you may still have tax obligations if you meet the substantial presence test for tax residency in the United States over a certain period of time. In summary, both Green Card
holders and Permanent Residents have tax obligations to the U.S. government. It is important to understand and fulfill these obligations to ensure compliance with U.S. immigration and tax laws. Social Security Benefits. Green card
holders, also known as legal permanent residents, can typically apply for social security benefits if they have worked and paid social security taxes for a certain number of years. These benefits include retirement benefits, disability benefits, and survivors benefits, and survivors benefits. Green card holders who have worked in the United States for 10 years (40 quarters) or
more may be eligible for retirement benefits once they reach the age of 62. The amount of the benefit will depend on their average lifetime earnings. Similarly, green card holders who have become disabled may be eligible for disability benefits if they have worked and paid social security taxes for a certain number of years. The eligibility requirements
for disability benefits include having a medical condition that prevents them from doing any substantial gainful activity and is expected to last for at least one year or result in death. In the case of survivors benefits, green card holders who have worked and paid social security taxes for a certain number of years may be eligible for benefits if they are
the spouse, child, or parent of a deceased worker who was either a U.S. citizen or a qualified alien. The amount of the benefit will depend on various factors, including the relationship to the deceased worker and the average lifetime earnings of the deceased worker and the average lifetime earnings of the deceased worker and the average lifetime earnings of the deceased worker. Its important to note that while green card holders may be eligible for social security.
benefits, they must still meet the eligibility requirements set by the Social Security Administration. This includes having a valid green card and meeting the necessary work and contribution requirements set by the Social Security Administration. This includes having a valid green card and meeting the necessary work and contribution requirements. For individuals who wish to become permanent residents through naturalization or other immigration avenues, its important to consider the
 States. Both green card holders and permanent residents can enjoy various benefits related to education, such as grants, loans, and work-study programs. This financial support can greatly help individuals pursue higher education, including undergraduate and graduate
degrees. Additionally, permanent residents can benefit from in-state tuition rates, which are significantly lower than the rates charged to international students. This benefit can make education more affordable and accessible for green card holders who are considering attending colleges or universities in the United States. Furthermore, holding a
obtaining a green card or permanent resident status can provide immigrants with access to valuable education benefits. From financial aid to reduced tuition rates and specialized scholarships, green card holders and professional prospects in the
United States. Employment Opportunities For individuals seeking immigration to the United States, employment opportunities play a crucial role in the process. Both the green card and permanent resident status offer various benefits in terms of work authorization and the ability to secure employment. With a green card, individuals have the ability to
live and work permanently in the United States. This means they can pursue any employment opportunity without restrictions, as long as it is lawful. Green card holders are not tied to a specific employer or job, providing them with the freedom to explore different career paths and opportunities. On the other hand, individuals with permanent resident
status also have the right to work in the United States, but they may have certain restrictions depending on their specific circumstances. Permanent residents may need to maintain their legal status. However, they still have more employment options compared to individuals.
 who are in the process of obtaining a green card or a visa. Its important to note that neither green card holders nor permanent residents are eligible for certain jobs that require U.S. citizenship, the process includes naturalization, which grants
all the rights and privileges of a U.S. citizen, including access to certain job opportunities. In conclusion, both green card holders and permanent residents have employment opportunities in the United States. The green card holders and permanent residents have employment opportunities. In conclusion, both green card holders and permanent residents have employment opportunities.
on their specific circumstances. Becoming a U.S. citizen through naturalization further expands employment opportunities and grants access to jobs that are exclusively available to U.S. citizens. Q&A:What is a green card? A green card? A green card is an identification card, also known as a permanent resident card, that is issued to immigrants who have been
granted the right to live and work permanently in the United States. How can I get a green card? There are several ways to get a green card immigrant categories. What are the benefits of having a green card? Having a green card are card? Having a green card? Ha
provides several benefits, including the right to live and work permanently in the United States, the ability to travel in and out of the country without a visa. What is the difference between a green card and permanent resident? A green
card is the physical card that serves as proof of a persons permanent resident status, while a permanent resident status, while a permanent resident status, engage in
criminal activities, or commit immigration fraud, among other reasons. It is important to follow the rules and obligations that come with being a green card holder to avoid losing your status. What is a Green Card? A Green Card is an official document that grants an individual the status of a lawful permanent resident in the United States. Each Green
Card category have specific steps and procedures to follow. Listed below are some general processes and procedures to help you apply either while in the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (known as adjustment of status) or while outside the United States (kn
for permanent resident status. Review the eligibility requirements needed before applying for your Green Card. Adjustment of Status Adjustment of Status Adjustment of Status and Inches Status 
when outside the United States or when ineligible to adjust status in the United States. Concurrent Filing When getting a Green Card through employment, family, or as a special immigrant, someone may need to file a petition for you. Concurrent Filing when the immigrant petition is filed at the same time you file your application to get a
Green Card. Learn what concurrent filing is and what categories are eligible to concurrently file. Visa Availability and Priority Dates In general, a visa must be available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories, visas are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories, visas are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories, visas are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories, visas are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you can apply for a Green Card. In some categories are always available for you before you
in line to get an immigrant visa and determine when a visa becomes available. Learn how to tell if a visa is available to you. Travel Documents and when you can travel outside the United States after applying for a Green Card. You can also learn how to apply for advance parole, a Refugee Travel
Document, and a re-entry permit. Employment Authorization Document (EAD). Immigration Medical Examinations Most applications for a Green Card require a medical exam. Learn about who must complete a
medical exam and the specific forms and procedures that you must follow. Affidavit of SupportAn affidavit of support is a form that a sponsor files on your behalf when you are applying for a Green Card or immigrant visa. It is required for some (but not all) categories of immigrants before they can become a permanent resident of the United States.
The purpose of the form is to show you have the financial means to live in the United States without needing welfare or financial benefits from the U.S. government. Public Charge Card, most immigrants must show that they will not become a public charge. Learn more about public charge. Child Status Protection ActYour age can
determine whether you are eligible for a Green Card as a child. The Child Status Protection Act, often referred to as CSPA, allows certain children who have aged out (become 21 years or older) after an immigrant petition has been filed to still be eligible for a Green Card through their parents. Transfer of Underlying BasisAn adjustment of status
applicant occasionally prefers to have their pending application considered under a different immigrant category. For more information about transferring, see the USCIS Policy Manual. To transfer the basis of your pending adjustment of status application to a different eligibility category, you generally must submit a written request to the USCIS
office with jurisdiction over the application. USCIS has also established a new location that should be used for submitting transfer of Underlying Basis. Having a Green Card (officially known as a Permanent Resident Card allows you to live
and work permanently in the United States. The steps you must take to apply for a Green Card will vary depending on your individual situation. Find the eligibility category that fits your immigration situation, research how to apply, and learn whether your family members can also apply with you. Read about the general processes and procedures to
help you apply for a Green Card. Thinking about applying for a Green Card? Find out if youre eligible, and get more information about updating your address, case processing times, case status updates, and travel. Learn more about how and when to replace your
Green Card. For policy guidance on adjustment of Status, see Volume 7: Adjustment of Status of the USCIS Policy Manual. The following sections will help you learn more about replacing your Green Card if: Your Green Car
expire within the next six months; Your previous card was lost, stolen, mutilated, or destroyed; You have been a commuter and are now taking up actual residence in the United States; You have been a permanent
resident resident resident status; Your status has been automatically converted to permanent resident status; Your status has been automatically converted to permanent resident status; Your status has been automatically converted to permanent resident status.
AR-103 or Form I-151, which are no longer valid to prove your immigration status) and must replace it with a current Green Card; Your card contains incorrect information on the card since you last received your card; or You never received the previous card we issued to
you. Conditional Permanent Residents If you are a conditional permanent resident, you must replace your Green Card if: Your previous card was lost, stolen, mutilated, or destroyed; Your card contains incorrect information; You have legally changed your name or other biographic information on the card since you last received your card; or You never
received the previous card we issued to you. If you are a lawful permanent resident or conditional permanent resident and need to replace Your Green Card by filing Form I-90, Application to Replace Permanent
Resident Card, online or by mail. When your line or by mail. When your application; Receive your
notice can be used with your expired Green Card as evidence of your lawful permanent resident status and will say the following: This notice, together with your Form I-551, Permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date on your Permanent resident status for 36 months from the expiration date on your Permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date on your Permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date on your Permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date on your Permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date on your Permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date on your Permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date on your Permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date on your Permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date on your Permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date on your Permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date on your Permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date on your Permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date on your Permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date on your Permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date of the permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date of the permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date of the permanent Resident Status for 36 months from the expiration date of the permanent Resident From the expiration date of the expiration date of the permanent Resident From the expiration date of the expirati
Resident Card. You remain authorized to work and travel. This notice, presented with your expired Permanent Resident Card, is evidence of your lawful permanent resident status while waiting to receive your replacement Card, we may
issue you an Alien Documentation, Identification & Telecommunications (ADIT) stamp after you file this form. If we determine you must submit biometrics, we will mail you a biometrics appointment notice with the time and place of your appointment. This notice does NOT serve as notification of your biometrics appointment. If you need help obtaining
an ADIT stamp, have questions, or need to update your personal information listed above, please visit the USCIS Contact Center webpage at uscis.gov/contactcenter to connect with a live USCIS representative in English or Spanish. If your mailing address changes while your case is pending, please update it through your USCIS Online Account, if you
have one. If you have questions about presenting this notice with your expired Permanent Resident Card for Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification, please call 888-897-7781. If you are deaf or hard of hearing, please call 877-875-6028. We will notify you separately about any other application, petition, or request you may have filed with us. If
USCIS already accepted your application to renew your Green Card as temporary evidence of your lawful permanent resident status. If you are outside the United States and your Green Card will expire within six months (but you will return within one year of your
departure from the United States and before the card expires), you should file Form I-90 as soon as you return to the United States. If you are a conditions on Residence, to apply to remove the conditions on your permanent resident
status. For more information, see our Conditional Permanent Residence webpage. You may call the USCIS Contact Centerat 800-375-5283. (For people who are deaf, hard of hearing or have a
speech disability: TTY 800-767-1833.) You should be prepared to provide the USCIS representative with specific information Number, and Alien Registration N
you may submit a motion to reconsider to the same office that made the unfavorable decision. Doing this allows you to ask the office to reexamine or reconsider must. State the new facts you would provide if we reopen your case; and Include appropriate evidence. A motion to reconsider must.
show: We incorrectly applied immigration law or policy when denying your application; and Our decision was incorrect based on the evidence in your file. For more information, see our Appeals and Motionswebpage. If you have a previous version of the alien registration card (for example, USCIS Form AR-103 or Form I-151), you must
replace it with a current Green Card. Section 264 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) states, Every alien in the United States . . . shall be issued a certificate of alien registration or an alien registration or an alien registration or an alien registration or an alien registration and Nationality Act (INA) states, Every alien, eighteen years of
age and over, shall at all times carry with him and have in his personal possession any certificate of alien registration receipt card issued to him . . .. Any alien who fails to comply with [these provisions] shall be guilty of a misdemeanor...The specific requirements and procedures for applying to replace a Green Card are contained
in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 8 CFR section 264.5. After you become a permanent resident, wemail your new Permanent Resident Card(Green Card). If you move before you get your card, change your address online or submit an e-Request. You should also submit an e-Request and you find the following t
occur:You received your welcome notice or card, but you believe there is an error. It has been more than 30 days since you received your welcome notice but you have not received your new card. You have questions about your new
status as a permanent resident. Applying for Other Documents from Other Agencies (Driver's License, Social Security Card) as a Permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work in the U.S. When you were granted permanent residents can work 
your new Permanent Resident Card, use this stamp or document if: You apply for an unrestricted social security apply for a driver's license You need to travel abroad for less than one yearIf you did not receive your notice or document, you can submit an e-Request. When you are hired for a new job, you must prove your identity and
authorization to work in the U.S. to your employer. You may show your new Permanent Resident Card (Green Card), or your unrestricted social security card as acceptable evidence of your employment eligibility, please see I-9
Central. For information about how to apply for a social security card, please see the Social Security Administration website. If you were already in the U.S. when you became a permanent resident, and have not vet received temporary evidence of your new status, please follow the instructions on your approval notice. If you were already in the U.S. when you became a permanent resident, and have not vet received temporary evidence of your new status, please follow the instructions on your approval notice. If you were already in the U.S. when you became a permanent resident, and have not vet received temporary evidence of your new status, please follow the instructions on your approval notice. If you were already in the U.S. when you became a permanent resident, and have not vet received temporary evidence of your new status.
Case Was ApprovedIf you have moved since your case was approved, change your address online or submit an e-Request. You should also submit an e-Request any of the following occur: If you believe there's an error on our approval notice or document
more than 30 days ago but you have not received it/them. If we approved your I-129 nonimmigrant worker petition, but the consulate or port of entry hasn't yet received notification. If you filed a petition for a relative when you were a permanent resident, and want to upgrade it because you have now become a U.S. citizen, please contact the National
Visa Center (NVC) with the U.S. Department of State. The contact information for the NVC can be found on your application or petition, please file a Form G-884. If you want to check current immigrant visa priority dates, please check the
Visa Bulletin issued by the U.S. Department of State. If Your Case Was DeniedIf an unfavorable decision in your case is denied and/or you are ordered removed), you will receive a notice explaining why the decision in your case was unfavorable. This notice will also explainif you can file an appeal. With certain exceptions, you may file motions to
reopen or reconsider decisions made in your case. Administrative appeals are only available on certain kinds of cases. If an appeal or motion is available in the Forms section of this site. Before starting the application process, there are two
questions that you should answer first:1. Are you eligible to apply?U.S. immigration laws provide a variety of ways for people to apply for a Green Card. The eligibility requirements may vary depending on the immigrant categories you can apply
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under and what the eligibility requirements are. Being Sponsored for a Green CardMost people who apply for a Green Card will need to complete at least two formsan immigrant petition and a Green Card application (Form I-485). Someone else usually must file the petition for you (often referred to as sponsoring or petitioning for you), although you may be eligible to file for yourself in some cases. Here are the most common forms: Other petitions include: Refer to your eligibility category to see if you need a petition. 2. Are you inside or outside the United States? If you are eligible to apply for a Green Card, you then need to determine which process to use adjustment of status or consular processing. General Application Process The steps you must take to apply for a Green Card will vary depending on your individual situation. However, here is the general application is Processing. General Application is provided in your category, you file either a Green Card application will use the united States? If you are eligible to file for yourself. After USCIS approves the immigrant petition for you (often referred to as sponsoring or petitioning for you). In some cases, you may be eligible to file for yourself. After USCIS approves the immigrant petition for you (often referred to as sponsoring or petitioning for you). In some cases, you may be eligible to file for yourself. After USCIS approves the immigrant petition for you (often referred to as sponsoring or petitioning for you). In some cases, you may be eligible to file for yourself. After USCIS approves the immigrant petition for you (often referred to as sponsoring or petitioning for you). In some cases is pending to provide an immigrant petition for you of the period of the pending of you in policiation with USCIS for a Green Card Application in the view of the pending of your Green Card Application in Sending for you. In some cases a pending for you of the pending of your Green Card Application in Sending for You Wille Source and Application in Sending for You

Are us green cards permanent. Are all green cards permanent. Are people with green cards permanent residents. Do permanent green cards expire. Are spouses on green cards permanent residents of usa. Are green cards permanent residents. Are there permanent green cards. Green card meaning. Green card vs citizenship. How long do green cards last. Green cards. Is green card worth it. Are green cards temporary.