

Filing Fees

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Filing Fees

USCIS FILING FEES

*For the most up-to-date information make sure to check the **comprehensive list of fees** by viewing, Fee Schedule, [Form G-1055](#).*

[USCIS Frequently Asked Questions About Filing Fees Webpage](#)

[Form G-1055, Fee Schedule](#)

07/31/2024 04:27 PM EDT

Edition Date: 07/31/24. You can find the edition date at the bottom of the page of Form G-1055, Fee Schedule.

USCIS FEE SCHEDULE - Form G-1055

updated July 31, 2024

[g-1055.pdf](#)

HOW TO WRITE CHECK

How to Write Your Check

Personal checks must be preprinted with your name and your bank's name. Your address and phone number must be preprinted, typed, or written in ink.



2. Write the Pay to the Order of field with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security/any DHS sample DHS-4, 2017, or 1/4/17, but not 4/1/17 or 4 JAN 2017.)
3. Use

PAYING BY CREDIT CARD

Pay with a Credit or Debit Card

If paying by credit or debit card, you must pay each filing fee separately for each application, petition, or request you submit.

You may pay filing and any other applicable fees with a credit or debit card issued by a U.S. bank if you are filing:

- An application, petition, or request with a USCIS lockbox; or An application, petition,

There is no additional cost if you pay by credit or debit card. We cannot accept a credit or debit card issued by a foreign bank.

Acceptable Credit or Debit Cards

You may use Visa, MasterCard, American Express, Discover, and prepaid cards from the same card networks. Make sure the card's credit limit can cover the fee. We will reject your application, petition, or request if the card is declined, and we will not attempt to process your credit card payment a second time.

We do not support payment by gift cards.

How to Pay with a Card When Filing by Mail

To pay with a card, follow these two steps:

- 2. ~~Place the form on top of your application, petition, or request when you file it.~~**
Form G-1450, Authorization for Credit Card Transactions (PDF, 261.57 KB)

When filing Form G-1450 with a Lockbox or Service Center, you may split the payment for one form across multiple credit, debit, or prepaid cards that add up the correct total. Complete one Form G-1450 for each card. However, you may use only one Form G-1450 when requesting emergency advance parole from a USCIS field Office. In all cases, the credit, debit, or prepaid card must be from a financial institution located in the United States.

If we accept your filing, we will charge your card for the proper amount and destroy your Form G-1450 to protect your card information. (We will destroy it even if we reject your filing and do not process your payment.)

You will see a charge from USCIS on your credit card statement.

There is a daily transaction limit for credit cards of \$24,999.99 per credit card per day set by the Department of the Treasury. We allow an exemption to this limit of up to \$99,999.99 for H-1B registrations and petitions

submitted online using one credit card.

Security

We use the U.S. Department of the Treasury's [Pay.gov](#) Trusted Collections Service to process your credit card payment. Trusted Collections Service is a web-based application that allows government agencies to process debit or credit card payments. You cannot pay the fee directly to [Pay.gov](#).

The Department of the Treasury ensures that [Pay.gov](#) is [Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard](#) compliant. This security standard is a set of requirements designed to ensure all companies processing, storing, or transmitting credit card information maintain a secure environment.

For your security, we will destroy your Form G-1450 after processing it, regardless of whether we accept or reject your application, petition, or request.

Third-Party Payments

Anyone authorized to use a credit card may pay for your application, petition, or request. The cardholder must complete Form G-1450, sign it, and give it to you to submit with your filing.

Declined Credit Cards

If a credit card is declined, we will not attempt to process the credit card payment again. We will reject your application, petition, or request for lack of payment.

Rejection Notices

If we reject your filing, we will send you a notice explaining why we rejected it.

If you file a corrected application, petition, or request, and wish to pay again by credit card, you will need to include a new Form G-1450.

IF YOU FILE ONLINE

If you [file your form online](#), the system will guide you through the process of paying your fees with a credit, debit, or prepaid card. Bank account withdrawals are also available when paying online. Once you are ready to submit your form, the system will automatically direct you to the secure Department of the Treasury site, [pay.gov](#), to pay your fees online.

We only use [pay.gov](#) to process fees. Always check the website address before you pay. Beware of scam websites and scammers who may pretend to be a USCIS website.

IF YOU FILE BY MAIL

If you mail your form to a USCIS Lockbox facility, you may [pay your fees with a debit, credit, or prepaid card](#). To do so, follow these steps:

1. Complete and sign Form G-1450, Authorization for Credit Card Transactions
2. Mail it to the USCIS Lockbox facility

If we accept your filing, we will:

- Charge your card for the proper amount: and Destroy your Form G-1450 to protect your privacy

You will see a charge from USCIS on your card statement.

For general filing information, see the [Form Filing Tips](#) webpage

UNFUNDED OR DISHONORED PAYMENTS

“ If we approve your petition, application, or request and the payment has not been properly funded or you subsequently dispute payment of the fee, we may revoke, rescind, or cancel the approval with notice (for example, by issuing a Notice of Intent to Revoke). We will not separately bill you for the unpaid fee. If you receive a Notice of Intent to Revoke, you may respond with payment of the correct fee amount.

from uscis.gov

REFUND

“ When you send a payment, you agree to pay for a government service. Filing and biometric service fees are final and

nonrefundable, regardless of any action we take on your application, petition, or request, or if you withdraw your request. Please refer to the form you filed for additional information, or you may call the [USCIS Contact Center](#) at 800-375-5283 (for people who are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability: TTY 800-767-1833).

from uscis.gov

N-400 Filing Fee

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT N-400 FILING FEE WAIVERS Checkout the Filing Fee Waiver Page or the USCIS page for it (<https://www.uscis.gov/i-912>). A Form I-912 Application for a Filing Fee Waiver is separate and distinct from the reductions discussed here. Form I-912 information is not included here. [\[N-400 REDUCED FEE\]](#)

SUMMARY OF N-400 FILING FEE

Full Filing Fee (\$710-760)

Reduced Fee (\$380)

< 400% of the HHS Poverty Guidelines [[table here](#)]

Must clearly show that your documented annual household income is less than 400% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines (<https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines>)

Eligibility

You can request a reduced fee if:

- 1. You are filing a paper Form N-400, Application for Naturalization ;AND You provide documented annual household income less than 400% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines you file. Check the Guidelines for this**

NEW N-400 FILING FEE (2024)

The new fee rule is consistent with this longstanding practice, as indicated in the table below. Previously, the total cost included both an application fee (\$640) and a separate biometric services fee (\$85), for a total of \$725 for most applicants. Under the new fee rule, there is no longer a separate biometric services fee, and the total fee is \$710 for online filers or \$760 for paper filers.

The new fee rule also provides a reduced naturalization fee (\$380) for applicants with a household income at or below 400% of the [Federal Poverty Guidelines](#) (FPG), expanding eligibility for this reduced fee. Under the previous fee schedule, this reduced fee was only available to applicants with a household income between 150% and 200% of the FPG.

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4	e	n	h	h
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0	i	l	n	n
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N-400 REDUCED FEE

The reduced fee for Form N-400 will be \$380 as of April 1, 2024.

Note the new fee rule edition of Form N-400 incorporates in Part 10 a request for a reduced fee based on household income, eliminating the need to submit [Form I-942, Request for Reduced Fee](#), which is being discontinued.

You cannot file online if you are requesting a reduced fee; you must file a paper Form N-400.

If you are applying for a reduced fee, select “Yes” in Part 10, Item Number 1, then complete Part 10, and submit \$380 and documentation to support the reduced fee.

FILING N-400 WITH REQUEST FOR REDUCED FEE

An applicant submitting a request for a fee waiver should submit Form N-400 along with Form I-912 (or a written request) and *without a fee*.

You cannot file online if you are requesting a fee waiver; you must file a paper Form N-400.

If you are applying for a fee waiver, you are not required to completed Part 10 of the Form N-400. Do not send a fee. Submit a properly completed Form I-912, or a written request for a fee waiver, and documentation to support the fee waiver request.

An applicant requesting a reduced fee with Form N-400 on or after April 1, 2024, should submit the new Form N-400 with Part 10 complete and pay the amount of the reduced fee (\$380).

If an applicant were to submit the correct reduced fee with their N-400 and also filed the Form I-912 fee waiver request, we would accept the fee and *not* adjudicate the fee waiver request.

<aside> An applicant cannot request a reduced fee if filing an N-400 online.

</aside>

How to show that your household income is greater than 400% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines

- If your main request is at or below 150% of the filing fees of the type of application, you do not file. If you do request for an annual fee, you may file before the 400% of the fee. For the 2012 Stat Request for a Fee, the time you file. cont

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POVERTY GUIDELINES 2024

WHO COUNTS AS PART OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

HOUSEHOLD CALCULATION

You count someone as part of your household size if that person is:

- You; ~~There spouse~~ **you** ~~young~~ **household** ~~(if you are)~~ **separated** ~~under 21 years of age~~ **living** ~~and~~ **applying, individually, provide the information of the primary custodial parent;**

My relative or roommate lives with me, does their income count toward my household income?

household income. You should count the specific amount of any financial contribution that you receive from them only if that money was used to support your household. You include that amount in your total household income.

- **Example 2:** You share an apartment with a roommate who is not paid for their room and shares your household expenses, but you do not include their income because their expenses do not support the income in the household, your household income because the roommate is not financially supporting you. Therefore, you do not include the roommate's income as part of your household income.

I receive child support, but not the full amount as listed in the court order. Do I include the full amount of the child support as additional income or financial support or only what I actually receive?

- Annotate the actual amount of child support received. If there is a difference between what is stated in a court order or documentation, provide an explanation. Examples of documents may include bank statements, copies of checks, court documents, or other documentation indicating the actual income or financial assistance you are receiving.

How marital separation affects eligibility

- If you are requesting a reduced fee and base, you must provide documentation to establish that your spouse does not live with you and provides no income assistance. Acceptable documents may include a copy of the court order that formalized your legal separation, a formal notarized property settlement agreement, financial support agreement, or separate mortgage, lease, or utility bills that show you and your spouse live apart.

Common reasons why USCIS will reject reduced fee requests

- You did not provide evidence in support of your household income request is less than 400% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines; certified English translation. the (
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- you

LINKS

2025 Poverty Guidelines

How to Calculate Household Size

See [Matter of Chawathe \(PDF\)](#) , 25 I &N Dec. 369, 376 (AAO 2010) (preponderance of the evidence means more likely than not). See *U.S. v. Cardozo-Fonseca* , 480 U.S. 421 (1987) (defining “more likely than not” as a greater than 50 percent probability of something occurring).

What Fees Are Eligible for a Fee Waiver?

The following table provides a list of forms for which USCIS may waive the fees based on a requestor's inability to pay.

Application to Replace Permanent Resident Card ([Form I-90](#))

Application for Relief Under Former Section 212(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) ([Form I-191](#))

Petition to Remove Conditions on Residence ([Form I-751](#))

Application for Family Unity Benefits ([Form I-817](#))

Application for Temporary Protected Status ([Form I-821](#))

Application for Suspension of Deportation or Special Rule Cancellation of Removal ([Form I-881](#))

Application to File Declaration of Intention ([Form N-300](#))

Request for a Hearing on a Decision in Naturalization Proceedings ([Form N-336](#))

Application for Naturalization ([Form N-400](#))

Application to Preserve Residence for Naturalization Purposes ([Form N-470](#))

Application for Replacement of Naturalization/Citizenship Document ([Form N-565](#))

Application for Certificate of Citizenship ([Form N-600](#))

Application for Citizenship and Issuance of Certificate under Section 322 ([Form N-600K](#))

Conditional Fee Waivers

Certain fee waivers depend on specific conditions. The following table provides a list of forms for which USCIS may waive fees based on the requestor's inability to pay and if they meet the specified conditions.

Petition for a CNMI-Only Nonimmigrant Transitional Worker ([Form I-129CW](#)) petitioning for an E-2 CNMI investor

Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status ([Form I-539](#)), only in the case of a noncitizen applying for CW-2 nonimmigrant status

Application for Travel Document ([Form I-131](#)) for those applying for humanitarian parole

Application for Advance Permission to Enter as Nonimmigrant ([Form I-192](#)) for an applicant who is exempt from the public charge grounds of inadmissibility

Application for Waiver of Passport and/or Visa ([Form I-193](#)) for an applicant who is exempt from the public charge grounds of inadmissibility

Notice of Appeal or Motion ([Form I-290B](#)) if the underlying benefit request was fee exempt, the fee was waived, or it was eligible for a fee waiver

Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status ([Form I-485](#)) for an applicant who is exempt from the public charge grounds of inadmissibility

Petition for a CNMI-Only Nonimmigrant Transitional Worker, or an Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status ([Form I-539](#)) for an applicant applying for CW-2 nonimmigrant status

Application for Waiver of Grounds of Inadmissibility ([Form I-601](#)) for an applicant who is exempt from the public charge grounds of inadmissibility

Notice of Appeal of Decision Under Sections 210 or 245A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (

[Form I-694](#)) if the underlying application or petition was fee exempt, the filing fee was waived, or was eligible for a fee waiver

Application for Employment Authorization ([Form I-765](#)), except persons filing under category (c)(33), Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

For the following forms if the applicant is exempt from public charge ground of inadmissibility under INA 212(a)(4):

- Application for Advance Permission to Enter as Nonimmigrant (Form I-192); Application
-

Humanitarian Fee Waivers

USCIS provides fee exemptions for many forms filed by certain humanitarian categories of requestors. If not otherwise exempt from paying the fee, an individual may request a fee waiver for any application or petition that is related to any of the following humanitarian categories:

- Battered spouses of A, G, E-3, or H nonimmigrants; Battered spouses, or children of a battered spouse, of an alien who is a member of a special interest group under INA Section 240A(b)(2);

Fee Exemption vs. Fee Waiver

A fee exemption means that we do not require a fee for a form or do not require a certain category of requestors to pay the prescribed fee for a form. You can find all current fee exemptions on our [Fee Schedule](#) page. If a fee exemption applies to you and the form you are submitting, you do not need to request a fee waiver or pay the filing fee.

A fee waiver means that we require a fee for a form but waive this requirement for an individual requestor because of their inability to pay the fee. If you request a fee waiver and show us that you are eligible, then you will not need to pay the filing fee for the associated form. However, if you request a fee waiver and we find that you are not eligible, then we may reject your fee waiver request and underlying application or petition.

Eligibility for a Fee Waiver

You can request a fee waiver if:

- You provide documentation showing that you qualify based on any of the following criteria (see our [Fee Schedule](#) page); and
- You are a spouse, partner, child, or dependent (if you are a child, 21 or older, disabled), and your household income is below the Federal Poverty Guidelines (see our [USCIS Fee Waiver Policy](#)).
- See the [USCIS Fee Waiver Policy](#) for details on how to file for a fee waiver. If you are not eligible for a fee waiver, you must pay the filing fee to receive your benefit.

Requesting a Fee Waiver

Complete the most current version of [Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver](#), or write a letter asking for a fee waiver and provide all the necessary information and supporting evidence to establish your eligibility under one of the three criteria listed above.

Please follow all instructions, complete all necessary sections of the forms, and submit proper documentation to avoid common rejection reasons.

Receipt of means-tested benefit

A means-tested benefit is a public benefit for which the agency granting the benefit considers your income and resources.

- The benefit may be federally, state, or locally, or tribally funded. In general, if you receive a benefit that is funded by the federal government, we consider it that benefit.

Some public benefits that, for fee waiver purposes, we consider means-tested benefits include:

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Medicaid, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP); assistance programs;
- Temporary Disability Assistance (TDA);

For a more extensive list of eligible benefits, see [USCIS Policy Manual Vol 1, Part B, Chapter 4, Fee Waivers and Fee Exemptions](#)

If you are receiving a means-tested benefit that is not well known outside of your area, please provide as much information as you can about the benefit. This may include a brochure, contact information, or the website address of the agency granting the benefit.

Some benefits that, for fee waiver purposes, we do not consider means-tested benefits include:

- Medicare; Unemployment benefits; Social Security benefits; Retirement; Disability;

Using a family member's means-tested benefits to qualify

- [illegible]

Documentation showing you are receiving a means- tested benefit

You must provide evidence that you (or your qualifying family member) are currently receiving a means-tested benefit. This evidence should be in the form of a letter, notice, or other official document that contains the required information, including:

- **Your name (or the name of the family member receiving the benefit);** The type of item

What if I am currently receiving a means-tested benefit, but my documentation does not show an expiration date?

filed your Form I-912. The documentation provided should not be dated more than 12 months before the date you file Form I-912. If the documentation is more than 12 months old and you are still receiving the benefit, provide additional evidence that you are currently receiving the benefit.

Does my benefit card count as evidence that I am receiving a means-tested benefit?

- Benefit cards by themselves are not acceptable evidence of a means-tested benefit, unless they contain the recipient's name, the name of the agency granting the public benefit, the type of benefit, and an indication that you or your family member currently receive the benefit (for example, the date you were granted the benefit and the date it expires or was renewed). States usually do not require applicants to return cards, without any value, after the expiration of benefits.

Household income is at or below 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines

- You may qualify for the fee waiver if your household income is at or below 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. If you are not a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, you must file your federal income tax return with the IRS to determine if you are a U.S. citizen or permanent resident. If you are not a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, you must file your federal income tax return with the IRS to determine if you are a U.S. citizen or permanent resident. You can find more information about head of household when filing the IRS Form 1040 at <http://www.irs.gov/publications/p501> [how to calculate household size](#).

[calculate household size](#)

Overseas Spouse

- If you are requesting a fee waiver based on household income that is at or below 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines and your spouse lives overseas and provides support to your household, include your spouse's contributions to your household in the total additional income or financial support section. If your spouse living overseas is unemployed and is supported by you, state that on the form. If your spouse lives overseas and provides no support to your household, please include a statement explaining the situation.

Lack of Stable Address

- We will consider lack of stable address when reviewing a fee waiver request. If you receive services from a homeless shelter, please include a currently dated letter from the shelter. The letter should be on the shelter's letterhead, include a statement that you receive services from the shelter, and be signed by a shelter employee attesting to your situation. If you are homeless but do not reside in a shelter, please include an affidavit from a member of good standing in your community who knows you and can support your claim that you are homeless and unable to pay the fee(s).

Determining who counts toward your household size and income

- o **The head of your household (if not you). If the child (under 21 years of age) is applying individually, provide the information of the primary custodial parent;**

My relative or roommate lives with me, Does their income count toward my household income?

- **Example: If you live with a relative who is not a household member (the definition of a household member is you and those who live with you and share the same household), and that person is applying individually, provide the information of the primary custodial parent;**
- **Example: If you live with a relative who is not a household member (the definition of a household member is you and those who live with you and share the same household), and that person is applying individually, provide the information of the primary custodial parent;**

I receive child support, but not the full amount as listed in the court order. Do I include the full amount of the child support as additional income or financial support or only what I actually receive?

- **Annotate the actual amount of child support received. If there is a difference between what is stated in a court order or documentation, provide an explanation. Examples of documents may include bank statements, copies of checks, court documents, or other documentation indicating the actual income or financial assistance you are receiving.**

How does my marital separation affect my eligibility for a fee waiver?

- **If you are requesting a fee waiver based on your household income being below 150% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, and you are separated from your spouse, please provide a signed statement or documentation to establish that your spouse does not live with you and provides no income assistance. Acceptable documents may include a copy of the court order that formalized your legal separation, a formal notarized property settlement agreement, financial support agreement, or separate mortgage, lease, or utility bills that show you and your spouse live apart.**

Extreme Financial Hardship

Some examples of extreme financial hardship include:

- Immediate emergency or illness affecting the noncitizen or the noncitizen's dependents;

How to

show that you are experiencing extreme financial hardship

- Include a detailed description of why you have extreme financial hardship on the form and provide evidence, including:
 - Documentation of intended disability expenses controlled by you and your dependents, and any other expenses for which you are responsible.
- Explain how you have attempted to obtain financial assistance.

What if I do not have access to documentation that shows my extreme financial hardship?

- If you cannot provide evidence of extreme financial hardship, include thorough descriptions and explanations of your income and expenses. Please provide a copy of a public report, insurance affidavit (signed and dated, if available, to support your standing in your community who knows you and can provide more insight into your current financial situation.

How requesting a fee waiver affects your

current immigration status

- The purpose of admission to the United States by USCIS is to determine if an individual is likely to become a public charge. USCIS considers the receipt of public cash assistance for income maintenance and long-term institutionalization at government expense in the totality of the circumstances, taking into account the amount, duration, and recency of the receipt. Current and/or past receipt of benefits alone, however, is not a sufficient basis to determine whether an applicant is likely at any time to become a public charge. You can find

detailed guidance on these issues in [Volume 8, Part G](#) of the USCIS Policy Manual. Additional information is also available on our [Public Charge Resources](#) page.

- USCIS will deny your underlying application or petition if they determine that it involves false documentation, misrepresentation of facts, or other fraud, including fraud on a fee waiver request.

COMMON REASONS WHY USCIS WILL REJECT A FEE WAIVER REQUEST

Checking and savings accounts and	Monthly utility bills
Stocks, bonds, and annuities (except for pension plans, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), and other retirement funds)	Rent or Mortgage
	Taxes
	Property maintenance
	Monthly payments of lawful debts
	Tuition costs
	Commuting costs

In general, if a requestor provides proof of inability to pay the fee based on financial hardship, the request for fee waiver may be approved on this basis and no further information is required.

Provide documentary evidence of any claimed expense mentioned in your request. Show how your documented income is spent on your documented expenses and leaves no remaining money that could be used to pay the filing fee.

WHAT IF THE REQUESTOR HAS NO

INCOME?

If the requestor has no income due to unemployment, homelessness, or other factors, the requestor may provide, as applicable:

- **Acceptable:** A description of the financial situation that demonstrates eligibility for the fee waiver;

An officer may grant a request for fee waiver in the absence of some of this documentation, as long as the available documentation supports that the requestor is more likely than not unable to pay the fee.

VAWA, T, and U-Based Requestors

USCIS considers whether a requestor is unable to obtain proof of income due to alleged victimization such as trafficking or abuse. If not otherwise eligible for a fee exemption, the requestor should describe the situation in the [Form I-912](#) or written request to substantiate the inability to pay as well as the inability to obtain the required documentation.

The requestor should provide any available documentation, such as affidavits from religious institutions, non-profits, or other community-based organizations verifying that the requestor is currently receiving some benefit or support from that entity and attesting to the financial situation.

VAWA, T, and U-Based

Requestors

Requestors seeking a fee waiver for any immigration benefit associated with or based on a pending or approved petition or application for VAWA benefits [\[28\]](#) or T or U nonimmigrant status that are not otherwise fee exempted do not need to list as household members or provide income information for the following people:

- Any person who is the household member of the abuser, requestor's affluer, or human trafficker, or the household;

In addition, such requestors do not need to list their spouse as a household member or include their spouse's income in the fee waiver request.

If a VAWA self-petitioner or recipient [\[29\]](#) (or their derivative(s)) or applicant, petitioner, or recipient of T or U nonimmigrant status does not have any income or cannot provide proof of income, the requestor may:

- Describe the situation for the detailed instructions for payers of affidavits from religious institutions, nonprofits, or other below 501(c)(3) organizations, as well as the ability to obtain the required living situation, benefit or support from that entity and attesting to the financial situation, if available.

Special Immigrant Juveniles

A petitioner or recipient of Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJ) classification who files a fee waiver request for a filing not otherwise fee exempted does not need to provide proof of income. USCIS considers requestors in this category as part of their own household, without including any foster or group home household members.

Instead of proof of income, the fee waiver request must include documentation showing that the requestor has an approved petition for SIJ classification (for example, a copy of Notice of Action (Form I-797) for Form I-360).

Emergent Circumstance

Natural catastrophes and other extreme situations [\[link\]](#) beyond a person's control may affect the ability to pay USCIS fees. Based on the USCIS Director's authority to waive a required fee, [\[link\]](#) USCIS may designate certain time periods or events in which a person may file a fee waiver request when not otherwise eligible. [\[link\]](#)

In such cases, the requestor must still file a fee waiver request and establish eligibility under one of the criteria (generally, financial hardship). USCIS may accept the request based on the requestor's statement even if there is no documentation of the emergencies and unforeseen circumstances.

Unless otherwise eligible, requestors may only seek a fee waiver under those emergent circumstances described in the [Immigration Relief in Emergencies or Unforeseen Circumstances](#) webpage.

FEE REQUEST LINKS

Forms

- [Form I-912, Request for Fee Waiver](#)

Handouts

- [Guidance on Requesting a Fee Waiver for your Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization \(PDF, PDF, 1.5 MB\)](#)
- [Guidance on Requesting a Fee Waiver for your Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization \(PDF, PDF, 1.5 MB\)](#)

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