

## Change of Status to F-2 Dependent

- [Overview](#)
- [Documentation Needed](#)
- [Where to File](#)
- [Important Things to Remember](#)
- [Traveling and Reentering the U.S.](#)

### Overview

To qualify for F-2 status, you must be a spouse or an unmarried child under age 21 of an F-1 student. To apply for F-2 status, the F-1 needs to request an F-2 I-20 . Please see [Request to Add F-2 Dependent\(s\) Form](#) [1].

A person of any non-immigrant status except C, D, K, or M (and in some cases J), those who entered the United States under the terms of the Visa Waiver Program, can apply for a change to F-2 status if he/she has maintained lawful non-immigrant status up to the time of application. Those with J status who are subject to 212(e) two-year home country physical requirement may not change status in the U.S. unless a waiver has been granted. Non-immigrants in A, G, or NATO status must first complete Form I-566, and have it properly endorsed by the foreign mission to the U.S. and the Department of State.

### Documentation Needed

- [G-1145, E-Notification of Application/Petition Acceptance](#) [2]
- A cover letter (one page) requesting the change of status from your current status to F-2. This letter should include a brief explanation as why you wish to change to F-2 status. You should also provide a checklist of the documentation you are including in your application.
- [USCIS Form I-539 Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status](#) [3], including application fee.
- Evidence of financial support (i.e., bank statement, F-1's assistantship letter, etc.).
- Copy of your entire F-2 I-20 (the F-1 must sign the "Student Attestation" section on page 1 of the form before making a copy). Do NOT send your original I-20. USCIS does not require the original and will not return it.
- Copies of all of the immigration documents (e.g. DS-2019, I-20, I-797, paper or print-out of electronic [Form I-94](#) [4], valid passport, visa stamp, EAD card, etc.) showing that you are currently in lawful non-immigrant status.
- Copy of the waiver (if you were previously subject to the 212(e) Two-Year Foreign Residency Requirement while in J status), if applicable.
- Copies of all of your F-1 spouse's/parent's immigration documents (e.g., I-20, I-797, paper or print-out of

electronic [Form I-94](#) [4], valid passport, visa stamp, EAD card, etc.) showing that he/she is currently in lawful F-1 status.

- Proof of your relationship with your F-1 spouse/parent (e.g., copy of marriage certificate, birth certificate, passport information).

We recommend that you make a copy of this application for your own record.

## **Mailing Address and Where to File**

It **may take USCIS several months** to adjudicate an I-539 request, and therefore you should use a return address that will be valid for many months. We do not recommend trying to change your I-539 mailing address once your application has been submitted to USCIS.

If you know that you will be moving soon, we recommend using a friend or relative's address in the U.S. If you select this strategy, make sure to include the name of your friend or relative on the line of the I-539 form that says "In care of." Be sure to verify that their name is on their mail box.

The address that you use on your I-539 will dictate to which USCIS Service Center you should mail your application. If the address you use is in Michigan, you should mail your application to one of the following:

For U.S. Postal Service (including US Postal Service Express mail):

USCIS  
P.O. Box 660166  
Dallas, TX 75266

The U.S. Postal Service is the only service that delivers to a P.O. Box address. We recommend that you use a trackable mailing method so that you have delivery confirmation of your application. If you send your application with a method that requires a signature upon delivery, use the express mail and courier deliveries address below.

For express mail and courier deliveries (e.g., UPS, FedEx, DHL, etc):

USCIS  
ATTN: I-539  
2501 S. State Highway 121 Business  
Suite 400  
Lewisville, TX 75067

If you are using a non-Michigan address on the I-539 form, please refer to the USCIS Form I-539 instructions for the correct USCIS mailing address.

We do not recommend using USCIS Electronic Immigration System (ELIS).

If your change of status is pending with USCIS and you later decide to leave the U.S., your change of

status is considered to have been abandoned.

## Important Things to Remember

Source: 8 CFR (Code of Federal Register) § 214.2(f)(15)(ii)

- F-2 spouse may only engage in part time study.
- F-2 children may engage in full-time study at the K-12 level (kindergarten through twelfth grade).

## Traveling and Reentering the U.S.

The alternative method of changing to F-2 status is through travel and re-entry, which may be preferred over the in-country change of status in certain situations. In this case, you would depart the U.S. and then apply for a F-2 visa at a U.S. embassy or consulate abroad, preferably the local consulate in your home country. If the F-2 visa application is approved and the F-2 visa is issued, then you can re-enter the U.S. using your F-2 I-20 form and F-2 visa. At the Port of Entry, your electronic I-94 will be updated to show your status as F-2 and the Admit Until Date as D/S, which confirms F-2 status.

Please note that Canadian citizens are exempt from the requirement of a having an F-2 visa to re-enter the U.S. in F-2 status.

For further information refer to the [U.S. Department of State](#) [5] web site and [Travel Outside the U.S.and Reentry](#) [6].

If you would like to discuss the risks and benefits or have questions about your options, please call the U-M International Center to schedule an appointment with an advisor.

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**Source URL:** <https://internationalcenter.umich.edu/change-status-to-f2-dependent>

### Links

[1] <https://internationalcenter.umich.edu/sites/default/files/forms/I20add-dep.pdf>

[2] <https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/files/form/g-1145.pdf>

[3] <https://www.uscis.gov/i-539>

[4] <https://internationalcenter.umich.edu/i-94>

[5] <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas.html>

[6] <https://internationalcenter.umich.edu/travel-outside-us-reentry>