

NAFSA REGION III CONSULAR AFFAIRS UPDATE

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What Will I Learn from This Session?

- ▣ General considerations in advising those seeking a new or renewed non-immigrant visa abroad.
- ▣ Nonimmigrant Visa Processing for third country nationals in Mexico or Canada.
- ▣ An overview of security clearances

Rules of the Road

- ▣ In order to properly advise foreign nationals (FN' s) proceeding abroad for nonimmigrant visa (NIV) issuance, it is helpful to have some basic working knowledge of the concepts involved.

What is a Nonimmigrant Visa (NIV)?

- A visa is a “permit” which allows the FN to board a conveyance and present him or herself for inspection at a Port of Entry (POE). It does not guarantee admission to the US.
- It is a colored, digital, machine readable, decal (“stamp”) affixed to the FN' s passport.
- It is valid for one, several, or multiple (“M”) entries.
- It is valid for a particular period of time (does NOT govern period of admission to US).
- Validities generally depend on reciprocity (see http://travel.state.gov/visa/fees/fees_3272.html).
- It may contain notations, eg, “Visiting sister for two weeks”, “name not found in CLASS”, “212(d)(3) waiver granted”, “prospective student”.
- Regulations governing NIV' s: 22 CFR 41.

What is a Visa?

- ▣ In order to get an NIV, a FN must demonstrate several things:
 - General nonimmigrant intent, that is the general intent to comply by the conditions of the nonimmigrant class which he/she is seeking.
 - Specific qualifications for the class sought, which often includes the presentation of certain documents.
 - Admissibility to the US.

Getting the NIV

- ▣ General nonimmigrant intent: relates to FN's plans and goals in the US, ties to home country, prior compliance with immigration laws while in the US, ties/prior lengthy stays in the US, acculturation if came to the US as a teen/child.
- ▣ Specific evidence to qualify for NIV category: includes both specific documents needed to qualify, as well as plans/goals in US.

Getting the NIV

- ▣ If applicant lacking documents or either general or specific intent as mentioned, can be denied visa under two grounds of the INA:
 - 221(g) – generally, documents are lacking, or just not enough information in general to make a decision.
 - 214(b) – applicant failed to prove eligibility for category sought, either general nonimmigrant intent or eligibility for the specific category.

What is “Admissibility”?

- Congress, over the last two hundred years, has continually added to the list of FN’s who are “inadmissible” to the US.
- If a person is “inadmissible” he or she has qualities or characteristics, or has engaged in conduct, which our government considers undesirable.
- So, if a FN is found “admissible” he or she has none of these characteristics, or has had them waived.

What Is Admissibility?

- Common grounds of inadmissibility are:
 - Criminal conviction or activity. INA 212(a)(2)
 - Terrorist activity. INA 212(a)(3)
 - 3/10 year bars (prior “unlawful presence.”) INA 212(a)(9)
 - Intending immigrant. INA 212(a) (5), (7)
 - Prior misrepresentation. INA 212(a) (6)(C)
 - Prior removal or deportation. INA 212(a)(9)
 - Certain medical conditions, eg, TB. INA 212(a)(1)
 - Most grounds are listed, generally, at Sec. 212(a) of INA.

What is Admissibility?

- How is inadmissibility overcome?
 - FN ceases to have the undesirable quality: e.g. drug abuse, tuberculosis.
 - Passage of time, e.g. 3/10 year bars.
 - Nonimmigrant waiver of inadmissibility for any ground except security risks under INA Sec. 212(d) (3). Known as “212(d)(3) waiver”. Recommended by DOS (except for visa exempt Canadians), granted by USCBP/ARO.

Who Determines Admissibility?

- ▣ The consul, at time of visa issuance.
 - First bite at the apple: “Outer ring” of defense to inadmissible persons. Consuls have very broad discretion to grant or deny visas. Decisions are generally unreviewable in US courts.
- ▣ CBP, at time of inspection and admission to US.
 - Second bite at the apple: “Inner ring” of defense. CBP’s determination is “de novo”, which means the consular decision is examined completely afresh.

Choosing the Country for NIV

- ▣ The country of nationality or habitual residence (“home” country) is obvious choice as consuls there have intimate knowledge of country conditions, documents, etc.
- ▣ TCN’s may also qualify to process in a third country (not the U.S. nor their “home country”), in several instances.

Choosing the Country

- ▣ If a FN has a legitimate purpose for being in a third country (study, employment reasons, medical treatment, etc), the consul there MAY accept the case on a discretionary basis.
- ▣ Example: J 1 citizen of France attending conference in Japan; F 1 citizen of Bahamas studying in Spain; H1B citizen of Cameroon doing research in China.

Choosing the Country

- In all these cases, consul will take into account:
 - ▣ Is there a “residence abroad” requirement (J, F)?
 - ▣ Could there be 214(b) or fraud issues (applicant from developing country or high fraud post)?
 - ▣ Will it impose hardship on the applicant to return to home country (is it near post where applying; does applicant have plans to go there soon?)
 - ▣ Does the applicant’s reason for applying there make sense?
 - ▣ Is this a renewal or first time visa in this category?

Mexico and Canada

- Mexico and Canada have long standing policies of accepting TCN NIV applicants.
- Posts in each country have differing policies
- Mexico and Canada are foreign countries, and the TCN may need a visa to cross the border.

TCN's - Who Can Apply in Mexico?

- ▣ All Mexican posts accept TCN's.
- ▣ Who can apply in Mexico?
 - 1) TCN who resides in Mexico on an FM2 or FM3
 - 2) TCN in Mexico for long term purpose (study, work, research)
 - 3) TCN who seeks to renew their U.S. visa in the same letter category (other than B1/B2 and H2)
 - 4) TCN from a Visa Waiver country who is visiting Mexico and who has lost or had their biometric passport stolen **why would this person need a visa**
 - 5) TCN from a non-Visa Waiver country who is visiting Mexico and who has lost or had their passport with valid U.S. visa stolen

Mexico—Who Can't Apply

- ▣ Mexico will not accept persons who in the US: violated status, overstayed, entered by fraud.
- ▣ B 1/B2 to any category.
- ▣ Visa Waiver to any category.
- ▣ NSEERS registrants.
- ▣ Persons holding travel documents from: Iran, N. Korea, Cuba, Syria.
- ▣ TCN E 2 renewals?

Mexico -- Application Procedure: Interview Waiver Program

- ▣ **Drop-Box Program Fingerprint Exemption**
 - Mexican B1/B2 applicants under 7 and over 79
 - Can mail application packet to Embassy
- ▣ **Drop-Box Fingerprint Reuse Program**
 - Mexican renewal applicants: F, H1B, I, J, L, M, O, R
 - Submitted 10-print fingerprint scan at same post
 - Can mail application packet to Embassy
- ▣ **Fingerprint Reissuance Program**
 - Mexican renewal applicants: BBBCV, F, H1B, I, J, L, M, O, R
 - Submit biometric data at Embassy or Consulate, no interview required

Mexico – Scheduling An Appointment

Step 1: Make an Appointment

- ❑ Call telephone number 01-900-849-49-49 (the call will be charged to your phone bill). From the U.S. call: 1-900-476-1212
- ❑ Call telephone number 01-477-788-70-70 (the call will be charged to your credit card). From the U.S. call: 1-800-919-1754
- ❑ Make an appointment via the internet
<http://www.usvisa-mexico.com>

Step 2: Request an emergency appointment

- ❑ www.usembassy-mexico.gov/emxvisit_emergencies.html
- ❑ What situations are approved? Medical, Business, death or illness

Step 3: Receive response

- ❑ If approved, you will receive an email with the next steps

Mexico—Special Issues

- ❑ At the posts in Ciudad Juarez, Nuevo Laredo and Monterrey, applicants must also make a separate appointment at an off-site “Applicant Service Center” (ASC) to submit biometrics prior to the visa interview.
- ❑ Global Services Contract Launches in Mexico on January 10, 2011
 - All Mexican posts will use an alternate facility to capture biometrics
- ❑ CSC granted contract to manage end-to-end services
 - One applicant fee will cover all expenses
 - Appointment system, biometrics capture, interview, and passport/visa delivery (if approved)

Getting Into Mexico

- ▣ A foreign visitor traveling to Mexico as a tourist, on business, or in transit to another country will not require a Mexican visa, regardless of their country of citizenship, as long as they have a valid passport and a valid U.S. visa.
- ▣ Expired U.S. Visa - if applying to renew a U.S. visa, MUST have a Mexican visa.
- ▣ Apply far in advance.
- ▣ Long delays.
- ▣ In-person interview required

Travel Concerns: Mexico

Most recent travel warning for Mexico:

http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/tw/tw_4755.html

Mexico - Country Specific Information:

http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_970.html

TCNs - Who Can Apply in Canada?

- ▣ All Canadian posts will accept TCN applicants.
- Canada will NOT accept:
 - ▣ Out of status, overstays, entry without inspection or by fraud
 - ▣ B1/B2 applicants
 - ▣ B1/B2 or VWP initial entrants to U.S. applying in different category
- Will accept “list of 26” and “T 4” applicants
 - ▣ NSEERS registrants must be in compliance with Departure Registrations requirements

Canada - Scheduling An Appointment

- ▣ Online at http://www.usvisa-info.com/en-CA/selfservice/ss_country_welcome
- ▣ Call 1-877-341-2441
 - Must complete DS-160 and pay fee prior to scheduling an appointment
- ▣ Expedites - Schedule appointment and email or fax post
 - (see http://www.usvisa-info.com/en-CA/selfservice/us_expedited_appointments)
- ▣ Pay MRV online, by phone or at Scotiabank
- ▣ Passport/Visa Return via DHL

Getting into Canada

- ▣ Whereas 35 nationalities do not need a visa to enter the US, in Canada the number is 53. See: <http://www.cic.gc.ca/english/visit/visas.asp>
- ▣ List of visa offices outside Canada: <http://www.cic.gc.ca/EnGLIsh/information/offices/missions.asp>
- ▣ Make sure to have the appointment confirmation notice, U.S. immigration documents, evidence of funds to cover stay in Canada

Updates Regarding Physical, Mental or Substance Related Disorders

- ▣ If an applicant has arrests, convictions or admits drug/alcohol abuse, must be referred to “panel physician” for evaluation for addiction/abuse.
- ▣ CDC recently updated its Technical Instructions
- ▣ DOS made significant changes to the FAM – See 9 FAM 40.11
- ▣ Changes to Alcohol Abuse Evaluation
- ▣ Remission = period of at least 12 months during which no substance abuse or associated harmful behavior occurred.
- ▣ If the last refusal was more than one year ago, then the applicant must reapply for a visa and complete a new medical examination.
 - If the applicant is found Class “B”, they can be issued a visa.

Medical Exams for DUIs

- ▣ See 9 FAM 41.108 N1.3
- ▣ **Previous:** Physician services only available in Ciudad Juarez
- ▣ **Current:** Physician services available in Ciudad Juarez and Mexico City
 - Usually required for DUI arrests (1 in last 5 years, 2 in last 10) and substance abuse
 - Applicants from other Guadalajara and Merida are also utilizing Mexico City's Physician
 - Requires appointment **What about Canada**

DS-160

- ▣ This is a new on-line application form required by all U.S. consular posts (incorporates DS-156, 157, & 158).
- ▣ Available at <https://ceac.state.gov/genniv/>
- ▣ Allows the post to begin the visa process prior to the interview.
- ▣ Staggered launch throughout Mexico
 - Mexico City began in February 2010
- ▣ Original system slowness problems resolved
- ▣ Most common problems:
 - Application not completed fully
 - ▣ Applicant can be asked to return on a separate day if answers are left blank or incomplete
 - Application not completed accurately
 - ▣ The application is interactive
 - ▣ An incorrect answer generates the wrong form

INA §212(d)(3) Waivers

- ▣ For applicants who overcome 2149(b) and have a separate ineligibility
- ▣ Step 1: Applicant requests waiver from consular officer
- ▣ Step 2: Post determines next step, weighing key factors – how recent? how serious?
 - If waiver is not appropriate, Post seeks concurrence from the Visa Office, Washington DC
 - If waiver is appropriate, Post requests 212(d)(3) waiver from DHS-CBP
- ▣ Process typically requires several weeks

What are Security Advisory Opinions?

- **Visas Condor**
 - ▣ Information disclosed on Form DS-160
 - ▣ Country of Birth, Citizenship, or Residence and people born in “T-4” (Sudan, Syria, Cuba, Iran) or “List of 26” countries.
- **Visas Mantis**
 - ▣ “Sensitive Technology” clearance: based on whether the applicant is involved in any of the categories found on the Critical Fields List (CFL) of DOS’ Technology Alert List (TAL).
 - ▣ “Dual-use” applications of seemingly benign technologies.
 - **Extension of Mantis Validity:** Mantis checks are now valid for two years for H, L, and O visas; four years for F’s and J’s. Change of field, eg, engineering to nuclear physics, can result in new Mantis check.
 - ▣ Validity does NOT guarantee no new check.

SAO's Continued

- ▣ **Donkey**
 - Name “hit” based on non-criminal issue. Often slow, like its namesake!
- ▣ **NCIC Check: National Crime Information Center “hit”**
 - Contains information on terrorists and foreign warrants
 - Includes U.S. criminal convictions or arrests for even relatively minor issues

SAO Information

- ▣ For most required SAO's, all required information is provided in the DS-160 online application. The interviewing officer will ask the applicant to provide additional information as needed.
- ▣ If an applicant is subject to additional processing, they cannot travel to the U.S. (in any visa class) until the processing is complete.
- ▣ Certain candidates will also need to provide:
 - Complete resume (and, if accompanying the applicant, the spouse's resume)
 - Complete list of publications of the applicant (and, if accompanying the applicant, the spouse's publications)
 - List of references in the applicant's country of birth or residence
 - Detailed description of the research or work the applicant will do, or is doing, in the U.S.
 - Letter of invitation from the U.S. sponsor
 - Letters of recommendation from a U.S. sponsor or from abroad
 - Letters of support from the financial sponsor
 - Detailed itinerary for B1/B2 applicants

Overdue SAO's

If SAO pending for over 60 days, call the Visa Office Public Inquiries line at (202) 663-1225

- SAO Inquiry for Universities for J-1/F-1 Cases: (202) 663-1851.
- ☐ DOS can expedite a security clearance if there is a dire medical emergency, a significant U.S. government interest, or a humanitarian concern.
 - It is advisable to submit an expedite request letter from the petitioner or sponsor, detailing the emergent reasons for the applicant's entry to the United States, to the Consular Officer at the post where the visa application was submitted.
- ☐ Congressional intervention usually not helpful.

214(b): The student's biggest hurdle...

- ☐ Every alien shall be presumed to be an immigrant until he establishes to the satisfaction of the consular officer, at the time of application for admission, that he is entitled to a nonimmigrant status.
- ☐ Applies to Fs, Js, Ms, but not H-1Bs (dual intent)
- ☐ The residence abroad requirement for a student not exclusively connected to "ties."
 - The focus is on the student applicant's immediate intent.
 - 9 FAM 41.61 N4.2
- ☐ Visa renewals – students should be encouraged to visit the home country to maintain ties; therefore visa renewals should be "facilitated." See 9 FAM 41.61 N4.5

INA Section 221(g)

- ▣ Delays under INA Section 221(g) usually occur because:
 1. Applicant must provide additional information, e.g.:
 - Form I-20, DS-2019
 - Financial information
 3. SAO or further review (“administrative processing”) needed

QUESTIONS?
¿Preguntas?
Domande?
Fragen?
Questiós?
Vragen?
Perguntas?