AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
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SUBCHAPTER B—IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS

PART 100—STATEMENT OF ORGANIZATION

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§100.1 Introduction.

The following sections describe the organization of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, including statements of delegations of final authority, indicate the established places at which, and methods whereby, the public may secure information, direct attention to the regulations relating to the general course and method by which its functions are channeled and determined, and to display OMB control numbers assigned to the information collection requirements of the Service. Part 103 of this chapter sets forth the procedures governing the availability of Service opinions, orders, and records.

[48 FR 37201, Aug. 17, 1983]

§100.2 Organization and functions.

(a) *Office of the Commissioner.* The Attorney General has delegated to the Commissioner, the principal officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, authority to administer and enforce the Immigration and Nationality Act and all other laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and nationality as prescribed and limited by 28 CFR 0.105.

(1) *Office of the General Counsel.* Headed by the General Counsel, the office provides legal advice to the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, and staff; prepares legislative reports; assists in litigation; prepares briefs and other legal memoranda when necessary; directs the activities of the regional counsel; oversees the professional activities of all Service attorneys assigned to field offices; and, makes recommendations on all personnel matters involving Service attorneys.

(2) *Office of Congressional Relations.* Headed by the Director of Congressional Relations, the office is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective liaison with the Congress, Department of Justice, and other agencies on such matters as bills, mark-ups, hearings, and Congressional inquiries.

(3) *Office of Public Affairs.* Headed by the Director of Public Affairs, the office is responsible for establishing and maintaining public affairs policy, serving as liaison with various constituent communities (intergovernmental, public, news organization, etc.) to communicate Service initiatives, such as naturalization and employer education, and producing public information products.

(4) *Office of Internal Audit.* Headed by the Director of Internal Audit, the office promotes economy, efficiency, and effectiveness within the Service by managing the Service's systems for resolving alleged mismanagement and misconduct by Service employees; reviewing and evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of Service operations and programs; collecting and analyzing data to identify patterns of deficiencies or other weaknesses warranting investigative or audit follow-up; making recommendations on disciplinary policies and procedures of the Service; overseeing Service systems to eliminate fraud, waste, and abuse in the workplace; and acting as the Service's liaison with outside audit/inspection agencies. These duties are executed in coordination with other components of the Service and other Department of Justice components.

(b) *Office of the Deputy Commissioner.* Headed by the Deputy Commissioner, the office is authorized to exercise all

power and authority of the Commissioner unless any such power or authority is required by law to be exercised by the Commissioner personally. The Deputy Commissioner advises and assists the Commissioner in formulating and implementing Service policies and programs, and provides supervision and direction to all organizational units of the Service. The Deputy Commissioner also performs such other duties as may be assigned from time-to-time by the Commissioner. In addition, the Deputy Commissioner supervises the four Executive Associate Commissioners for Programs, Field Operations, Policy and Planning, and Management.

(c) *Office of the Executive Associate Commissioner for Programs*—(1) *General.* (i) Headed by the Executive Associate Commissioner for Programs, the office is responsible for policy development and review as well as integration of the Service's enforcement and examinations programs. This office has primary responsibility for the planning, oversight, and advancement of programs engaged in interpretation of the immigration and nationality laws and the development of regulations to assist in activities, including:

(A) The granting of benefits and privileges to those qualified to receive them;

(B) Withholding of benefits from those ineligible;

(C) Control of the borders and prevention of illegal entry into the United States;

(D) Detection, apprehension, detention, and removal of illegal aliens; and

(E) Enforcement of employer sanctions and other provisions of immigration-related law.

(ii) In addition to overseeing enforcement and examination policy matters, the Office of Programs is also responsible for immigration records. The Executive Associate Commissioner for Programs promulgates policy, provides direction and supervises the activities of the Offices of Enforcement and Examinations.

(2) *Office of Enforcement.* Headed by the Associate Commissioner for Enforcement, the office is responsible for the planning, oversight, and advancement of enforcement programs engaged in interpretation of the immigration and nationality laws, and the development of Service policies to assist enforcement activities. The Associate Commissioner for Enforcement directly supervises the Headquarters:

(i) Border Patrol Division;

(ii) Investigations Division;

(iii) Detention and Deportation Division;

(iv) Intelligence Division; and

(v) Asset Forfeiture Office.

(3) *Office of Examinations.* Headed by the Associate Commissioner for Examinations, the office is responsible for the planning, oversight, and advancement of examinations programs engaged in interpretation of the immigration and nationality laws, and the development of Service policies to assist examinations activities. The Office of Examinations is also responsible for all district and service center records and all records operations, except records policy. The Associate Commissioner for Examinations directly supervises the Headquarters:

(i) Adjudications and Nationality Division;

(ii) Inspections Division;

(iii) Service Center Operations Division;

(iv) Records Division; and

(v) Administrative Appeals Office.

(d) *Office of the Executive Associate Commissioner for Field Operations*—(1) *General.* (i) Headed by the Executive Associate Commissioner for Field Operations, the office is responsible for implementing policies related to the Service's field operations. This office has primary responsibility for oversight and coordination of all field operations relating to the administration of immigration law, including:

(A) The granting of benefits and privileges to those qualified to receive them;

(B) Withholding of benefits from those ineligible;

(C) Control of the borders and prevention of illegal entry into the United States;

(D) Detection, apprehension, detention, and removal of illegal aliens;

(E) Enforcement of employer sanctions and other provisions of immigration-related law; and

(F) Refugee processing, adjudication of relative applications/petitions filed

by citizens and legal permanent residents, and overseas deterrence of alien smuggling and fraud activities.

(ii) The Executive Associate Commissioner for Field Operations provides direction to, and supervision of, the three Regional Directors (Eastern, Central, and Western), and the Director, International Affairs.

(2) *Offices of the Regional Directors.* (i) *General.* Headed by regional directors, these offices are responsible for directing all aspects of the Service's field operations within their assigned geographic areas of activity. The regional directors provide general guidance and supervision to:

(A) Service districts within their regions; and

(B) Border Patrol sectors within their regions.

(ii) *Service districts.* Headed by district directors, who may be assisted by deputy district directors, these offices are responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Act and all other laws relating to immigration and naturalization within their assigned geographic areas of activity, unless any such power and authority is either required to be exercised by higher authority or has been exclusively delegated to another immigration official or class of immigration officer. District directors are subject to the general supervision and direction of their respective regional director, except that district directors outside of the United States are subject to the general supervision and direction of the Director for International Affairs.

(iii) *Border Patrol Sectors.* Headed by chief patrol agents who may be assisted by deputy chief patrol agents, these offices are responsible for the enforcement of the Act and all other laws relating to immigration and naturalization within their assigned geographic areas of activity, unless any such power and authority is required to be exercised by higher authority or has been exclusively delegated to another immigration official or class of immigration officer. Chief patrol agents are subject to the general supervision and direction of their respective regional director.

(3) *Office of International Affairs.* Headed by a Director of International Affairs, the office is responsible for ensuring that the foreign affairs mission of the Service reflects a full partnership between the Service, the Executive Branch agencies, and the Congress, the administration of U.S. immigration law on foreign soil, and the U.S. domestic asylum program. The Director for International Affairs provides general guidance and supervision to:

(i) Foreign districts;

(ii) Asylum Division; and

(iii) Refugee and Parole Division.

(e) *Office of the Executive Associate Commissioner for Policy and Planning.* Headed by the Executive Associate Commissioner for Policy and Planning, the office is responsible for directing and coordinating Servicewide policy and planning activities, and conducting analysis of these as well as other issues which cross program lines or have national implications.

(f) *Office of the Executive Associate Commissioner for Management*—(1) *General.* Headed by the Executive Associate Commissioner for Management, the office is responsible for planning, developing, directing, coordinating, and reporting on Service management programs and activities. The Executive Associate Commissioner for Management promulgates Servicewide administrative policies and coordinates all financial, human resource, administrative, and information resources management functions. The Executive Associate Commissioner for Management provides direction to, and supervision of, the:

(i) Office of Security;

(ii) Office of Equal Employment Opportunity;

(iii) Office of Human Resources and Administration;

(iv) Office of Finance;

(v) Office of Information Resources Management;

(vi) Office of Files and Forms Management; and

(vii) Administrative Centers.

(2) *Office of Security.* Headed by the Director of Security, the office is responsible for all security programs of the Service, including those related to personnel, physical, information and documents, automated data processing, telecommunications, and emergency preparedness planning.

(3) *Office of Equal Employment Opportunity.* Headed by the Director of Equal Employment Opportunity, the office is responsible for developing, planning, directing, managing, and coordinating equal employment opportunity programs and evaluating programs relating to the civil rights of all employees and applicants to ensure compliance with the law. This office also coordinates the affirmative employment and discrimination complaints programs of the Service and those of the Department of Justice as they apply to the Service.

(4) *Office of Human Resources and Administration.* Headed by the Associate Commissioner for Human Resources and Administration, the office is responsible for planning, developing, directing, managing, and coordinating the personnel, career development, contracting, facilities, and administrative support programs of the Service. The Associate Commissioner for Human Resources and Administration directly supervises the:

(i) Human Resources and Development Division; and

(ii) Administration Division.

(5) *Office of Finance.* Headed by the Associate Commissioner for Finance, the office is responsible for planning, developing, directing, managing, coordinating, and reporting on, the budget, accounting, and resource management programs of the Service. The Associate Commissioner for Finance directly supervises the:

(i) Budget Division; and

(ii) Financial Management Division.

(6) *Office of Information Resources Management.* Headed by the Associate Commissioner for Information Resources Management, the office is responsible for planning, developing, directing, managing, coordinating, and reporting on Service information management programs and activities including automated data processing, telecommunications, and radio communications. The Associate Commissioner for Information Resources Management directly supervises the:

(i) Data Systems Division; and

(ii) Systems Integration Division.

(7) *Office of Files and Forms Management.* Headed by the Director of Files and Forms Management, the office is responsible for the administration of records policy, and correspondence files. The Director of Files and Forms Management directly supervises the:

(i) National Records Center;

(ii) National Forms Center;

(iii) Systematic Alien Verification Entitlement (SAVE) Program; and

(iv) Centralized Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act (FOIA/PA) program.

(8) *Office of the Administrative Center.* Headed by directors, these offices are responsible for administrative servicing, monitoring, and liaison functions within their respective geographic boundaries. The directors direct and supervise regional staff who administer human resources, administrative, information systems, security, and financial functions.

[59 FR 60068, Nov. 22, 1994]

§ 100.3 Places where, and methods whereby, information may be secured or submittals or requests made.

Any person desiring information relative to a matter handled by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, or any person desiring to make a submittal or request in connection with such a matter should communicate either orally or in writing with a district headquarters office or suboffice of the Service. If the office receiving the communication does not have jurisdiction to handle the matter, the communication, if written, will be forwarded to the proper office of the Service or, if oral, the person will be advised how to proceed. When the submittal or request consists of a formal application for one of the documents, privileges, or other benefits provided for in the laws administered by the Service or the regulations implementing those laws, the instructions on the form as to preparation and place of submission should be followed. In such cases, the provisions of this chapter dealing with the particular type of application may be consulted for regulatory provisions.

§ 100.4 Field Offices.

The territory within which officials of the Immigration and Naturalization

Service are located is divided into regions, districts, suboffices, and border patrol sectors as follows:

(a) *Regional Offices.* The Eastern Regional Office, located in Burlington, Vermont, has jurisdiction over districts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28; border patrol sectors 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 20, and 21. The Central Regional Office, located in Dallas, Texas, has jurisdiction over districts 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 19, 20, 29, 30, 38, and 40; border patrol sectors 6, 7, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19. The Western Regional Office, located in Laguna Niguel, California, has jurisdiction over districts 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 31, 32, and 39; and border patrol sectors 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.

(b) *District Offices.* The following districts, which are designated by numbers, have fixed headquarters and are divided as follows:

(1) [Reserved]

(2) *Boston, Massachusetts.* The district office in Boston, Massachusetts, has jurisdiction over the States of Connecticut, New Hampshire (except the Port-of-Entry at Pittsburg, New Hampshire), Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

(3) *New York City, New York.* The district office in New York City, New York, has jurisdiction over the following counties in the State of New York; Bronx, Dutchess, Kings, Nassau, New York, Orange, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester; also, over the United States immigration office located in Hamilton, Bermuda.

(4) *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.* The district office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has jurisdiction over the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Virginia.

(5) *Baltimore, Maryland.* The district office in Baltimore, Maryland, has jurisdiction over the State of Maryland, except Andrews Air Force Base Port-of-Entry.

(6) *Miami, Florida.* The district office in Miami, Florida, has jurisdiction over the State of Florida, and the United States immigration offices located in Freeport and Nassau, Bahamas.

(7) *Buffalo, New York.* The district office in Buffalo, New York, has jurisdiction over the State of New York except the part within the jurisdiction of District No. 3; also, over the United States immigration office at Toronto, Ontario, Canada; and the office located at Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

(8) *Detroit, Michigan.* The district office in Detroit, Michigan, has jurisdiction over the State of Michigan.

(9) *Chicago, Illinois.* The district office in Chicago, Illinois, has jurisdiction over the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin.

(10) *St. Paul, Minnesota.* The district office located in Bloomington, Minnesota, has jurisdiction over the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota; also, over the United States immigration office in the Province of Manitoba, Canada.

(11) *Kansas City, Missouri.* The district office in Kansas City, Missouri, has jurisdiction over the States of Kansas and Missouri.

(12) *Seattle, Washington.* The district office in Seattle, Washington, has jurisdiction over the State of Washington and over the following counties in the State of Idaho: Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone; also, over the United States immigration offices located in the Province of British Columbia, Canada.

(13) *San Francisco, California.* The district office in San Francisco, California, has jurisdiction over the following counties in the State of California: Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Benito, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba.

(14) *San Antonio, Texas.* The district office in San Antonio, Texas, has jurisdiction over the following counties in the State of Texas: Aransas, Atascosa, Bandera, Bastrop, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Brazos, Brown, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Coke, Coleman, Comal, Concho, Coryell, Crockett, De Witt, Dimmitt, Duval, Edwards, Falls, Fayette, Frio, Gillespie,

Glasscock, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hays, Irion, Jackson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kendall, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Lampasas, La Salle, Lavaca, Lee, Live Oak, Llano, McCulloch, McLennan, McMullen, Mason, Maverick, Medina, Menard, Milam, Mills, Nueces, Reagan, Real, Refugio, Robertson, Runnels, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Sterling, Sutton, Tom Green, Travis, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Webb, Williamson, Wilson, Zapata, Zavala.

(15) *El Paso, Texas.* The district office in El Paso, Texas, has jurisdiction over the State of New Mexico, and the following counties in Texas: Brewster, Crane, Culberson, Ector, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loving, Midland, Pecos, Presidio, Reeves, Terrell, Upton, Ward, and Winkler.

(16) *Los Angeles, California.* The district office in Los Angeles, California, has jurisdiction over the following counties in the State of California: Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura.

(17) *Honolulu, Hawaii.* The district office in Honolulu, Hawaii, has jurisdiction over the State of Hawaii, the Territory of Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

(18) *Phoenix, Arizona.* The district office in Phoenix, Arizona, has jurisdiction over the States of Arizona and Nevada.

(19) *Denver, Colorado.* The district office in Denver, Colorado, has jurisdiction over the States of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

(20) *Dallas, Texas.* The district office in Dallas, Texas, has jurisdiction over the State of Oklahoma, and the following counties in the State of Texas: Anderson, Andrews, Archer, Armstrong, Bailey, Baylor, Borden, Bosque, Bowie, Briscoe, Callahan, Camp, Carson, Cass, Castro, Cherokee, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Collingsworth, Comanche, Cooke, Cottle, Crosby, Dallam, Dallas, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Delta, Denton, Dickens, Donley, Eastland, Ellis, Erath, Fannin, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Franklin, Freestone, Gaines, Garza, Gray, Grayson, Gregg, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Hansford, Hardeman, Harison, Hartley, Haskett, Hemphill, Henderson, Hill, Hockley, Hood, Hopkins, Houston, Howard, Hunt, Hutchinson, Jack, Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Kent, King, Knox, Lamar, Lamb, Leon, Limestone, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Lynn, Marion, Martin, Mitchell, Montague, Moore, Morris, Motley, Navarro, Nolan, Ochiltree, Oldham, Palo Pinto, Panola, Parker, Parmer, Potter, Rains, Ranall, Red River, Roberts, Rockwall, Rusk, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Smith, Somervell, Stephens, Stonewall, Swisher, Tarrant, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wheeler, Wichita, Willbarger, Wise, Wood, Yoakum, and Young.

(21) *Newark, New Jersey.* The district office in Newark, New Jersey, has jurisdiction over the State of New Jersey.

(22) *Portland, Maine.* The district office in Portland, Maine, has jurisdiction over the States of Maine, Vermont, and the Port-of-Entry at Pittsburg, New Hampshire.

(23) [Reserved]

(24) *Cleveland, Ohio.* The district office in Cleveland, Ohio, has jurisdiction over the State of Ohio.

(25) *Washington, DC.* The district office located in Arlington, Virginia, has jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, the State of Virginia, and the Port-of-Entry at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland.

(26) *Atlanta, Georgia.* The district office of Atlanta, Georgia, has jurisdiction over the States of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Alabama.

(27) *San Juan, Puerto Rico.* The district office in San Juan, Puerto Rico, has jurisdiction over the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States and Great Britain.

(28) *New Orleans, Louisiana.* The district office in New Orleans, Louisiana, has jurisdiction over the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

(29) *Omaha, Nebraska.* The district office in Omaha, Nebraska, has jurisdiction over the States of Iowa and Nebraska.

(30) *Helena, Montana.* The district office in Helena, Montana, has jurisdiction over the State of Montana and over the following counties in the

State of Idaho: Ada, Adams, Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Blaine, Boise, Bonneville, Butte, Camas, Canyon, Caribou, Cassia, Clark, Custer, Elmore, Franklin, Fremont, Gem, Gooding, Jefferson, Jerome, Lemhi, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Oneida, Owyhee, Payette, Power, Teton, Twin Falls, Valley, and Washington; also, over the United States immigration offices located in Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

(31) *Portland, Oregon.* The district office in Portland, Oregon, has jurisdiction over the State of Oregon.

(32) *Anchorage, Alaska.* The district office in Anchorage, Alaska, has jurisdiction over the State of Alaska.

(33) *Bangkok, Thailand.* The district office in Bangkok has jurisdiction over Hong Kong, B.C.C. and adjacent islands, Taiwan, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand; all the continental Asia lying to the east of the western border of Afghanistan and eastern borders of Pakistan and India; Japan, Korea, Okinawa, and all other countries in the Pacific area.

(34) [Reserved]

(35) *Mexico City, Mexico.* The district office in Mexico City has jurisdiction over Mexico, Central America, South America, Caribbean Islands, and Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, except for those specifically delegated to the districts of Miami, Florida, and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

(36) [Reserved]

(37) *Rome, Italy.* The district office in Rome, Italy, has jurisdiction over Europe; Africa; the countries of Asia lying to the west and north of the western and northern borders, respectively, of Afghanistan, People's Republic of China, and Mongolian People's Republic; plus the countries of India and Pakistan.

(38) *Houston, Texas.* The district office in Houston, Texas, has jurisdiction over the following counties in the State of Texas: Angelina, Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Colorado, Fort Bend, Galveston, Grimes, Hardin, Harris, Jasper, Jefferson, Liberty, Madison, Matagorda, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Newton, Orange, Polk, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, Shelby, Trinity, Tyler, Walker, Waller, Washington, and Wharton.

(39) *San Diego, California.* The district office in San Diego, California, has jurisdiction over the following counties in the State of California: Imperial and San Diego.

(40) *Harlingen, Texas.* The district office in Harlingen, Texas, has jurisdiction over the following counties in the State of Texas: Brooks, Cameron, Hidalgo, Kenedy, Kleberg, Starr, and Willacy.

(c) *Suboffices.* The following offices, in addition to the facilities maintained at Class A Ports-of-Entry listed in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, indicated by asterisk, are designated as suboffices:

(1) *Interior locations.*

Agana, Guam
Albany, NY
Albuquerque, NM
Charlotte, NC
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, VI
Cincinnati, OH
Fresno, CA
Hartford, CT
Indianapolis, IN
Jacksonville, FL
Las Vegas, NV
Louisville, KY
Memphis, TN
Milwaukee, WI
Norfolk, VA
Oklahoma City, OK
Orlando, FL
Pittsburgh, PA
Providence, RI
Reno, NV
Sacramento, CA
Salt Lake City, UT
San Jose, CA
Spokane, WA
St. Albans, VT
St. Louis, MO
Tampa, FL
Tucson, AZ

(2) *Ports-of-Entry for aliens arriving by vessel or by land transportation.* Subject to the limitations prescribed in this paragraph, the following places are hereby designated as Ports-of-Entry for aliens arriving by any means of travel other than aircraft. The designation of such a Port-of-Entry may be withdrawn whenever, in the judgment of the Commissioner, such action is warranted. The ports are listed according to location by districts and are designated either Class A, B, or C. Class A means that the port is a designated Port-of-Entry for all aliens. Class B means that the port is a designated

Port-of-Entry for aliens who at the time of applying for admission are lawfully in possession of valid alien registration receipt cards or valid nonresident aliens' border-crossing identification cards or are admissible without documents under the documentary waivers contained in part 212 of this chapter. Class C means that the port is a designated Port-of-Entry only for aliens who are arriving in the United States as crewmen as that term is defined in section 101(a)(10) of the Act with respect to vessels.

DISTRICT NO. 1—[RESERVED]

DISTRICT NO. 2—BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Class A

Boston, MA (the port of Boston includes, among others, the port facilities at Beverly, Braintree, Chelsea, Everett, Hingham, Lynn, Manchester, Marblehead, Milton, Quincy, Revere, Salem, Saugus, and Weymouth, MA)
Gloucester, MA
Hartford, CT (the port at Hartford includes, among others, the port facilities at Bridgeport, Groton, New Haven, and New London, CT)
Providence, RI (the port of Providence includes, among others, the port facilities at Davisville, Melville, Newport, Portsmouth, Quonset Point, Saunderstown, Tiverton, and Warwick, RI; and at Fall River, New Bedford, and Somerset, MA)

Class C

Newburyport, MA
Plymouth, MA
Portsmouth, NH
Provincetown, MA
Sandwich, MA
Woods Hole, MA

DISTRICT NO. 3—NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Class A

New York, NY (the port of New York includes, among others, the port facilities at Bronx, Brooklyn, Buchanan, Manhattan, Montauk, Northport, Port Jefferson, Queens, Riverhead, Poughkeepsie, the Stapleton Anchorage-Staten Island, Staten Island, Stoney Point, and Yonkers, NY, as well as the East Side Passenger Terminal in Manhattan)

DISTRICT NO. 4—PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Class A

Erie Seaport, PA
Philadelphia, PA (the port of Philadelphia includes, among others, the port facilities at Delaware City, Lewes, New Castle, and Wilmington, DE; and at Chester, Essington, Fort Mifflin, Marcus Hook, and Morrisville, PA)
Pittsburgh, PA

DISTRICT NO. 5—BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Class A

Baltimore, MD
Patuxent River, MD

Class C

Piney Point, MD
Salisbury, MD

DISTRICT NO. 6—MIAMI, FLORIDA

Class A

Boca Grande, FL
Fernandina, FL
Fort Lauderdale/Port Everglades, FL, Seaport
Fort Pierce, FL
*Jacksonville, FL
Key West, FL
Miami Marine Unit, FL
Panama City, FL
Pensacola, FL
Port Canaveral, FL
St. Augustine, FL
St. Petersburg, FL
*Tampa, FL (includes Fort Myers)
West Palm Beach, FL

Class C

Manatee, FL
Port Dania, FL
Port St. Joe, FL

DISTRICT NO. 7—BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Class A

Albany, NY
Alexandria Bay, NY
Buffalo, NY
Cape Vincent, NY
Champlain, NY
Chateaugay, NY
Ft. Covington, NY
Massena, NY
Mooers, NY
Niagara Falls, NY (the port of Niagara Falls includes, among others, the port facilities at Lewiston Bridge, Rainbow Bridge, and Whirlpool Bridge, NY)
Ogdensburg, NY
Peace Bridge, NY
Rochester, NY
Rouses Point, NY
Thousand Islands Bridge, NY
Trout River, NY

Class B

Cannons Corner, NY
Churubusco, NY
Jamison's Line, NY

Class C

Oswego, NY

DISTRICT NO. 8—DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Class A

Algonac, MI
Detroit, MI, Detroit and Canada Tunnel
Detroit, MI, Detroit International Bridge (Ambassador Bridge)
Grosse Isle, MI
Isle Royale, MI
Marine City, MI
Port Huron, MI
Sault Ste. Marie, MI

Class B

Alpena, MI
Detour, MI
Grand Rapids, MI
Mackinac Island, MI
Rogers City, MI

Class C

Alpena, MI
Baraga, MI
Bay City, MI
Cheboygan, MI
Detour, MI
Escanaba, MI
Grand Haven, MI
Holland, MI
Houghton, MI
Ludington, MI
Mackinac Island, MI
Manistee, MI
Marquette, MI
Menominee, MI
Monroe, MI
Munising, MI
Muskegon, MI
Pontiac, MI
Port Dolomite, MI
Port Inland, MI
Rogers City (Calcite), MI
Saginaw, MI
South Haven, MI

DISTRICT NO. 9—CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Class A

Algoma, WI
Bayfield, WI
Chicago, IL
Green Bay, WI
*Milwaukee, WI

Class C

Ashland, WI
East Chicago, IL
Gary, IN
Kenosha, WI
Manitowoc, WI
Marinette, WI
Michigan City, IN
Racine, WI
Sheboygan, WI
Sturgeon Bay, WI

DISTRICT NO. 10—ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Class A

Ambrose, ND
Antler, ND
Baudette, MN
Carbury, ND
Duluth, MN (the port of Duluth includes, among others, the port facilities at Superior, WI)
Dunseith, ND
Ely, MN
Fortuna, ND
Grand Portage, MN
Hannah, ND
Hansboro, ND
International Falls, MN
Lancaster, MN
Maida, ND
Neche, ND
Noonan, ND
Northgate, ND
Noyes, MN
Pembina, ND
Pine Creek, MN
Portal, ND
Ranier, MN
Roseau, MN
Sarles, ND
Sherwood, ND
St. John, ND
Walhalla, ND
Warroad, MN
Westhope, ND

Class B

Crane Lake, MN
Oak Island, MN

Class C

Grand Marais, MN
Silver Bay, MN
Taconite Harbor, MN
Two Harbors, MN

DISTRICT NO. 11—KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Class A

Kansas City, MO

Class B

Wichita, KS

DISTRICT NO. 12—SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Class A

Aberdeen, WA (the port of Aberdeen includes, among others, the port facilities at Raymond and South Bend, WA)
Anacortes, WA
Bellingham, WA
Blaine-Pacific Highway, WA
Blaine-Peach Arch, WA
Boundary, WA
Colville, WA
Danville, WA
Eastport, ID
Ferry, WA
Friday Harbor, WA (the port of Friday Harbor includes, among others, the port facilities at Roche Harbor, WA)
Frontier, WA
Kalama, WA
Laurier, WA
Longview, WA
Lynden, WA
Metaline Falls, WA
Neah Bay, WA
Olympia, WA
Oroville, WA
Point Roberts, WA
Port Angeles, WA
Port Townsend, WA
Porthill, WA
Seattle, WA (the port of Seattle includes, among others, the port facilities at Bangor, Blake Island, Bremerton, Eagle Harbor, Edmonds, Everett, Holmes Harbor, Houghton, Kennydale, Keyport, Kingston, Manchester, Mukilteo, Orchard Point, Point Wells, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Orchard, Poulsbo, Shuffleton, and Winslow, WA)
Sumas, WA
Tacoma, WA (the port of Tacoma includes, among others, the port facilities at Dupont, WA)
Vancouver, WA
Yakima, WA

Class B

Nighthawk, WA

DISTRICT NO. 13—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Class A

San Francisco, CA (the port of San Francisco includes, among others, the port facilities at Antioch, Benicia, Martinez, Oakland, Pittsburgh, Port Chicago Concord Naval Weapon Station, Redwood City, Richmond, Sacramento, San Pablo Bay, and Stockton, CA)

Class C

Eureka, CA

DISTRICT NO. 14—SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Class A

Amistad Dam, TX
Corpus Christi, TX (the port of Corpus Christi includes, among others, the port facilities at Harbor Island, Ingeleside, and Port Lavaca-Point Comfort, TX)
Del Rio, TX
Laredo, TX (the port of Laredo includes, among others, the port facilities at Colombia Bridge, Convent Bridge, and Lincoln-Juarez Bridge, TX)
Maverick, TX

DISTRICT NO. 15—EL PASO, TEXAS

Class A

Columbus, NM
El Paso, TX (the port of El Paso includes, among others, the port facilities at Bridge of the Americas, Paso Del Norte Bridge, and Ysleta Bridge, TX)
Fabens, TX
Fort Hancock, TX
Presidio, TX
Santa Teresa, NM

DISTRICT NO. 16—LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Class A

Los Angeles, CA (the port of Los Angeles includes, among others, the port facilities at Long Beach, Ontario, Port Hueneme, San Pedro, and Ventura, CA)
San Luis Obispo, CA (the port of San Luis Obispo includes, among others, the port facilities at Avila, Estero Bay, El Capitan, Elwood, Gaviota, Morro Bay, and Santa Barbara, CA)

DISTRICT NO. 17—HONOLULU, HAWAII

Class A

*Agana, Guam, M.I. (including the port facilities at Apra Harbor, Guam)
Honolulu, HI, Seaport (including all port facilities on the Island of Oahu)

Class C

Hilo, HI
Kahului, HI, Kahului Harbor
Nawiliwilli, HI, Nawiliwilli Harbor
Port Allen, HI, Port Allen Harbor

DISTRICT NO. 18—PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Class A

Douglas, AZ
Lukeville, AZ
Mariposa, AZ
Morley Gate, AZ
Naco, AZ
Nogales, AZ
Sasabe, AZ
San Luis, AZ

DISTRICT NO. 19—DENVER, COLORADO

Class A

Denver, CO
Grand Junction, CO
Pueblo, CO
Salt Lake City, UT

DISTRICT NO. 20—[RESERVED]

DISTRICT NO. 21—NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Class A

Camden, NJ (the port of Camden includes, among others, the port facilities at Artificial Island, Billingsport, Burlington, Cape May, Deepwater Point, Fisher's Point, Gibbstown, Gloucester City, Paulsboro, Salem, and Trenton, NJ)
Newark, NJ (the port of Newark includes, among others, the port facilities at Bayonne, Carteret, Edgewater, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Leonardo, Linden, Perth Amboy, Port Newark, and Sewaren, NJ)

DISTRICT NO. 22—PORTLAND, MAINE

Class A

Alburg, VT
Alburg Springs, VT
Bangor, ME (the port of Bangor includes, among others, the port facilities at Bar Harbor, Belfast, Brewer, Bucksport Harbor, Prospect Harbor, Sandypoint, Seal Harbor, Searsport, and South West Harbor, ME)
Beebe Plain, VT
Beecher Falls, VT
Bridgewater, ME
Calais, ME (includes Ferry Point and Milltown Bridges)
Canaan, VT
Coburn Gore, ME
Derby Line, VT
Eastport, ME
East Richford, VT
Fort Fairfield, ME
Fort Kent, ME
Hamlin, ME
Highgate Springs, VT
Houlton, ME
Jackman, ME
Limestone, ME
Lubec, ME
Madawaska, ME
Morses Line, VT
North Troy, VT
Norton, VT
Pittsburgh, NH
Portland, ME
Richford, VT (includes the Pinnacle Port-of-Entry)
*St. Albans, VT
Van Buren, ME
Vanceboro, ME
West Berkshire, VT

Class B

Daaquam, ME
Easton, ME
Eastcourt, ME
Forest City, ME
Monticello, ME
Orient, ME
Robinston, ME
St. Aurelie, ME
St. Pamphile, ME

Class C

Bath, ME
Boothbay Harbor, ME
Kittery, ME
Rockland, ME
Wiscasset, ME

DISTRICT NO. 23—[RESERVED]

DISTRICT NO. 24—CLEVELAND, OHIO

Class A

Cincinnati, OH
Cleveland, OH
Columbus, OH
Put-In-Bay, OH
Sandusky, OH
Toledo, OH

Class C

Ashtabula, OH
Conneaut, OH
Fairport, OH
Huron, OH
Lorain, OH
Marblehead, OH

DISTRICT NO. 25—WASHINGTON, DC

Class A

Hopewell, VA
*Norfolk, VA—(the port of Norfolk includes, among others, the port facilities at Fort Monroe and Newport News, VA)
Richmond, VA
Washington, DC (includes the port facilities at Alexandria, VA)
Yorktown, VA

DISTRICT NO. 26—ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Class A

Charleston, SC (the port of Charleston includes, among others, the port facilities at Georgetown and Port Royal, SC)
Mobile, AL
Savannah, GA (the port of Savannah includes, among others, the port facilities at Brunswick and St. Mary's Seaport, GA)
Wilmington, NC (the port of Wilmington includes the port facilities at Morehead City, NC)

DISTRICT NO. 27—SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Class A

Aguadilla, PR
*Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, VI
Christiansted, St. Croix, VI
Cruz Bay, St. John, VI
Ensenada, PR
Federiksted, St. Croix, VI
Fajardo, PR
Humacao, PR
Jobos, PR
Mayaguez, PR
Ponce, PR
Red Hook, St. Thomas, VI

Class B

Coral Bay, St. John, VI

DISTRICT NO. 28—NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Class A

Baton Rouge, LA
Gulfport, MS
Lake Charles, LA
Memphis, TN
Nashville, TN
New Orleans, LA (the port of New Orleans includes, among others, the port facilities at Avondale, Bell Chasse, Braithwaite, Burnside, Chalmette, Destrahan, Geismar, Gramercy, Gretna, Harvey, Marrero, Norco, Port Sulphur, St. Rose, and Westwego, LA)

Class C

Morgan City, LA
Pascagoula, MS

DISTRICT NO. 29—OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Class A

Omaha, NE
Des Moines, IA

DISTRICT NO. 30—HELENA, MONTANA

Class A

Chief Mountain, MT (May–October)
Del Bonita, MT
Morgan, MT
Opheim, MT
Peigan, MT
Raymond, MT
Roosville, MT
Scobey, MT
Sweetgrass, MT
Turner, MT
Whitetail, MT
Wildhorse, MT
Willow Creek, MT

Class B

Goat Haunt, MT
Trail Creek, MT
Whitlash, MT

DISTRICT NO. 31—PORTLAND, OREGON

Class A

Astoria, OR (the port of Astoria includes, among others, the port facilities at Bradwood, Pacific City, Taft, Tilliamook, (including Bay City and Garibaldi), Warrenton, Wauna, and Westport, OR)
Coos Bay, OR (the port of Coos Bay includes, among others, the port facilities at Bandon, Brookings, Depoe Bay, Florence, Frankfort, Gold Beach, Newport (including Toledo), Port Orford, Reedsport, Waldport, and Yachats, OR)
Portland, OR (the port of Portland includes, among others, the port facilities at Beaver, Columbia City, Prescott, Rainier, and St. Helens, OR)

DISTRICT NO. 32—ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

Class A

Alcan, AK
Anchorage, AK (the port of Anchorage includes, among others (for out of port inspections only), Afognak, Barrow, Cold Bay, Cordova, Homer, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Nikiski, Seward, Valdez, and Yakutat, AK)
Dalton's Cache, AK
Dutch Harbor, AK
Fairbanks, AK
Gambell, AK
Juneau, AK
Ketchikan, AK
Nome, AK
Poker Creek, AK
Skagway, AK

Class B

Eagle, AK
Hyder, AK

Class C

Valdez, AK

DISTRICT NO. 38—HOUSTON, TEXAS

Class A

Galveston, TX (the port of Galveston includes, among others, the port facilities at Freeport, Port Bolivar, and Texas City, TX)
Houston, TX (the port of Houston includes, among others, the port facilities at Baytown, TX)
Port Arthur, TX (the port of Port Arthur includes, among others, the port facilities at Beaumont, Orange, and Sabine, TX)

DISTRICT NO. 39—SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Class A

Andrade, CA
Calexico, CA
Otay Mesa, CA
San Ysidro, CA

Tecate, CA

DISTRICT NO. 40—HARLINGEN, TEXAS

Class A

Brownsville, TX (the port of Brownsville includes, among others, the port facilities at Brownsville Seaport, Port Isabel, Padre Island and Harlingen, TX, Ship Channel)
Brownsville, TX, Gateway Bridge and Brownsville/Matamoros Bridge
Falcon Heights, TX
Hidalgo, TX
Los Ebanos, TX
Los Indios, TX
Pharr, TX
Progreso, TX
Rio Grande City, TX
Roma, TX

(3) *Ports-of-Entry for aliens arriving by aircraft.* In addition to the following international airports which are hereby designated as Ports-of-Entry for aliens arriving by aircraft, other places where permission for certain aircraft to land officially has been given and places where emergency or forced landings are made under part 239 of this chapter shall be regarded as designated for the entry of aliens arriving by such aircraft:

DISTRICT NO. 1—[RESERVED]

DISTRICT NO. 2—BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, MA, Logan International Airport
Manchester, NH, Grenier Airport
Portsmouth, NH, Pease Air Force Base
Warwick, RI, T. F. Greene Airport
Windsor Locks, CT, Bradley International Airport

DISTRICT NO. 3—NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Newburgh, NY, Stewart International Airport
Queens, NY, LaGuardia Airport
Westchester, NY, Westchester County Airport

DISTRICT NO. 4—PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Charlestown, WV, Kanahwa Airport
Dover, DE, Dover Air Force Base
Erie, PA, Erie International Airport (USCS)
Harrisburg, PA, Harrisburg International Airport
Philadelphia, PA, Philadelphia International Airport
Pittsburgh, PA, Pittsburgh International Airport

DISTRICT NO. 5—BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Baltimore, MD, Baltimore-Washington International Airport

DISTRICT NO. 6—MIAMI, FLORIDA

Daytona, FL, Daytona International Airport, FL
Fort Lauderdale, FL, Executive Airport
Fort Lauderdale, FL, Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood Airport
Fort Myers, FL, Southwest Regional International Airport
Freeport, Bahamas, Freeport International Airport
Jacksonville, FL, Jacksonville International Airport
Key West, FL, Key West International Airport
Melbourne, FL, Melbourne International Airport
Miami, FL, Chalks Flying Service Seaplane Base
Miami, FL, Miami International Airport
Nassau, Bahamas, Nassau International Airport
Orlando, FL, Orlando International Airport
Palm Beach, FL, Palm Beach International Airport
Paradise Island, Bahamas, Paradise Island Airport
Sanford, FL, Sanford International Airport
Sarasota, FL, Sarasota Airport
St. Petersburg, FL, St. Petersburg/Clearwater International Airport
Tampa, FL, Tampa International Airport

DISTRICT NO. 7—BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Albany, NY, Albany County Airport
Buffalo, NY, Buffalo Airport
Massena, NY, Massena Airport
Niagara Falls, NY, Niagara Falls International Airport
Ogdensburg, NY, Ogdensburg Municipal Airport
Rochester, NY, Rochester Airport
Syracuse, NY, Hancock International Airport
Watertown, NY, Watertown Municipal Airport

DISTRICT NO. 8—DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Battle Creek, MI, Battle Creek Airport
Chippewa, MI, Chippewa County International Airport
Detroit, MI, Detroit City Airport
Detroit, MI, Detroit Metropolitan Wayne County Airport
Port Huron, MI, St. Clair County International Airport
Sault Ste. Marie, MI, Sault Ste. Marie Airport

DISTRICT NO. 9—CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Chicago, IL, Chicago Midway Airport
Chicago, IL, Chicago O'Hare International Airport
Indianapolis, IN, Indianapolis International Airport
Mitchell, WI, Mitchell International Airport

DISTRICT NO. 10—ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Baudette, MN, Baudette International Airport
Duluth, MN, Duluth International Airport
Duluth, MN, Sky Harbor Airport
Grand Forks, ND, Grand Forks International Airport
International Falls, MN, Falls International Airport
Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN, Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport
Minot, ND, Minot International Airport
Pembina, ND, Port Pembina Airport
Portal, ND, Portal Airport
Ranier, MN, International Seaplane Base
Warroad, MN, Warroad International Airport
Williston, ND, Sioulin Field (Municipal)

DISTRICT NO. 11—KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Kansas City, MO, Kansas City International Airport
Springfield, MO, Springfield Regional Airport
St. Louis, MO, St. Louis Lambert International Airport
St. Louis, MO, Spirit of St. Louis Airport

DISTRICT NO. 12—SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Bellingham, WA, Bellingham Airport
Friday Harbor, WA, Friday Harbor
McChord, WA, McChord Air Force Base
Oroville, WA, Dorothy Scott Municipal Airport
Oroville, WA, Dorothy Scott Seaplane Base
Point Roberts, WA, Point Roberts Airport
Port Townsend, WA, Jefferson County International Airport
SEA–TAC, WA, SEA–TAC International Airport
Seattle, WA, Boeing Municipal Air Field
Seattle, WA, Lake Union
Spokane, WA, Felts Field
Spokane, WA, Spokane International Airport

DISTRICT NO. 13—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Alameda, CA, Alemeda Naval Air Station
Oakland, CA, Oakland International Airport
Sacramento, CA, Beale Air Force Base
San Francisco, CA, San Francisco International Airport
San Jose, CA, San Jose International Airport
Travis, CA, Travis Air Force Base

DISTRICT NO. 14—SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Austin, TX, Austin International Airport
Corpus Christi, TX, Corpus Christi Airport
Del Rio, TX, Del Rio International Airport
Laredo, TX, Laredo International Airport
Maverick, TX, Maverick County Airport
San Antonio, TX, San Antonio International Airport

DISTRICT NO. 15—EL PASO, TEXAS

Albuquerque, NM, Albuquerque International Airport
El Paso, TX, International Airport
Presidio, TX, Presidio Airport
Santa Teresa, NM, Santa Teresa Airport

DISTRICT NO. 16—LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, CA, Los Angeles International Airport
Ontario, CA, Ontario International Airport

DISTRICT NO. 17—HONOLULU, HAWAII

Agana, Guam, Guam International Airport Terminal
Honolulu, HI, Honolulu International Airport
Honolulu, HI, Hickam Air Force Base

DISTRICT NO. 18—PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Douglas, AZ, Bisbee-Douglas Airport
Las Vegas, NV, McCarren International Airport
Nogales, AZ, Nogales International Airport
Phoenix, AZ, Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport
Reno, NV, Reno Carron International Airport
Tucson, AZ, Tucson International Airport
Yuma, AZ, Yuma International Airport

DISTRICT NO. 19—DENVER, COLORADO

Colorado Springs, CO, Colorado Springs Airport
Denver, CO, Denver International Airport
Salt Lake City, UT, Salt Lake City Airport

DISTRICT NO. 20—DALLAS, TEXAS

Dallas, TX, Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport
Oklahoma City, OK, Oklahoma City Airport (includes Altus and Tinker AFBs)

DISTRICT NO. 21—NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City, NJ, Atlantic City International Airport
Lakehurst, NJ, Lakehurst Naval Air Station
Morristown, NJ, Morristown Airport
Newark, NJ, Newark International Airport
Newark, NJ, Signature Airport
Teterboro, NJ, Teterboro Airport
Wrightstown, NJ, McGuire Air Force Base

DISTRICT NO. 22—PORTLAND, MAINE

Bangor, ME, Bangor International Airport
Burlington, VT, Burlington International Airport
Caribou, ME, Caribou Municipal Airport
Highgate Springs, VT, Franklin County Regional Airport
Newport, VT, Newport State Airport

DISTRICT NO. 23—[RESERVED]

DISTRICT NO. 24—CLEVELAND, OHIO

Akron, OH, Municipal Airport
Cincinnati, OH, Cincinnati International Airport
Cleveland, OH, Cleveland Hopkins Airport
Columbus, OH, Port Columbus International Airport
Sandusky, OH, Griffing/Sandusky Airport

DISTRICT NO. 25—WASHINGTON, D.C.

Camp Springs, MD, Andrews Air Force Base
Chantilly, VA, Washington Dulles International Airport
Winchester, VA, Winchester Airport

DISTRICT NO. 26—ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Atlanta, GA, Atlanta Hartsfield International Airport
Charleston, SC, Charleston International Airport
Charleston, SC, Charleston Air Force Base
Charlotte, NC, Charlotte International Airport
Raleigh, NC, Raleigh-Durham International Airport
Savannah, GA, Savannah International Airport

DISTRICT NO. 27—SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

San Juan, PR, San Juan International Airport

DISTRICT NO. 28—NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Louisville, KY, Louisville International Airport
New Orleans, LA, New Orleans International Airport
Memphis, TN, Memphis International Airport
Nashville, TN, Nashville International Airport

DISTRICT NO. 29—OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Des Moines, IA, Des Moines International Airport
Omaha, NE, Eppley International Airport
Omaha, NE, Offutt Air Force Base

DISTRICT NO. 30—HELENA, MONTANA

Billings, MT, Billings Airport
Boise, ID, Boise Airport
Cut Bank, MT, Cut Bank Airport
Glasgow, MT, Glasgow International Airport
Great Falls, MT, Great Falls International Airport
Havre, MT, Havre-Hill County Airport
Helena, MT, Helena Airport
Kalispel, MT, Kalispel Airport
Missoula, MT, Missoula Airport

DISTRICT NO. 31—PORTLAND, OREGON

Medford, OR, Jackson County Airport
Portland, OR, Portland International Airport

DISTRICT NO. 32—ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

Anchorage, AK, Anchorage International Airport
Juneau, AK, Juneau Airport (Seaplane Base Only)
Juneau, AK, Juneau Municipal Airport
Ketchikan, AK, Ketchikan Airport
Wrangell, AK, Wrangell Seaplane Base

DISTRICT NO. 38—HOUSTON, TEXAS

Galveston, TX, Galveston Airport
Houston, TX, Ellington Field
Houston, TX, Hobby Airport
Houston, TX, Houston Intercontinental Airport

DISTRICT NO. 39—SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Calexico, CA, Calexico International Airport
San Diego, CA, San Diego International Airport
San Diego, CA, San Diego Municipal Airport (Lindbergh Field)

DISTRICT NO. 40—HARLINGEN, TEXAS

Brownsville, TX, Brownsville/South Padre Island International Airport
Harlingen, TX, Valley International Airport
McAllen, TX, McAllen Miller International Airport

(4) *Immigration offices in foreign countries:*

Athens, Greece
Bangkok, Thailand
Calgary, Alberta, Canada
Ciudad Juarez, Mexico
Dublin, Ireland
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
Frankfurt, Germany
Freeport, Bahamas
Hamilton, Bermuda
Havana, Cuba
Hong Kong, B.C.C.
Karachi, Pakistan
London, United Kingdom
Manila, Philippines
Mexico City, Mexico
Monterrey, Mexico
Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Moscow, Russia
Nairobi, Kenya
Nassau, Bahamas
New Delhi, India
Oranjestad, Aruba
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
Rome, Italy
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
Seoul, Korea
Shannon, Ireland
Singapore, Republic of Singapore
Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Tijuana, Mexico
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Victoria, British Columbia, Canada
Vienna, Austria
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

(d) *Border patrol sectors.* Border Patrol Sector Headquarters and Stations are situated at the following locations:

SECTOR NO. 1—HOULTON, MAINE

Calais, ME
Fort Fairfield, ME
Houlton, ME
Jackman, ME
Rangeley, ME
Van Buren, ME

SECTOR NO. 2—SWANTON, VERMONT

Beecher Falls, VT
Burke, NY
Champlain, NY
Massena, NY
Newport, VT
Ogdensburg, NY
Richford, VT
Swanton, VT

SECTOR NO. 3—RAMEY, PUERTO RICO

Ramey, Puerto Rico

SECTOR NO. 4—BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Buffalo, NY
Fulton, NY
Niagara Falls, NY
Watertown, NY

SECTOR NO. 5—DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Detroit, MI
Grand Rapids, MI
Port Huron, MI
Sault Ste. Marie, MI
Trenton, MI

SECTOR NO. 6—GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA

Bottineau, ND
Duluth, MN
Grand Forks, ND
Grand Marais, MN
International Falls, MN
Pembina, ND
Portal, ND
Warroad, MN

SECTOR NO. 7—HAVRE, MONTANA

Billings, MT
Havre, MT
Malta, MT
Plentywood, MT
Scobey, MT
Shelby, MT
St. Mary, MT
Sweetgrass, MT
Twin Falls, ID

SECTOR NO. 8—SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

Bonners Ferry, ID
Colville, WA
Eureka, MT
Oroville, WA
Pasco, WA
Spokane, WA
Wenatchee, WA
Whitefish, MT

SECTOR NO. 9—BLAINE, WASHINGTON

Bellingham, WA
Blaine, WA
Lynden, WA
Port Angeles, WA
Roseburg, OR

SECTOR NO. 10—LIVERMORE, CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield, CA
Fresno, CA
Livermore, CA
Oxnard, CA
Sacramento, CA
Salinas, CA
San Luis Obispo, CA
Stockton, CA

SECTOR NO. 11—SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Brown Field, CA
Campo, CA (Boulevard, CA)
Chula Vista, CA
El Cajon, CA (San Marcos and Julian, CA)
Imperial Beach, CA
San Clemente, CA
Temecula, CA

SECTOR NO. 12—EL CENTRO, CALIFORNIA

Calexico, CA
El Centro, CA
Indio, CA
Riverside, CA

SECTOR NO. 13—YUMA, ARIZONA

Blythe, CA
Boulder City, NV
Wellton, AZ
Yuma, AZ

SECTOR NO. 14—TUCSON, ARIZONA

Ajo, AZ
Casa Grande, AZ
Douglas, AZ
Naco, AZ
Nogales, AZ
Phoenix, AZ
Sonita, AZ
Tucson, AZ
Willcox, AZ

SECTOR NO. 15—EL PASO, TEXAS

Alamogordo, NM
Albuquerque, NM
Carlsbad, NM
Deming, NM
El Paso, TX

Fabens, TX
Fort Hancock, TX
Las Cruces, NM,
Lordsburg, NM
Truth or Consequences, NM
Ysleta, TX

SECTOR NO. 16—MARFA, TEXAS

Alpine, TX
Amarillo, TX
Fort Stockton, TX
Lubbock, TX
Marfa, TX
Midland, TX
Pecos, TX
Presidio, TX
Sanderson, TX
Sierra Blanca, TX
Van Horn, TX

SECTOR NO. 17—DEL RIO, TEXAS

Abilene, TX
Brackettville, TX
Carrizo Springs, TX
Comstock, TX
Del Rio, TX
Eagle Pass, TX
Llano, TX
Rocksprings, TX
San Angelo, TX
Uvalde, TX

SECTOR NO. 18—LAREDO, TEXAS

Cotulla, TX
Dallas, TX
Freer, TX
Hebbronville, TX
Laredo North, TX
Laredo South, TX
San Antonio, TX
Zapata, TX

SECTOR NO. 19—MCALLEN, TEXAS

Brownsville, TX
Corpus Christi, TX
Falfurrias, TX
Harlingen, TX
Kingsville, TX
McAllen, TX
Mercedes, TX
Port Isabel, TX
Rio Grande City, TX

SECTOR NO. 20—NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge, LA
Gulfport, MS
Lake Charles, LA
Little Rock, AR
Miami, OK
Mobile, AL
New Orleans, LA

SECTOR NO. 21—MIAMI, FLORIDA

Jacksonville, FL
Orlando, FL
Pembroke Pines, FL
Tampa, FL
West Palm Beach, FL

(e) *Service centers.* Service centers are situated at the following locations:

Texas Service Center, Dallas, Texas
Nebraska Service Center, Lincoln, Nebraska
California Service Center, Laguna Niguel, California
Vermont Service Center, St. Albans, Vermont

(f) *Asylum offices*—(1) *Newark, New Jersey.* The Asylum Office in Lyndhurst has jurisdiction over the State of New York within the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx in the City of New York; the Albany Suboffice; jurisdiction of the Buffalo District Office; the State of Pennsylvania, excluding the jurisdiction of the Pittsburgh Suboffice; and the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

(2) *New York City, New York.* The Asylum Office in New York has jurisdiction over the State of New York excluding the jurisdiction of the Albany Suboffice, the Buffalo District Office and the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

(3) *Arlington, Virginia.* The Asylum Office in Arlington has jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, the western portion of the State of Pennsylvania currently within the jurisdiction of the Pittsburgh Suboffice, and the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina.

(4) *Miami, Florida.* The Asylum Office in Miami has jurisdiction over the State of Florida, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands.

(5) *Houston, Texas.* The Asylum Office in Houston has jurisdiction over the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

(6) *Chicago, Illinois.* The Asylum Office in Chicago has jurisdiction over the States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, and Kentucky.

(7) *Los Angeles, California.* The Asylum Office in Los Angeles has jurisdiction over the States of Arizona, the southern portion of California as listed in 8 CFR 100.4(b)(16) and 100.4(b)(39), and that southern portion of the State of Nevada currently within the jurisdiction of the Las Vegas Suboffice.

(8) *San Francisco, California.* The Asylum Office in San Francisco has jurisdiction over the northern part of California as listed in 8 CFR 100.4(b)(13), the portion of Nevada currently under the jurisdiction of the Reno Suboffice, and the States of Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and Hawaii and the Territory of Guam.

[60 FR 57166, Nov. 14, 1995, as amended at 61 FR 25778, May 23, 1996]

§ 100.5 Regulations.

The regulations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, published as chapter I of title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations, contain information which under the provisions of section 552 of title 5 of the United States Code, is required to be published and is subdivided into subchapter A (General Provisions, parts 1 through 3, inclusive), subchapter B (Immigration Regulations, parts 100 through 299, inclusive), and subchapter C (Nationality Regulations, parts 306 through 499, inclusive). Any person desiring information with respect to a particular procedure (other than rule making) under the Immigration and Nationality Act should examine the part or section in chapter I of title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations dealing with such procedures as well as the section of the Act implemented by such part or section.

§ 100.6 Rule making.

Section 103(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act requires the Attorney General to establish such regulations as he deems necessary for carrying out his authority under the provisions of that Act. The Attorney General has delegated certain rule making authority to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization. The provisions of the FEDERAL REGISTER Act (49 Stat. 500; 44 U.S.C. 301–314), as amended, and of the regulations thereunder (1 CFR—Administrative Committee of the Federal Register) as well as the provisions of section 553 of title 5 of the United States Code governing the issuance of regulations are observed.

§ 100.7 OMB control numbers assigned to information collections.

This section collects and displays the control numbers assigned to information collection requirements of the Immigration and Naturalization Service by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, Public Law 96–511. The Service intends that this section comply with the requirements of section 3507(f) of the Paperwork Reduction Act, which requires that agencies display a current control number assigned by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget for each agency information collection requirement.

8 CFR part or section where identified and described	Current OMB control No.
103.2(b)(1)	1115–0062
103.6	1115–0085
103.6(c)	1115–0046
103.10(a)(2)	1115–0087
103.10(f)	1115–0088
204.1(a)	1115–0054
204.1(b)	1115–0049
204.1(c)	1115–0061
Part 207	1115–0057
207.2	1115–0066
207.2(d)	1115–0056
207.3(b)	1115–0098
Part 208	1115–0086
211.1(b)(3)	1115–0042
211.2	1115–0042
212.1(f)	1115–0042
212.2	1115–0106
212.3	1115–0032
212.4(b)	1115–0028
212.4(g)	1115–0040
212.6	1115–0019
212.6	1115–0047
212.7	1115–0048
212.7(c)	1115–0059
212.8(b)	1115–0081
214.1	1115–0051
214.1(c)	1115–0093
214.2(e)	1115–0023
214.2(f)	1115–0060
214.2(f)	1115–0051
214.2(g)	1115–0090
214.2(h)	1115–0038
214.2(k)	1115–0071
214.2(l)	1115–0038
214.2(m)	1115–0060
214.2(m)	1115–0051
214.3	1115–0070
214.3(g)	1115–0051
Part 223	1115–0005
Part 223a	1115–0084
223.1	1115–0037

8 CFR part or section where identified and described	Current OMB control No.
Part 231	1115–0083
Part 231	1115–0078
Part 231	1115–0108
Part 232	1115–0036
Part 233	1115–0036
234.2(c)	1115–0048
Part 235	1115–0077
235.1(e)	1115–0065
243.4	1115–0055
243.7	1115–0043
Part 244	1115–0025
Part 245	1115–0053
Part 245	1115–0066
245.2	1115–0089
245.2(a)(2)	1115–0067
247.11	1115–0037
247.12	1115–0037
247.13	1115–0037
248.3	1115–0032
248.3(b)	1115–0038
248.4	1115–0038
Part 249	1115–0053
Part 249	1115–0066
Part 250	1115–0020
Part 251	1115–0083
Part 251	1115–0040
Part 252	1115–0040
252.1(f)	1115–0073
253.1	1115–0029
264.1	1115–0004
264.1(c)	1115–0079
264.1(f)	1115–0002
265.1	1115–0003
292.2	1115–0026
316a.21	1115–0014
319.11	1115–0009
Part 322	1115–0010
324.11	1115–0009
327.1	1115–0009
Part 328	1115–0009
328.3	1115–0022
Part 329	1115–0009
329.2	1115–0022
Part 330	1115–0009
Part 330	1115–0031
Part 334a	1115–0008
334.11	1115–0009
334.17	1115–0035
335.11	1115–0009
336.16a	1115–0076
336.16a	1115–0052
338.16	1115–0030
Part 341	1115–0018
341.1(b)	1115–0009
343a.1	1115–0015
343b	1115–0016

[48 FR 37201, Aug. 17, 1983]

PART 101—PRESUMPTION OF LAWFUL ADMISSION

Sec.

101.1 Presumption of lawful admission.
101.2 Presumption of lawful admission; entry under erroneous name or other errors.
101.3 Creation of record of lawful permanent resident status for person born under diplomatic status in the United States.
101.4 Registration procedure.
101.5 Special immigrant status for certain G–4 nonimmigrants.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 8 CFR part 2.

§101.1 Presumption of lawful admission.

A member of the following classes shall be presumed to have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence even though a record of his admission cannot be found, except as otherwise provided in this section, unless he abandoned his lawful permanent resident status or subsequently lost that status by operation of law:

(a) *Prior to June 30, 1906.* An alien who establishes that he entered the United States prior to June 30, 1906.

(b) *United States land borders.* An alien who establishes that, while a citizen of Canada or Newfoundland, he entered the United States across the Canadian border prior to October 1, 1906; an alien who establishes that while a citizen of Mexico he entered the United States across the Mexican border prior to July 1, 1908; an alien who establishes that, while a citizen of Mexico, he entered the United States at the port of Presidio, Texas, prior to October 21, 1918, and an alien for whom a record of his actual admission to the United States does not exist but who establishes that he gained admission to the United States prior to July 1, 1924, pursuant to preexamination at a United States immigration station in Canada and that a record of such preexamination exists.

(c) *Virgin Islands.* An alien who establishes that he entered the Virgin Islands of the United States prior to July 1, 1938, even though a record of his admission prior to that date exists as a non-immigrant under the Immigration Act of 1924.

(d) *Asiatic barred zone.* An alien who establishes that he is of a race indigenous to, and a native of a country within, the Asiatic zone defined in section 3 of the Act of February 5, 1917, as amended, that he was a member of a class of aliens exempted from exclusion by the provisions of that section, and that he entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924, provided that a record of his admission exists.

(e) *Chinese and Japanese aliens*—(1) *Prior to July 1, 1924.* A Chinese alien for whom there exists a record of his admission to the United States prior to July 1, 1924, under the laws and regulations formerly applicable to Chinese and who establishes that at the time of his admission he was a merchant, teacher, or student, and his son or daughter under 21 or wife accompanying or following to join him; a traveler for curiosity or pleasure and his accompanying son or daughter under 21 or accompanying wife; a wife of a United States citizen; a returning laborer; and a person erroneously admitted as a United States citizen under section 1993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, his father not having resided in the United States prior to his birth.

(2) *On or after July 1, 1924.* A Chinese alien for whom there exists a record of his admission to the United States as a member of one of the following classes; an alien who establishes that he was readmitted between July 1, 1924, and December 16, 1943, inclusive, as a returning Chinese laborer who acquired lawful permanent residence prior to July 1, 1924; a person erroneously admitted between July 1, 1924, and June 6, 1927, inclusive, as a United States citizen under section 1993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, his father not having resided in the United States prior to his birth; an alien admitted at any time after June 30, 1924, under section 4 (b) or (d) of the Immigration Act of 1924; an alien wife of a United States citizen admitted between June 13, 1930, and December 16, 1943, inclusive, under section 4(a) of the Immigration Act of 1924; an alien admitted on or after December 17, 1943, under section 4(f) of the Immigration Act of 1924; an alien admitted on or after December 17, 1943, under section 317(c) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended; an alien admitted on or after December 17, 1943, as a preference or nonpreference quota immigrant pursuant to section 2 of that act; and a Chinese or Japanese alien admitted to the United States between July 1, 1924, and December 23, 1952, both dates inclusive, as the wife or minor son or daughter of a treaty merchant admitted before July 1, 1924, if the husband-father was lawfully admitted to the United States as a treaty merchant before July 1, 1924, or, while maintaining another status under which he was admitted before that date, and his status changed to that of a treaty merchant or treaty trader after that date, and was maintaining the changed status at the time his wife or minor son or daughter entered the United States.

(f) *Citizens of the Philippine Islands*—(1) *Entry prior to May 1, 1934.* An alien who establishes that he entered the United States prior to May 1, 1934, and that he was on the date of his entry a citizen of the Philippine Islands, provided that for the purpose of petitioning for naturalization he shall not be regarded as having been lawfully admitted for permanent residence unless he was a citizen of the Commonwealth of the Philippines on July 2, 1946.

(2) *Entry between May 1, 1934, and July 3, 1946.* An alien who establishes that he entered Hawaii between May 1, 1934, and July 3, 1946, inclusive, under the provisions of the last sentence of section 8(a)(1) of the Act of March 24, 1934, as amended, that he was a citizen of the Philippine Islands when he entered, and that a record of such entry exists.

(g) *Temporarily admitted aliens.* The following aliens who when admitted expressed an intention to remain in the United States temporarily or to pass in transit through the United States, for whom records of admission exist, but who remained in the United States: An alien admitted prior to June 3, 1921, except if admitted temporarily under the 9th proviso to section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, or as an accredited official of a foreign government, his suite, family, or guest, or as a seaman in pursuit of his calling; an alien admitted under the Act of May 19, 1921, as amended, who was admissible for permanent residence under that Act notwithstanding the quota limitation's thereof and his accompanying wife or unmarried son or daughter under 21 who was admissible for permanent residence under that Act notwithstanding the quota limitations thereof; and an alien admitted under the Act of May 19, 1921, as amended, who was charged under that Act to the proper quota at the time of his admission or subsequently and who remained so charged.

(h) *Citizens of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands who entered Guam prior to December 24, 1952.* An alien who establishes that while a citizen of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands he entered Guam prior to December 24, 1952, by records, such as Service records subsequent to June 15, 1952, records of the Guamanian Immigration Service, records of the Navy or Air Force, or records of contractors of those agencies, and was residing in Guam on December 24, 1952.

(i) *Aliens admitted to Guam.* An alien who establishes that he was admitted to Guam prior to December 24, 1952, by records such as Service records subsequent to June 15, 1952, records of the Guamanian Immigration Service, records of the Navy or Air Force, or records of contractors of those agencies; that he was not excludable under the Act of February 5, 1917, as amended; and that he continued to reside in Guam until December 24, 1952, and thereafter was not admitted or readmitted into Guam as a nonimmigrant, provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to an alien who was exempted from the contract laborer provisions of section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended, through the exercise, expressly or impliedly, of the 4th or 9th provisos to section 3 of that act.

(j) *Erroneous admission as United States citizens or as children of citizens.* (1) (i) An alien for whom there exists a record of admission prior to September 11, 1957, as a United States citizen who establishes that at the time of such admission he was the child of a United States citizen parent; he was erroneously issued a United States passport or included in the United States passport of his citizen parent accompanying him or to whom he was destined; no fraud or misrepresentation was practiced by him in the issuance of the passport or in gaining admission; he was otherwise admissible at the time of entry except for failure to meet visa or passport requirements; and he has maintained a residence in the United States since the date of admission, or (ii) an alien who meets all of the foregoing requirements except that if he were, in fact, a citizen of the United States a passport would not have been required, or it had been individually waived, and was erroneously admitted as a United States citizen by a Service officer. For the purposes of all of the foregoing, the terms *child* and *parent* shall be defined as in section 101(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

(2) An alien admitted to the United States before July 1, 1948, in possession of a section 4(a) 1924 Act nonquota immigration visa issued in accordance with State Department regulations, including a child of a United States citizen after he reached the age of 21, in the absence of fraud or misrepresentation; a member of a naturalized person's family who was admitted to the United States as a United States citizen or as a section 4(a) 1924 Act nonquota immigrant on the basis of that naturalization, unless he knowingly participated in the unlawful naturalization of the parent or spouse rendered void by cancellation, or knew at any time prior to his admission to the United States of the cancellation; and a member of a naturalized person's family who knew at any time prior to his admission to the United States of the cancellation of the naturalization of his parent or spouse but was admitted to the United States as a United States citizen pursuant to a State Department or Service determination based upon a then prevailing administrative view, provided the State Department or Service knew of the cancellation.

[23 FR 9119, Nov. 26, 1958, as amended at 24 FR 2583, Apr. 3, 1959; 24 FR 6476, Aug. 12, 1959; 25 FR 581, Jan. 23, 1960; 31 FR 535, Jan. 15, 1966]

§ 101.2 Presumption of lawful admission; entry under erroneous name or other errors.

An alien who entered the United States as either an immigrant or nonimmigrant under any of the following circumstances shall be regarded as having been lawfully admitted in such status, except as otherwise provided in this part: An alien otherwise admissible whose entry was made and recorded under other than his full true and correct name or whose entry record contains errors in recording sex, names of relatives, or names of foreign places of

birth or residence, provided that he establishes by clear, unequivocal, and convincing evidence that the record of the claimed admission relates to him, and, if entry occurred on or after May 22, 1918, if under other than his full, true and correct name that he also establishes that the name was not adopted for the purpose of concealing his identity when obtaining a passport or visa, or for the purpose of using the passport or visa of another person or otherwise evading any provision of the immigration laws, and that the name used at the time of entry was one by which he had been known for a sufficient length of time prior to making application for a passport or visa to have permitted the issuing authority or authorities to have made any necessary investigation concerning him or that his true identity was known to such officials.

[32 FR 9622, July 4, 1967]

§ 101.3 Creation of record of lawful permanent resident status for person born under diplomatic status in the United States.

(a) *Person born to foreign diplomat.* (1) *Status of person.* A person born in the United States to a foreign diplomatic officer accredited to the United States, as a matter of international law, is not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. That person is not a United States citizen under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Such a person may be considered a lawful permanent resident at birth.

(2) *Definition of foreign diplomatic officer. Foreign diplomatic officer* means a person listed in the State Department Diplomatic List, also known as the Blue List. It includes ambassadors, ministers, chargés d'affaires, counselors, secretaries and attachés of embassies and legations as well as members of the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities. The term also includes individuals with comparable diplomatic status and immunities who are accredited to the United Nations or to the Organization of American States, and other individuals who are also accorded comparable diplomatic status.

(b) *Child born subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.* A child born in the United States is born subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and is a United States citizen if the parent is not a ''foreign diplomatic officer'' as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. This includes, for example, a child born in the United States to one of the following foreign government officials or employees:

(1) Employees of foreign diplomatic missions whose names appear in the State Department list entitled ''Employees of Diplomatic Missions Not Printed in the Diplomatic List,'' also known as the White List; employees of foreign diplomatic missions accredited to the United Nations or the Organization of American States; or foreign diplomats accredited to other foreign states. The majority of these individuals enjoy certain diplomatic immunities, but they are not ''foreign diplomatic officers'' as defined in paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The immunities, if any, of their family members are derived from the status of the employees or diplomats.

(2) Foreign government employees with limited or no diplomatic immunity such as consular officials named on the State Department list entitled ''Foreign Consular Officers in the United States'' and their staffs.

(c) *Voluntary registration as lawful permanent resident of person born to foreign diplomat.* Since a person born in the United States to a foreign diplomatic officer is not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, his/her registration as a lawful permanent resident of the United States is voluntary. The provisions of section 262 of the Act do not apply to such a person unless and until that person ceases to have the rights, privileges, exemptions, or immunities which may be claimed by a foreign diplomatic officer.

(d) *Retention of lawful permanent residence.* To be eligible for lawful permanent resident status under paragraph (a) of this section, an alien must establish that he/she has not abandoned his/her residence in the United States. One of the tests for retention of lawful permanent resident status is continuous residence, not continuous physical presence, in the United States. Such a person will not be considered to have abandoned his/her residence in the

United States solely by having been admitted to the United States in a nonimmigrant classification under paragraph (15)(A) or (15)(G) of section 101(a) of the Act after a temporary stay in a foreign country or countries on one or several occasions.

(Secs. 101(a)(20), 103, 262, 264 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20), 1103, 1302, 1304)

[47 FR 940, Jan. 8, 1982]

§101.4 Registration procedure.

The procedure for an application for creation of a record of lawful permanent residence and an Alien Registration Receipt Card, Form I–551, for a person eligible for presumption of lawful admission for permanent residence under §101.1 or §101.2 or for lawful permanent residence as a person born in the United States to a foreign diplomatic officer under §101.3 is described in §264.2 of this chapter.

(Secs. 101(a)(20), 103, 262, 264 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(20), 1103, 1302, 1304)

[47 FR 941, Jan. 8, 1982]

§101.5 Special immigrant status for certain G–4 nonimmigrants.

(a) *Application.* An application for adjustment to special immigrant status under section 101(a)(27)(I) of the INA shall be made on Form I–485. The application date of the I–485 shall be the date of acceptance by the Service as properly filed. If the application date is other than the fee receipt date it must be noted and initialed by a Service officer. The date of application for adjustment of status is the closing date for computing the residence and physical presence requirement. The applicant must have complied with all requirements as of the date of application.

(b) *Documentation.* All documents must be submitted in accordance with §103.2(b) of this chapter. The application shall be accompanied by documentary evidence establishing the aggregate residence and physical presence required. Documentary evidence may include official employment verification, records of official or personnel transactions or recordings of events occurring during the period of claimed residence and physical presence. Affidavits of credible witnesses may also be accepted. Persons unable to furnish evidence in their own names may furnish evidence in the names of parents or other persons with whom they have been living, if affidavits of the parents or other persons are submitted attesting to the claimed residence and physical presence. The claimed family relationship to the principle G–4 international organization officer or employee must be substantiated by the submission of verifiable civil documents.

(c) *Residence and physical presence requirements.* All applicants applying under sections 101(a)(27)(I) (i), (ii), and (iii) of the INA must have resided and been physically present in the United States for a designated period of time.

For purposes of this section only, an absence from the United States to conduct official business on behalf of the employing organization, or approved customary leave shall not be subtracted from the aggregated period of required residence or physical presence for the current or former G–4 officer or employee or the accompanying spouse and unmarried sons or daughters of such officer or employee, provided residence in the United States is maintained during such absences, and the duty station of the principle G–4 nonimmigrant continues to be in the United States. Absence from the United States by the G–4 spouse or unmarried son or daughter without the principle G–4 shall not be subtracted from the aggregate period of residence and physical presence if on customary leave as recognized by the international organization employer. Absence by the unmarried son or daughter while enrolled in a school outside the United States will not be counted toward the physical presence requirement.

(d) *Maintenance of nonimmigrant status.* Section 101(a)(27)(I) (i), and (ii) requires the applicant to accrue the required period of residence and physical presence in the United States while maintaining status as a G–4 or N nonimmigrant. Section 101(a)(27)(I)(iii) requires such time accrued only in G–4 nonimmigrant status.

Maintaining G–4 status for this purpose is defined as maintaining qualified employment with a ''G'' international

organization or maintaining the qualifying family relationship with the G–4 international organization officer or employee. Maintaining status as an N nonimmigrant for this purpose requires the qualifying family relationship to remain in effect. Unauthorized employment will not remove an otherwise eligible alien from G–4 status for residence and physical presence requirements, provided the qualifying G–4 status is maintained.

[54 FR 5927, Feb. 7, 1989]

PART 103—POWERS AND DUTIES OF SERVICE OFFICERS; AVAILABILITY OF SERVICE RECORDS

Sec.

103.1 Delegations of authority.
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103.3 Denials, appeals, and precedent decisions.
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AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 552, 552(a); 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1201, 1252 note, 1252b, 1304, 1356; 31 U.S.C. 9701; E.O. 12356, 47 FR 14874, 15557, 3 CFR, 1982 Comp., p. 166; 8 CFR part 2.

SOURCE: 40 FR 44481, Sept. 26, 1975, unless otherwise noted.

§ 103.1 Delegations of authority.

(a) *Deputy Commissioner.* Without divesting the Commissioner of any of the powers, duties, and privileges delegated by the Attorney General, coextensive authority is delegated to the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is delegated responsibility for providing overall supervision and direction to the four Executive Associate Commissioners of the Service.

(b) *General Counsel*—(1) *General.* Under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner, the General Counsel is delegated the authority to carry out the duties of the chief legal officer for the Service, and is assisted by the deputy general counsel(s) and staff. The General Counsel advises the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, and staff on legal matters; prepares legislative reports; and assists in litigation. The General Counsel is delegated the authority to oversee the professional activities of all Service attorneys assigned to field offices and to make recommendations to the Department of Justice on all personnel matters involving Service attorneys, including attorney discipline which requires final action or approval by the Deputy Attorney General or other designated Department of Justice official. The General Counsel is delegated authority to perform the functions conferred upon the Commissioner with respect to production or disclosure of material in Federal and state proceedings as provided in 28 CFR 16.24(a).

(2) *Regional Counsel.* In addition to other legal activities performed under the direction and supervision of the General Counsel, Regional Counsel are delegated authority within their respective regional areas, concurrent with that of the General Counsel, to perform the functions conferred upon

the Commissioner with respect to production or disclosure of material in Federal and state proceedings as provided in 28 CFR 16.24(a).

(c) *Director of Congressional Relations.* Under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner, the Director of Congressional Relations is delegated authority to respond to Congressional inquiries and advise the Commissioner and staff concerning legislative matters of the Service.

(d) *Director of Public Affairs.* Under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner, the Director of Public Affairs is delegated authority to direct and coordinate public affairs policy, public information, news releases, public liaison, and outreach; to advance public affairs and Service initiatives such as naturalization and employer education; and to produce information products.

(e) *Director of Internal Audit.* Under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner, the Director of the Office of Internal Audit is delegated authority to plan, direct, and coordinate the Service's internal audit program and compliance review program; to initiate and to conduct or direct the conduct of investigations of alleged mismanagement by Service employees; to initiate and to conduct or direct the conduct of investigations of alleged misconduct by Service employees, subject to agreements with the Department's Office of Professional Responsibility and Office of Inspector General (OIG); to exercise those powers and authorities necessary to investigate matters which are material and relevant to the administration of the Service, including the power and authority to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence; to collect information concerning the efficiency and effectiveness of Service operations and programs and Service systems to eliminate fraud, waste, and abuse in the workplace; and to act as the Service's liaison with outside audit/inspection agencies.

(f) *Executive Associate Commissioner for Programs*—(1) *General.* Under the direction and supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Associate Commissioner for Programs is delegated authority for policy development, review and integration of the Service's enforcement and examinations programs, and for providing general direction to, and supervision of, the Associate Commissioners for Enforcement and Examinations.

(2) *Associate Commissioner for Enforcement*—(i) *General.* Under the direction and supervision of the Executive Associate Commissioner for Programs, the Associate Commissioner for Enforcement is delegated authority and responsibility for program and policy planning, development, coordination, evaluation, and staff direction to the Border Patrol, Investigations, Detention and Deportation, Intelligence, and Asset Forfeiture programs, and to impose administrative fines, penalties, and forfeitures under sections 274, 274A and 274C of the Act. The Associate Commissioner for Enforcement is responsible for providing general direction and supervision to the:

(A) Assistant Commissioner for Border Patrol;

(B) Assistant Commissioner for Investigations;

(C) Assistant Commissioner for Detention and Deportation;

(D) Assistant Commissioner for Intelligence; and

(E) Director of Asset Forfeiture.

(ii) *Director of Asset Forfeiture.* Under the direction and supervision of the Associate Commissioner for Enforcement, the Director of Asset Forfeiture is delegated the authority to direct and coordinate the Service program under section 274(b) of the Act which provides for the seizure and forfeiture of conveyances used in violation of section 274(a) of the Act.

(3) *Associate Commissioner for Examinations.* (i) *General.* Under the direction and supervision of the Executive Associate Commissioner for Programs, the Associate Commissioner for Examinations is delegated authority and responsibility for program and policy planning, development, coordination, evaluation, and staff direction to the Adjudications and Nationality, Inspections, Administrative Appeals, Service Center Operations, and Records programs, and to direct and supervise the:

(A) Assistant Commissioner for Adjudications and Nationality;

(B) Assistant Commissioner for Inspections;
(C) Assistant Commissioner for Service Center Operations;
(D) Assistant Commissioner for Records; and
(E) Director of Administrative Appeals.

(ii) *Administrative Fines.* The Associate Commissioner for Examinations is delegated the authority to impose administrative fines under provisions of the Act in any case which is transmitted to the National Fines Office by a district director.

(iii) *Appellate Authorities.* In addition, the Associate Commissioner for Examinations exercises appellate jurisdiction over decisions on;

(A) Breaching of bonds under § 103.6(e);

(B) Petitions for immigrant visa classification based on employment or as a special immigrant or entrepreneur under §§ 204.5 and 204.6 of this chapter except when the denial of the petition is based upon lack of a certification by the Secretary of Labor under section 212(a)(5)(A) of the Act;

(C) Indochinese refugee applications for adjustment of status under section 103 of the Act of October 28, 1977;

(D) Revoking approval of certain petitions under § 205.2 of this chapter.;

(E) Applications for permission to reapply for admission to the United States after deportation or removal under § 212.2 of this chapter;

(F) Applications for waiver of certain grounds of excludability under § 212.7(a) of this chapter;

(G) Applications for waiver of the two-year foreign residence requirement under § 212.7(c) of this chapter;

(H) Petitions for approval of schools under § 214.3 of this chapter;

(I) Decisions of district directors regarding withdrawal of approval of schools for attendance by foreign students under § 214.4 of this chapter;

(J) Petitions for temporary workers or trainees and fiancees or fiances of U.S. citizens under §§ 214.2 and 214.6 of this chapter;

(K) Applications for issuance of reentry permits under 8 CFR part 223;

(L) Applications for refugee travel documents under 8 CFR part 223;

(M) Applications for benefits of section 13 of the Act of September 11, 1957, as amended, under § 245.3 of this chapter;

(N) Adjustment of status of certain resident aliens to nonimmigrants under § 247.12(b) of this chapter;

(O) Applications to preserve residence for naturalization purposes under § 316a.21(c) of this chapter;

(P) Applications for certificates of citizenship under § 341.6 of this chapter;

(Q) Administration cancellation of certificates, documents, and records under § 342.8 of this chapter;

(R) Applications for certificates of naturalization or repatriation under § 343.1 of this chapter;

(S) Applications for new naturalization or citizenship papers under § 343a.1(c) of this chapter;

(T) Applications for special certificates of naturalization under § 343b.11(b) of this chapter;

(U) Applications by organizations to be listed on the Service listing of free legal services program and removal therefrom under Part 292a of this chapter;

(V) Petitions to classify Amerasians under Public Law 97–359 as the children of United States citizens;

(W) Revoking approval of certain petitions, as provided in §§ 214.2 and 214.6 of this chapter;

(X) Orphan petitions under 8 CFR 204.3;

(Y) Applications for advance process of orphan petitions under 8 CFR 204.3;

(Z) Invalidation of a temporary labor certification issued by the governor of Guam under § 214.2(h)(3)(v) of this chapter;

(AA) Application for status as temporary or permanent resident under §§ 245a.2 or 245a.3 of this chapter;

(BB) Application for status as temporary resident under § 210.2 of this chapter;

(CC) Termination of status as temporary resident under § 210.4 of this chapter;

(DD) Termination of status as temporary resident under § 245a.2 of this chapter;

(EE) Application for waiver of grounds of excludability under Parts 210, 210a, and 245a of this chapter;

(FF) Application for status of certain Cuban and Haitian nationals under section 202 of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986;

(GG) A self-petition filed by a spouse or child based on the relationship to an abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States for classification under section 201(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Act or section 203(a)(2)(A) of the Act;

(HH) Application for Temporary Protected Status under part 240 of this chapter;

(II) Petitions for special immigrant juveniles under part 204 of this chapter;

(JJ) Applications for adjustment of status under part 245 of this title when denied solely because the applicant failed to establish eligibility for the bona fide marriage exemption contained in section 245(e) of the Act;

(KK) Petition for Armed Forces Special Immigrant under § 204.9 of this chapter;

(LL) Request for participation as a regional center under § 204.6(m) of this chapter;

(MM) Termination of participation of regional center under § 204.6(m) of this chapter; and

(NN) Application for certification for designated fingerprinting services under § 103.2(e) of this chapter.

(iv) *Director of the National Fines Office.* Under the direction of the Assistant Commissioner for Inspections, the Director of the National Fines Office has program, administrative, and supervisory responsibility for all personnel assigned to the National Fines Office. The Director of the National Fines Office is delegated the authority by the Associate Commissioner for Examinations to impose fines, penalties, and liquidated damages under sections 214, 231, 233, 237, 238, 239, 243, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 271, 272, 273 and 274C of the Act.

(v) *Service Center directors.* Under the direction and supervision of the Assistant Commissioner for Service Center Operations, the service center directors are delegated the authority to control all activities conducted within their offices and supervisory responsibility for all personnel assigned to their offices. Center directors are delegated the authority to grant or deny any application or petition submitted to the Service, except for matters delegated to asylum officers pursuant to part 208 and § 253.1(f) of this chapter, or exclusively delegated to district directors.

(g) *Executive Associate Commissioner for Field Operations*—(1) *General.* Under the direction and supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Associate Commissioner for Field Operations is delegated authority and responsibility for implementing policies of the Service's field operations, and for providing general direction to and supervision of the regional directors and the Director of International Affairs.

(2) *Regional directors*—(i) *General.* Under the direction and supervision of the Executive Associate Commissioner for Field Operations, the regional directors are delegated authority and responsibility for the Service's field operations within their respective geographical areas, and for providing direction to and supervision of the district directors and chief patrol agents within their respective regions.

(ii) *District directors.* (A) District directors of offices located within the United States are under the direction and supervision of the regional director. District directors of foreign offices are under the direction and supervision of the Director of International Affairs. District directors are delegated authority to control all activities conducted within their offices and to supervise all personnel, except Service attorneys, assigned to their offices.

(B) District directors are delegated the authority to grant or deny any application or petition submitted to the Service, except for matters delegated to asylum officers pursuant to part 208 and § 253.1(f) of this chapter, or exclusively delegated to service center directors, to initiate any authorized proceeding in their respective districts, and to exercise the authorities under §§ 242.1(a), 242.2(a) and 242.7 of this chapter without regard to geographical limitations. District directors are delegated authority to conduct the proceeding provided for in § 252.2 of this chapter.

(C) Applications filed for special agricultural worker or legalization status pursuant to sections 210 and 245a of the

Act, respectively, may be approved by the district director having jurisdiction of the office where a second interview is required by the service center, if the alien in the second interview can establish eligibility for approval. District directors may deny applications for special agricultural worker or legalization status at offices under their jurisdiction.

(D) *Officers in charge*—(*1*) *General.* Under the direction and supervision of the district director, officers in charge are delegated authority to control all activities conducted within their offices and to supervise all personnel assigned to their office. Officers in charge direct inspection activities at ports-of-entry and the authorization of extensions of nonimmigrant admission periods and of voluntary departure prior to the commencement of deportation hearings. The Officers in charge in the places enumerated in § 212.1(i) of this chapter are delegated the authority to act on requests for waiver of visa and passport requirements under the provisions of section 212(d)(4)(A) of the Act.

(*2*) The offices located in Oranjestaad, Aruba; Calgary, Alberta, Canada; Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; Freeport, Bahamas; Hamilton, Bermuda; Nassau, Bahamas; Shannon, Ireland; Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; Victoria, British Columbia, Canada; Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; Dublin, Ireland; and such other preinspection or preclearance sites as the Service may establish in the future, are delegated authority to perform the function of preinspection of passengers and crews on aircraft and surface vessels, as appropriate, which are departing directly to the United States mainland.

(*3*) The Officer in charge of the office in Montreal, Canada, is authorized to perform preinspection of passengers and crew of aircraft departing directly to the United States mainland and to authorize or deny waivers of grounds of excludability under section 212 (h) and (i) of the Act; also, to approve or deny applications for permission to reapply for admission to the United States after deportation or removal, when filed in conjunction with an application for waiver of grounds of excludability under section 212 (h) or (i) of the Act.

(iii) *Chief patrol agents.* Under the direction and supervision of a regional director, chief patrol agents are delegated authority to direct the Border Patrol activities of the Service within their respective sectors, including exercising the authority in section 242(b) of the Act to permit aliens to depart voluntarily from the United States prior to commencement of a hearing.

(3) *Director of International Affairs*—(i) *General.* Under the direction and supervision of the Executive Associate Commissioner for Field Operations, the Director of International Affairs is delegated authority to direct and supervise the foreign office district directors, to maintain the integrity and efficiency of the Service's international operations, and to administer programs related to refugee, asylum, and parole benefits. The Director of International Affairs is also responsible for the direction and supervision of overseas preinspection at sites, if any, for which the Commissioner has specifically delegated inspection authority to the Office of International Affairs. The Director serves as the principal liaison with foreign governments and other agencies of the United States in overseas locations.

(ii) *Asylum Officers.* Asylum officers serve under the supervision and direction of the Director of International Affairs, and shall be specially trained as required in § 208.1(b) of this chapter. Asylum officers are delegated the authority to hear and adjudicate applications for asylum and for withholding of deportation, as provided under part 208 and § 253.1(f) of this chapter.

(iii) *Officer in Charge.* The officers in charge of the offices located at Athens, Greece; Mexico City, Mexico; Ciudad Juarez, Mexico; Rome, Italy; Frankfurt, Germany; Moscow, Russia; Vienna, Austria; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Bangkok, Thailand; Hong Kong, BCC; London, England; Manila, Philippines; Monterrey, Mexico; Nairobi, Kenya; New Delhi, India; Seoul, Korea; Singapore, Republic of Singapore; Tijuana, Mexico; Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Karachi, Pakistan; and such other overseas suboffices as the Service may establish in

the future, are delegated authority to perform the following functions:

(A) Authorize waivers of grounds of excludability under sections 212 (h) and (i) of the Act;

(B) Adjudicate applications for permission to reapply for admission to the United States after deportation or removal, if filed by an applicant for an immigrant visa in conjunction with an application for waiver of grounds of excludability under section 212 (h) or (i) of the Act, or if filed by an applicant for a nonimmigrant visa under section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Act;

(C) Approve or deny visa petitions for any relative;

(D) Approve recommendations made by consular officers for waiver of grounds of excludability in behalf of nonimmigrant visa applicants under section 212(d)(3) of the Act and concur in proposed waivers by consular officers of the requirement of visa or passport by a nonimmigrant on the basis of unforeseen emergency in cases in which the Department of State had delegated recommending power to the consular officers;

(E) Exercise discretion to grant or deny applications for the benefits set forth in sections 211 and 212(c) of the Act;

(F) Process Form I–90 applications and deliver duplicate Forms I–551;

(G) Process Form N–565 applications and deliver certificates issued thereunder; and

(H) Grant or deny applications of aliens seeking classification as refugees under section 207 of the Act.

(h) *Executive Associate Commissioner for Policy and Planning.* Under the direction and supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Associate Commissioner for Policy and Planning is delegated the authority to oversee the development and coordination of long-range planning activities, and policy formulation, codification, and dissemination within the Agency. The Executive Associate Commissioner is also responsible for informing and advising the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner on other issues which cross program lines or bear inter-agency implications. The Executive Associate Commissioner also serves as liaison with, and representative of, the Service to other organizations engaged in policy development in matters affecting the mission of the Service, research and statistics, and the exchange of statistical, scientific, technological data and research.

(i) *Executive Associate Commissioner for Management*—(1) *General.* Under the direction and supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, the Executive Associate Commissioner for Management is delegated authority to plan, direct, and manage all aspects of the administration of the Service. The delegation includes the authority to develop and promulgate administrative policies and programs for all financial, human resource, administrative, and information resource matters of the Service. The Executive Associate Commissioner for Management is delegated the authority to settle tort claims of $25,000 or less than 28 U.S.C. 2672, and to compromise, suspend, or terminate collection of claims of the United States not exceeding $100,000 (exclusive of interest) under 31 U.S.C. 3711. The Executive Associate Commissioner for Management supervises the Directors of Security, Equal Employment Opportunity, and Files and Forms Management, the Associate Commissioner for Human Resources and Administration, the Associate Commissioner for Finance, the Associate Commissioner for Information Resources Management, and the Directors, Administrative Centers.

(2) *Director of Security.* Under the direction and supervision of the Executive Associate Commissioner for Management, the Director of the Office of Security is delegated authority to develop policy, plan, direct, and coordinate the Service's security program. The Security program includes the application of safeguards in program areas of personnel security, physical security, information and document security, automated data processing and telecommunications security, and contingency planning related to threat, loss, or other serious emergency in any of these areas.

(3) *Director of Equal Employment Opportunity.* Under the direction and supervision of the Executive Associate

Commissioner for Management, the Director of Equal Employment Opportunity is delegated authority to develop policies and to implement and direct the Service's programs relating to equal employment opportunity for all employees and applicants. The Director is responsible for the Service's efforts to comply with provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Department of Justice programs and directives affecting discrimination in employment. The Director supervises, coordinates, directs, and evaluates the affirmative employment and discrimination complaint program of the Service.

(4) *Director of Files and Forms Management.* Under the direction and supervision of the Executive Associate Commissioner for Management, the Director of Files and Forms Management is delegated authority to develop policies, plan, coordinate, evaluate, counsel, and direct the Service's National Records Center, Forms Center, SAVE Program, centralized FOIA/PA, records policy, and correspondence files programs.

(5) *Associate Commissioner for Human Resources and Administration.* Under the direction and supervision of the Executive Associate Commissioner for Management, the Associate Commissioner for Human Resources and Administration is delegated authority to develop policies, plan, develop, coordinate, evaluate, counsel, and direct the personnel, career development, contracting, engineering, facility, and administrative programs of the Service. The Associate Commissioner for Human Resources and Administration provides direction to, and supervision of, the:

(i) Assistant Commissioner for Human Resources and Development; and

(ii) Assistant Commissioner for Administration.

(6) *Associate Commissioner for Finance.* Under the direction and supervision of the Executive Associate Commissioner for Management, the Associate Commissioner for Finance is delegated authority to develop policies, plan, develop, coordinate, evaluate, counsel, and direct the Service's resource requirements and utilization. The Associate Commissioner for Finance is responsible for all aspects of financial management, including budgeting, reporting, internal controls, and analysis. The Associate Commissioner for Finance is responsible for the presentation of internal reports to management, the preparation of external reports and certifications required by statute or regulation, and the representation of the Service before the Congress, and agencies of the Executive Branch on matters related to financial activities. The Associate Commissioner for Finance is also delegated authority to settle claims of $10,000 or less under 28 U.S.C. 2672 and to compromise, suspend, or terminate collection of claims of the United States not exceeding $50,000 (exclusive of interest) under 31 U.S.C. 3711. The Associate Commissioner for Finance provides direction to, and supervision of, the:

(i) Associate Commissioner for Budget; and (ii) Assistant Commissioner for Financial Management.

(7) *Associate Commissioner for Information Resources Management.* Under the direction and supervision of the Executive Associate Commissioner for Management, the Associate Commissioner for Information Resources Management is delegated authority to develop policies, plan, develop, coordinate, evaluate, counsel, manage and direct the Service's Automated Data Processing, Telecommunication, Radio, and Electronic programs. The Associate Commissioner for Information Resources Management provides direction to, and supervision of, the:

(i) Assistant Commissioner for Data Systems; and

(ii) Assistant Commissioner for Systems Integration.

(8) *Directors of Administrative Centers.* Under the direction and supervision of the Executive Associate Commissioner for Management, the directors are delegated authority over the human resources, administrative, information resource, security, and financial activities of the Service within their respective area of responsibility. They are also delegated the authority to: (i) Settle tort claims of $10,000 or less under 28 U.S.C. 2672; and

(ii) Compromise, suspend, or terminate collection of claims of the United States not exceeding $50,000 (exclusive of interest) under 31 U.S.C. 3711.

(j) *Immigration Officer.* Any immigration officer, immigration inspector, immigration examiner, adjudications officers, Border Patrol agent, aircraft pilot, airplane pilot, helicopter pilot, deportation officer, detention enforcement officer, detention guard, investigator, special agent, investigative assistant, intelligence officer, intelligence agent, general attorney, applications adjudicator, contact representative, chief legalization officer, supervisory legalization officer, legalization adjudicator, legalization officer and legalization assistant, forensic document analyst, fingerprint specialist, immigration information officer, immigration agent (investigations), asylum officer, or senior or supervisory officer of such employees is hereby designated as an immigration officer authorized to exercise the powers and duties of such officer as specified by the Act and this chapter.

[59 FR 60070, Nov. 22, 1994, as amended at 61 FR 13072, Mar. 26, 1996; 61 FR 28010, June 4, 1996]

§103.2 Applications, petitions, and other documents.

(a) *Filing.* (1) *General.* Every application, petition, appeal, motion, request, or other document submitted on the form prescribed by this chapter shall be executed and filed in accordance with the instructions on the form, such instructions, which include where an application or petition should be filed, being hereby incorporated into the particular section of the regulations requiring its submission. The form must be filed with the appropriate filing fee required by §103.7. Such fees are nonrefundable and, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, must be paid when the application or petition is filed.

(2) *Signature.* An applicant or petitioner must sign his or her application or petition. However, a parent or legal guardian may sign for a person who is less than 14 years old. A legal guardian may sign for a mentally incompetent person. By signing the application or petition, the applicant or petitioner, or parent or guardian certifies under penalty of perjury that the application or petition, and all evidence submitted with it, either at the time of filing or thereafter, is true and correct.

(3) *Representation.* An applicant or petitioner may be represented by an attorney in the United States, as defined in §1.1(f) of this chapter, by an attorney outside the United States as defined in §292.1(a)(6) of this chapter, or by an accredited representative as defined in §292.1(a)(4) of this chapter. A beneficiary of a petition is not a recognized party in such a proceeding. An application or petition presented in person by someone who is not the applicant or petitioner, or his or her representative as defined in this paragraph, shall be treated as if received through the mail, and the person advised that the applicant or petitioner, and his or her representative, will be notified of the decision. Where a notice of representation is submitted that is not properly signed, the application or petition will be processed as if the notice had not been submitted.

(4) *Oath.* Any required oath may be administered by an immigration officer or person generally authorized to administer oaths, including persons so authorized by Article 136 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

(5) *Translation of name.* If a document has been executed in an anglicized version of a name, the native form of the name may also be required.

(6) *Where to file.* Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, an application or petition should be filed with the INS office or Service Center with jurisdiction over the application or petition and the place of residence of the applicant or petitioner as indicated in the instructions with the respective form.

(7) *Receipt date.* (i) *General.* An application or petition received in a Service office shall be stamped to show the time and date of actual receipt and, unless otherwise specified in part 204 or part 245 of this chapter, shall be regarded as filed when so stamped, if it is properly signed and executed and the required fee is attached or a fee waiver is granted. An application which is not properly signed or is submitted with the wrong fee shall be rejected as improperly filed. Rejected applications, and ones in which the check or other financial instrument is returned as not payable, will not retain a filing date.

An application or petition taken to a local Service office for the completion of biometric information prior to filing at a Service Center shall be considered received when physically received at the appropriate Service Center.

(ii) *Non-payment.* If a check or other financial instrument used to pay a filing fee is subsequently returned as not payable, the remitter shall be notified and requested to immediately pay the filing fee and associated service charge within 14 days, without extension. If the application or petition is pending and these charges are not paid, it shall be rejected as improperly filed. If it was already approved, and these charges are not paid, it shall be automatically revoked because it was improperly filed. If it was already denied, revoked, or abandoned, that decision will not be affected by the non-payment of the filing fee. A new fee will be required with any new application or petition. Any fee and service charges collected as the result of collection activities or legal action on the prior application or petition shall be used to cover the cost of the previous rejection, revocation, or other action.

(b) *Evidence and processing.* (1) *General.* An applicant or petitioner must establish eligibility for a requested immigration benefit. An application or petition form must be completed as applicable and filed with any initial evidence required by regulation or by the instructions on the form. Any evidence submitted is considered part of the relating application or petition.

(2) *Submitting secondary evidence and affidavits.* (i) *General.* The non-existence or other unavailability of required evidence creates a presumption of ineligibility. If a required document, such as a birth or marriage certificate, does not exist or cannot be obtained, an applicant or petitioner must demonstrate this and submit secondary evidence, such as church or school records, pertinent to the facts at issue. If secondary evidence also does not exist or cannot be obtained, the applicant or petitioner must demonstrate the unavailability of both the required document and relevant secondary evidence, and submit two or more affidavits, sworn to or affirmed by persons who are not parties to the petition who have direct personal knowledge of the event and circumstances. Secondary evidence must overcome the unavailability of primary evidence, and affidavits must overcome the unavailability of both primary and secondary evidence.

(ii) *Demonstrating that a record is not available.* Where a record does not exist, the applicant or petitioner must submit an original written statement on government letterhead establishing this from the relevant government or other authority. The statement must indicate the reason the record does not exist, and indicate whether similar records for the time and place are available. However, a certification from an appropriate foreign government that a document does not exist is not required where the Department of State's Foreign Affairs Manual indicates this type of document generally does not exist. An applicant or petitioner who has not been able to acquire the necessary document or statement from the relevant foreign authority may submit evidence that repeated good faith attempts were made to obtain the required document or statement. However, where the Service finds that such documents or statements are generally available, it may require that the applicant or petitioner submit the required document or statement.

(iii) *Evidence provided with a self-petition filed by a spouse or child of abusive citizen or resident.* The Service will consider any credible evidence relevant to a self-petition filed by a qualified spouse or child of an abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii), 204(a)(1)(A)(iv), 204(a)(1)(B)(ii), or 204(a)(1)(B)(iii) of the Act. The self-petitioner may, but is not required to, demonstrate that preferred primary or secondary evidence is unavailable. The determination of what evidence is credible and the weight to be given that evidence shall be within the sole discretion of the Service.

(3) *Translations.* Any document containing foreign language submitted to the Service shall be accompanied by a full English language translation which the translator has certified as complete and accurate, and by the translator's certification that he or she

is competent to translate from the foreign language into English.

(4) *Submitting copies of documents.* Application and petition forms must be submitted in the original. Forms and documents issued to support an application or petition, such as labor certifications, Form IAP–66, medical examinations, affidavits, formal consultations, and other statements, must be submitted in the original unless previously filed with the Service. When submission is required, expired Service documents must be submitted in the original, as must Service documents required to be annotated to indicate the decision. In all other instances, unless the relevant regulations or instructions specifically require that an original document be filed with an application or petition, an ordinary legible photocopy may be submitted. Original documents submitted when not required will remain a part of the record, even if the submission was not required.

(5) *Request for an original document.* Where a copy of a document is submitted with an application or petition, the Service may at any time require that the original document be submitted for review. If the requested original, other than one issued by the Service, is not submitted within 12 weeks, the petition or application shall be denied or revoked. There shall be no appeal from a denial or revocation based on the failure to submit an original document upon the request of the Service to substantiate a previously submitted copy. Further, an applicant or petitioner may not move to reopen or reconsider the proceeding based on the subsequent availability of the document. An original document submitted pursuant to a Service request shall be returned to the petitioner or applicant when no longer required.

(6) *Withdrawal.* An applicant or petitioner may withdraw an application or petition at any time until a decision is issued by the Service or, in the case of an approved petition, until the person is admitted or granted adjustment or change of status, based on the petition. However, a withdrawal may not be retracted.

(7) *Testimony.* The Service may require the taking of testimony, and may direct any necessary investigation. When a statement is taken from and signed by a person, he or she shall, upon request, be given a copy without fee. Any allegations made subsequent to filing an application or petition which are in addition to, or in substitution for, those originally made, shall be filed in the same manner as the original application, petition, or document, and acknowledged under oath thereon.

(8) *Request for evidence.* If there is evidence of ineligibility in the record, an application or petition shall be denied on that basis notwithstanding any lack of required initial evidence. If the application or petition was pre-screened by the Service prior to filing and was filed even though the applicant or petitioner was informed that the required initial evidence was missing, the application or petition shall be denied for failure to contain the necessary evidence. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, in other instances where there is no evidence of ineligibility, and initial evidence or eligibility information is missing or the Service finds that the evidence submitted either does not fully establish eligibility for the requested benefit or raises underlying questions regarding eligibility, the Service shall request the missing initial evidence, and may request additional evidence, including blood tests. In such cases, the applicant or petitioner shall be given 12 weeks to respond to a request for evidence. Additional time may not be granted. Within this period the applicant or petitioner may:

(i) Submit all the requested initial or additional evidence;

(ii) Submit some or none of the requested additional evidence and ask for a decision based on the record; or

(iii) Withdraw the application or petition.

(9) *Request for appearance.* An applicant, a petitioner, and/or a beneficiary may be required to appear for an interview. A petitioner shall also be notified when an interview notice is mailed or issued to a beneficiary. The person may appear as requested by the Service or, prior to the date and time of the interview:

(i) The person to be interviewed may, for good cause, request that the interview be rescheduled; or

(ii) The applicant or petitioner may withdraw the application or petition.

(10) *Effect of a request for initial or additional evidence or for interview rescheduling.* (i) *Effect on processing.* The priority date of a properly filed petition shall not be affected by a request for missing initial evidence or request for other evidence. If an application or petition is missing required initial evidence, or an applicant, petitioner, or beneficiary requests that an interview be rescheduled, any time period imposed on Service processing will start over from the date of receipt of the required initial evidence or request for interview rescheduling. If the Service requests that the applicant or petitioner submit additional evidence or respond to other than a request for initial evidence, any time limitation imposed on the Service for processing will be suspended as of the date of the request. It will resume at the same point where it stopped when the Service receives the requested evidence or response, or a request for a decision based on the evidence submitted.

(ii) *Effect on interim benefits.* Interim benefits will not be granted based on an application or petition held in suspense for the submission of requested initial evidence, except that the applicant or beneficiary will normally be allowed to remain while an application or petition to extend or obtain status while in the United States is pending. The Service may choose to pursue other actions to seek removal of a person notwithstanding the pending application. Employment authorization previously accorded based on the same status and employment as that requested in the current application or petition may continue uninterrupted as provided in 8 CFR 274a.12(b)(20) during the suspense period.

(11) *Submission of evidence in response to a Service request.* All evidence submitted in response to a Service request must be submitted at one time. The submission of only some of the requested evidence will be considered a request for a decision based on the record.

(12) *Effect where evidence submitted in response to a request does not establish eligibility at the time of filing.* An application or petition shall be denied where evidence submitted in response to a request for initial evidence does not establish filing eligibility at the time the application or petition was filed. An application or petition shall be denied where any application or petition upon which it was based was filed subsequently.

(13) *Effect of failure to respond to a request for evidence or appearance.* If all requested initial evidence and requested additional evidence is not submitted by the required date, the application or petition shall be considered abandoned and, accordingly, shall be denied. Except as provided in § 335.6 of this chapter, if a person requested to appear for an interview does not appear, the Service does not receive his or her request for rescheduling by the date of the interview, or the applicant or petitioner has not withdrawn the application or petition, the application or petition shall be considered abandoned and, accordingly, shall be denied.

(14) *Effect of request for decision.* When an applicant or petitioner does not submit all requested additional evidence and requests a decision based on the evidence already submitted, a decision shall be issued based on the record. Failure to submit requested evidence which precludes a material line of inquiry shall be grounds for denying the application or petition. Failure to appear for a required interview, or to give required testimony, shall result in the denial of any related application or petition.

(15) *Effect of withdrawal or denial due to abandonment.* The Service's acknowledgement of a withdrawal may not be appealed. A denial due to abandonment may not be appealed, but an applicant or petitioner may file a motion to reopen under § 103.5. Withdrawal or denial due to abandonment does not preclude the filing of a new application or petition with a new fee. However, the priority or processing date of a withdrawn or abandoned application or petition may not be applied to a later application petition. Withdrawal or denial due to abandonment shall not itself affect the new proceeding; but the facts and

circumstances surrounding the prior application or petition shall otherwise be material to the new application or petition.

(16) *Inspection of evidence.* An applicant or petitioner shall be permitted to inspect the record of proceeding which constitutes the basis for the decision, except as provided in the following paragraphs.

(i) *Derogatory information unknown to petitioner or applicant.* If the decision will be adverse to the applicant or petitioner and is based on derogatory information considered by the Service and of which the applicant or petitioner is unaware, he/she shall be advised of this fact and offered an opportunity to rebut the information and present information in his/her own behalf before the decision is rendered, except as provided in paragraphs (b)(16)(ii), (iii), and (iv) of this section. Any explanation, rebuttal, or information presented by or in behalf of the applicant or petitioner shall be included in the record of proceeding.

(ii) *Determination of statutory eligibility.* A determination of statutory eligibility shall be based only on information contained in the record of proceeding which is disclosed to the applicant or petitioner, except as provided in paragraph (b)(16)(iv) of this section.

(iii) *Discretionary determination.* Where an application may be granted or denied in the exercise of discretion, the decision to exercise discretion favorably or unfavorably may be based in whole or in part on classified information not contained in the record and not made available to the applicant, provided the regional commissioner has determined that such information is relevant and is classified under Executive Order No. 12356 (47 FR 14874; April 6, 1982) as requiring protection from unauthorized disclosure in the interest of national security.

(iv) *Classified information.* An applicant or petitioner shall not be provided any information contained in the record or outside the record which is classified under Executive Order No. 12356 (47 FR 14874; April 6, 1982) as requiring protection from unauthorized disclosure in the interest of national security, unless the classifying authority has agreed in writing to such disclosure. Whenever he/she believes he/she can do so consistently with safeguarding both the information and its source, the regional commissioner should direct that the applicant or petitioner be given notice of the general nature of the information and an opportunity to offer opposing evidence. The regional commissioner's authorization to use such classified information shall be made a part of the record. A decision based in whole or in part on such classified information shall state that the information is material to the decision.

(17) *Verifying claimed citizenship or permanent resident status.* The status of an applicant or petitioner who claims that he or she is a permanent resident of the United States will be verified from official records of the Service. The term official records, as used herein, includes Service files, arrival manifests, arrival records, Service index cards, Immigrant Identification Cards, Certificates of Registry, Declarations of Intention issued after July 1, 1929, Alien Registration Receipt Cards Forms AR–3, AR–103, I–151 or I–551), passports, and reentry permits. To constitute an official record a Service index card must bear a designated immigrant visa symbol and must have been prepared by an authorized official of the Service in the course of processing immigrant admissions or adjustments to permanent resident status. Other cards, certificates, declarations, permits, and passports must have been issued or endorsed by the Service to show admission for permanent residence. Except as otherwise provided in 8 CFR part 101, and in the absence of countervailing evidence, such official records shall be regarded as establishing lawful admission for permanent residence. If a self-petitioner filing under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii), 204(a)(1)(A)(iv), 204(a)(1)(B)(ii), or 204(a)(1)(B)(iii) of the Act is unable to present primary or secondary evidence of the abuser's status, the Service will attempt to electronically verify the abuser's citizenship or immigration status from information contained in Service computerized records. Other Service records may also be reviewed

at the discretion of the adjudicating officer. If the Service is unable to identify a record as relating to the abuser, or the record does not establish the abuser's immigration or citizenship status, the self-petition will be adjudicated based on the information submitted by the self-petitioner.

(18) *Withholding adjudication.* A district director may authorize withholding adjudication of a visa petition or other application if the district director determines that an investigation has been undertaken involving a matter relating to eligibility or the exercise of discretion, where applicable, in connection with the application or petition, and that the disclosure of information to the applicant or petitioner in connection with the adjudication of the application or petition would prejudice the ongoing investigation. If an investigation has been undertaken and has not been completed within one year of its inception, the district director shall review the matter and determine whether adjudication of the petition or application should be held in abeyance for six months or until the investigation is completed, whichever comes sooner. If, after six months of the district director's determination, the investigation has not been completed, the matter shall be reviewed again by the district director and, if he/she concludes that more time is needed to complete the investigation, adjudication may be held in abeyance for up to another six months. If the investigation is not completed at the end of that time, the matter shall be referred to the regional commissioner, who may authorize that adjudication be held in abeyance for another six months. Thereafter, if the Associate Commissioner, Examinations, with the concurrence of the Associate Commissioner, Enforcement, determines it is necessary to continue to withhold adjudication pending completion of the investigation, he/she shall review that determination every six months.

(19) *Notification.* An applicant or petitioner shall be sent a written decision on his or her application, petition, motion, or appeal. Where the applicant or petitioner has authorized representation pursuant to § 103.2(a), that representative shall also be notified. Documents produced after an approval notice is sent, such as an alien registration card, shall be mailed directly to the applicant or petitioner.

(c) *Filing of applications for adjustment of status under sections 210 and 245A of the Act, as amended.* (1) The filing of an application for temporary resident status under section 245A(a) of the Act must conform to the provisions of § 245a.2 of this chapter. The filing of an application for permanent resident status under section 245A(b)(1) of the Act must conform to the provisions of § 245a.3 of this chapter. The filing of an application for adjustment of status to that of a temporary resident under section 210(a) of the Act must conform to the provisions of § 210.2 of this chapter.

(2) An application for adjustment to temporary or permanent resident status pursuant to section 245A (a) or (b)(1) or section 210(a) of the Act may be accepted on behalf of the Attorney General by designated state, local and community organizations as well as designated voluntary organizations and persons. Each such application shall contain a certification signed by both the alien and the preparing member of the designated organization or entity, that the applicant has approved transmittal of the application to the Service for adjudication.

(3) An application accepted by any of the designated entities shall be stamped with an endorsement as to the date of preparation and authorization for transmittal, and may be brought to the legalization office with the applicant as an application ready for adjudication. However, such application shall not be considered as complete until accepted for adjudication by and until the appropriate fee has been paid to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

(d) *Filing of petitions for adjustment of status under section 210A of the Act, as amended.* (1) The filing of a petition for temporary resident status as a Replenishment Agricultural Worker, and waivers incident to such filing, under section 210A of the Act must conform to the provisions of part 210a of this title.

(2) A petition for adjustment to temporary resident status pursuant to section 210A of the Act shall be accepted

only by the Service, or by personnel employed under contract to the Service, who are under Service supervision, and are specifically designated responsibility for the initial processing of petitions and waivers. Only Service officers may make decisions with respect to the granting or denial of petitions and waivers filed under section 210A of the Act and part 210a of this title.

(3) Petitions and waivers filed with the Service pursuant to part 210a of this title shall not be considered as complete until accepted for adjudication by and until the appropriate fee has been paid to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

(e) *Fingerprinting.* Service regulations require that applicants for various types of immigration benefits submit their fingerprints with the applications. To ensure they have access to reputable fingerprinting services, the fingerprinting of these benefit applicants must be carried out pursuant to the fingerprinting service provisions established in this paragraph.

(1) *Fingerprinting by the Service.* Where feasible, a local Service office shall provide fingerprinting service to applicants for immigration benefits. Also, the district director shall consider all qualified applicants for DFS certification and certify applicants who meet the regulatory standards to supplement the district's efforts. Where district Service personnel are providing fingerprinting services, the district director may end such services when he or she determines that there are sufficient outside or private fingerprinting services available at a reasonable fee.

(2) *Designated fingerprinting services*—(i) *Law enforcement agencies.* Federal, state, or local police, or military police, in the United States are not required to apply for DFS certification. However, it is essential that any Federal, state, and local police, or military police, that provide fingerprinting services to applicants for immigration benefits be familiar with the Service's fingerprinting regulations and requirements. In order to receive updates on such regulations and requirements, a policy agency that does provide such services must register with the Service pursuant to procedures prescribed by § 103.2(e)(9). Campus police departments having general arrest powers pursuant to a State statute and meeting training requirements established by law or ordinance for law enforcement officers are included within the category of state or local police departments for purposes of § 103.2(e).

(ii) *Other business entities or individuals.* Businesses and individuals who apply and qualify shall, subject to the requirements of § 103.2(e), be approved by the Service to provide fingerprinting services.

(3) *Transition to use designated fingerprinting services.* As of March 1, 1997, the Service will not accept fingerprint cards for immigration benefits unless they are taken by:

(i) A DFS accompanied by a completed attestation, Form I–850A, Attestation by Designated Fingerprinting Services Certified to Take Fingerprints;

(ii) An intending DFS or organization that has completed and filed an application for DFS status prior to March 1, 1997, which may, pending the Service's action upon its application, take fingerprints and complete the Form I–850A, indicating that its application for DFS status is pending. This provisional authority for an outside entity shall cease when its application is denied;

(iii) A recognized law enforcement agency that is registered as a DFS; or

(iv) Designated Service employees.

(4) *Eligibility for DFS.* An outside entity applying for DFS status may be a business, a not-for-profit organization, or an individual.

(i) An individual must establish that he or she is a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident, and has not been convicted of an aggravated felony or any crime related to dishonesty or false statements involving a civil penalty for fraud.

(ii) A business or a not-for-profit organization must establish the identity of its chief operations officer, who exercises primary and oversight control over the organization's operations, and its fingerprinting employees; and the business or a not-for-profit organization must establish that the chief operations officer and fingerprinting employees are United States citizens or lawful permanent resident(s), and that

its principal officers, directors, or partners meet the standard for individual applicants.

(iii) A Federal, state, or local law enforcement agency may register as a designated fingerprinting service. However, a law enforcement agency is not required to comply with the operating license(s), identification and training of employees, criminal record history check, attestation, or application fee provisions in this paragraph.

(5) *Criminal history records check.* (i) An identification and criminal history record check is required for each employee or person as otherwise described in paragraphs (e)(4) (i) and (ii) of this section who will take fingerprints listed on the application for DFS certification. The district director shall designate Service personnel of the district office to obtain and transmit fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for such checks. If a DFS needs to add new or replacement employees to the personnel approved by the Service, it must file a new application with the district director having jurisdiction over the DFS's place of business. That new application must be accompanied by the required fee for the FBI fingerprint check. The Service will accept fingerprints from an applicant for DFS certification only it the fingerprints were taken by designated Service personnel.

(ii) An employee who has been convicted of an aggravated felony or a crime involving dishonestly or false statement, or who has been subjected to a civil penalty for fraud, may not be assigned to take fingerprints unless the DFS can establish to the Service's satisfaction that the circumstances of the offense are such (because of the person's youth at the time of the offense, and/or the number of years that have passed since its commission) that there can be no reasonable doubt as to the person's reliability in taking fingerprints in conformity with these rules.

(6) *Requirements.* Except as provided under paragraph(e)(9) of this section, an outside entity seeking certification as a DFS must agree that it will:

(i) Abide by Service regulations governing certification of DFS(s);

(ii) Permit Service personnel and Service contract personnel to make on-site inspections to ensure compliance with required procedures;

(iii) Ensure that the personnel responsible for taking fingerprints received training in fingerprinting procedures by the Service or FBI (exceptions can be made for those who have previously received training from the FBI or the Service or who can otherwise demonstrate equivalent training);

(iv) Notify the district director where the application was filed when the completion of fingerprinting training occurred prior to the approval of the application, if such training was not completed but was in progress or had been scheduled at the filing of the application;

(v) Use only FBI or Service-trained employees to train its new employees on fingerprinting procedures (exceptions can be made for those who have previously received training from the FBI or the Service) and to conduct periodic refresher training as needed;

(vi) Make every reasonable effort to take legible and classifiable fingerprints, using only black ink;

(vii) Retake the applicants' prints free of charge if the DFS initially fails to take legible and classifiable prints;

(viii) Use only the fingerprint card(s), Form(s) FD–258, or other Service-designated documents to take fingerprints for immigration purposes;

(ix) Ensure that the fingerprint card(s) or other Service-designated fingerprint documents are completed in accordance with the instructions provided, using FBI prescribed personal descriptor codes;

(x) Ensure that the fingerprint card(s) or other Service-designated forms are signed by the applicants in their presence and by the fingerprinter;

(xi) Verify the identification of the person being fingerprinted by comparing the information on the fingerprint card, Form FD–258, or other Service-designated forms with the applicant's passport, national ID, military ID, driver's license or state-issued photo-ID, alien registration card, or other acceptable Service-issued photo-ID;

(xii) Complete an attestation on Form I–850A, Attestation by Designated Fingerprinting Service Certified to Take Fingerprints, and provide it to the person being fingerprinted;

(xiii) Note (legibly by hand or using a rubber stamp) on the back of the fingerprint card, Form FD–258, or a Service designated fingerprint document, the DFS's name and address, certification number, expiration date, the DFS fingerprinter's ID number and signature, and the date on which the fingerprints are taken. The DFS fingerprint shall seal the completed fingerprint card or fingerprint document, and sign or imprint a stamp with an original signature crossing the sealed area.

(xiv) Charge only reasonable fees for fingerprinting services, and the current fee status is to be made known to the Service;

(xv) Notify the director having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of business within 2 working days, on Form I–850 without fee, of any changes in personnel responsible for taking fingerprints;

(xvi) Request approval for any new personnel to take fingerprints according to the procedures set forth in paragraphs (e) (4), (5), (6), (8), and (9) of this section;

(xvii) Notify the Service of any conviction for an aggravated felony or for a crime involving dishonesty or false statement, or of any civil penalty for fraud subsequent to the DFS certification of an employee authorized to take fingerprints; and

(xviii) Maintain facilities which are permanent and accessible to the public. The use of the terms permanent and accessible to the public shall not include business or organizational operations in private homes, vans or automobiles, mobile carts, and removable stands or portable storefronts.

(7) *Attestation.* (i) To ensure the integrity of the fingerprint cards submitted by applicants for benefits, all DFS fingerprinters must fill out an attestation on Form I–850A each time they take fingerprints for an immigration benefit applicant. Such attestation mut be signed and dated by the fingerprinter and show:

(A) The fingerprinter's name and ID number (as assigned by the Service) and a statement that the requirements of § 103.2(e) have been met;

(B) The name, address, certification number (as assigned by the Service), and expiration date of the DFS certification;

(C) That he or she has checked the identity of the person he or she fingerprinted and has listed the identification number from the individual's passport, national ID, military ID, driver's license or state-issued photo-ID, alien registration card, or other acceptable Service-issued photo-ID; and

(D) That it is signed and dated by the benefit applicant.

(ii) DFS fingerprinters must execute the attestations in duplicate in the presence of the applicant. The original must be given to the applicant to be filed with the Service with his or her fingerprint card, and the copy, which may be a reproduced copy of the original, must be kept on file at the DFS for at least 3 months for Service inspection.

(8) *Application.* An outside organization seeking certification as a DFS, or a DFS seeking approval for personnel change, must submit an application on Form I–850, Application for Certification for Designated Fingerprinting Services, to the district director having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of business. The application must include the following:

(i) The required fee;

(ii) A copy of all business licenses or permits required for its operations and if the organization is a not-for-profit entity, documented evidence of such status;

(iii) The names and signatures of personnel who will take fingerprints of applicants for immigration benefits;

(iv) A set of fingerprints taken by a Service employee on Form FD–258 for each employee whose name appears on the application form pursuant to paragraph (e)(4) of this section, and the required fee (for each employee) for the FBI criminal history record check;

(v) A statement on Form I–850 indicating the fee, if any, it will charge for the fingerprinting service; and

(vi) A signed statement on Form I–850 attesting that the DFS will abide

by the Service regulation governing fingerprinting and the certification of designated fingerprinting services.

(9) *Registration of police stations or military police agencies.* (i) Federal, state, or local police stations, or military police agencies, may individually register to take fingerprints of applicants for immigration benefits by filing a Form I–850, application for Certification for Designated Fingerprinting Services, completing only the relevant parts of the form. No fee or fingerprint cards need to be submitted for their personnel charged with the fingerprinting responsibility; nor are these personnel required to have additional training in fingerprinting techniques and procedures. Furthermore, law enforcement agencies registered to take fingerprints under this paragraph are not subject to on-site inspections by the Service. The Service will communicate with these agencies through regular liaison channels at the local level.

(ii) A police department may request registration on behalf of all of its subordinate stations on a single application by listing their precinct numbers and addresses. Once registered, the Service will include the individual police stations and military police agencies on the Service's list of DFS organizations. The Service will make available to these agencies the fingerprinting regulations, related instruction material or other relevant information when appropriate.

(10) *Confidentiality.* A DFS is prohibited from releasing fingerprints taken pursuant to certification, other than to the Service or to the applicant or as otherwise provided in the Service's regulations. Law enforcement agencies enumerated under paragraph (e)(9) of this section are not precluded from using the fingerprints they have collected for immigration purposes in other law enforcement efforts.

(11) *Approval of application.* The district director shall consider all supporting documents submitted and may request additional documentation as he or she may deem necessary. When the application has been approved, the district director shall assign a certification number to the DFS and individual ID numbers to its approved fingerprinters. The approval will be valid for a period of 3 years and may be renewed in accordance with paragraph (e)(13) of this section. The district director shall notify the applicant of the approval and include in the notice of approval the following items:

(i) Instructions on how to prepare Applicant Fingerprint Cards, Form FD–258;

(ii) A listing of acceptable Service-issued photo-IDs; and

(iii) A statement detailing the DFS(s) responsibilities and rights, including the renewal and revocation procedures as provided by paragraphs (e) (12) and (13) of this section.

(12) *Denial of the application.* The applicant shall be notified of the denial of an application, the reasons for the denial, and the right to appeal to the AAO under 8 CFR part 103.

(13) *Renewal.* (i) Subject to paragraph (e)(13)(ii) of this section, a DFS must apply for renewal of its certification at least ninety (90) days prior to the expiration date to prevent interruption in its ability to provide fingerprinting services. An application for renewal must be made on Form I–850 with the required fee and documentation as contained in paragraph (e)(8) of this section. In considering an application for renewal, the Service will give appropriate weight to the volume, nature, and the substance of complaints or issues raised in the past regarding that particular DFS and or relevant circumstances which are made known to the Service by the general public, other governmental or private organizations, or through Service inspections. Also, the Service will favorably consider the absence of such complaints or issues. Each renewal shall be valid for 3 years. Failure to apply for renewal will result in the expiration of the outside entity's DFS status.

(ii) The Service will certify and renew DFS(s) as long as the need for their service exists. Following the development of an automated fingerprint information system, the Service will determine if there is a continued need for the DFS' services and, if so, whether they should switch to newer technologies, such as acquiring compatible automated fingerprinting equipment. In either event, the Service shall issue

a public notification or issue a new rule, as appropriate. Nothing in this paragraph shall preclude the Service, in its discretion, from discontinuing the DFS certification program after the initial 3 years or from requiring, as a condition of continued certification, that the DFS incorporate automated fingerprinting equipment.

(14) *Revocation of certification.* The district director shall revoke an approval of application for DFS status under the following circumstances:

(i)*Automatic revocation.* The approval of any application is automatically revoked if the DFS:

(A) Goes out of business prior to the expiration of the approval; or

(B) Files a written withdrawal of the application.

(ii)*Revocation on notice.* The Service shall revoke on notice the certification of a DFS which has violated the regulations governing the fingerprinting process as established in paragraph (e) of this section.

(A) If the district director finds that a DFS has failed to meet the required standards, he or she will issue a notice of intent to revoke detailing reasons for the intended revocation. Within 30 days of the receipt of the notice, the DFS may submit evidence in rebuttal or request an inspection following corrective actions. The district director shall cancel the notice of intent to revoke if he or she is satisfied with the evidence presented by the DFS or the results of a reinspection.

(B) For flagrant violations, such as failure to verify the identity of the persons seeking fingerprinting, the district director may, in his or her discretion, issue a suspension order and place the DFS on immediate suspension. During the suspension period, the DFS may not take fingerprints, and the Service will not accept fingerprints taken by the suspended DFS. The DFS under suspension may submit a plan for corrective action to the district director within 30 days and request a reinspection. If the district director approves the plan, he or she shall permit the DFS to resume fingerprinting on probation pending the results of the reinspection and the Service will resume accepting submitted fingerprints. The district director shall cancel the suspension order if he or she finds the results of a reinspection satisfactory.

(C) If the DFS fails to submit evidence of rebuttal or corrective actions within the 30-day period, or if unsatisfactory conditions persist at the second inspection, the district director shall notify the DFS of the revocation decision, detailing the reasons, and of its right to appeal.

(D) The district director shall consider all timely submitted evidence and decide whether to revoke the DFS approval. The district director shall also decide whether any such revocation shall preclude accepting fingerprints taken by that DFS (or any of its offices or employees) during some or all of the period of its certification.

(iii) If the Service's investigation uncovers evidence of material misconduct, the Service may, in addition to revocation, refer the matter for action pursuant to section 274C of the Act (Penalties for Document Fraud), or 18 U.S.C. 1001 (false statement), or for other appropriate enforcement action.

(15) *Appeal of revocation of approval.* The revocation of approval may be appealed to the Service's Administrative Appeals Office (AAO). There is no appeal from an automatic revocation.

(16) *List of DFS(s).* Each district office shall make available a list of the DFS(s) it has certified to take fingerprints. Such list shall contain the name, address, telephone number, if available, and the fingerprinting fee charge, if any, of each DFS certified in the district.

(17) *Change of address or in fee.* A DFS shall notify the Service, on Form I–850, without an application fees, of any change(s) of address or change(s) in the fee charged for fingerprinting at least 10 working days before such a change takes place. The district office shall update its DFS list, including any fingerprinting fee changes, upon receipt of the notice of change(s).

(18) *False advertising or misrepresentation by a DFS.* Designated fingerprinting services are prohibited form exploiting their DFS status by creating the impression that they are authorized by the Service to do more than fingerprinting. DFS(s) are prohibited from using the Service logo on

their stationery, flyers, or advertisements. When dealing with the public or advertising for business, a DFS may refer to itself only as ''an INS-Authorized Fingerprinting Service.'' DFS(s) found in violation of this requirement are subject to suspension or revocation actions pursuant to § 103.2(e)(14).

[29 FR 11956, Aug. 21, 1964, as amended at 30 FR 14772, Nov. 30, 1965; 32 FR 9622, July 4, 1967; 33 FR 11644, Aug. 16, 1968; 39 FR 43055, Dec. 10, 1974; 44 FR 52169, Sept. 7, 1979; 47 FR 44990, Oct. 13, 1982; 50 FR 11841, Mar. 26, 1985; 52 FR 16192, May 1, 1987; 53 FR 26034, July 11, 1988; 54 FR 29881, July 17, 1989; 56 FR 624, Jan. 7, 1991; 59 FR 1460, 1461, Jan. 11, 1994; 59 FR 33905, July 1, 1994; 61 FR 13072, Mar. 26, 1996; 61 FR 28010, June 4, 1996; 61 FR 57584, Nov. 7, 1996]

§ 103.3 Denials, appeals, and precedent decisions.

(a) *Denials and appeals*—(1) *General*—(i) *Denial of application or petition.* When a Service officer denies an application or petition filed under § 103.2 of this part, the officer shall explain in writing the specific reasons for denial. If Form I–292 (a denial form including notification of the right of appeal) is used to notify the applicant or petitioner, the duplicate of Form I–292 constitutes the denial order.

(ii) *Appealable decisions.* Certain unfavorable decisions on applications, petitions, and other types of cases may be appealed. Decisions under the appellate jurisdiction of the Board of Immigration Appeals (Board) are listed in § 3.1(b) of this chapter. Decisions under the appellate jurisdiction of the Associate Commissioner, Examinations, are listed in § 103.1(f)(2) of this part.

(iii) *Appeal*—(A) *Jurisdiction.* When an unfavorable decision may be appealed, the official making the decision shall state the appellate jurisdiction and shall furnish the appropriate appeal form.

(B) *Meaning of affected party.* For purposes of this section and §§ 103.4 and 103.5 of this part, *affected party* (in addition to the Service) means the person or entity with legal standing in a proceeding. It does not include the beneficiary of a visa petition. An affected party may be represented by an attorney or representative in accordance with part 292 of this chapter.

(C) *Record of proceeding.* An appeal and any cross-appeal or briefs become part of the record of proceeding.

(D) *Appeal filed by Service officer in case within jurisdiction of Board.* If an appeal is filed by a Service officer, a copy must be served on the affected party.

(iv) *Function of Administrative Appeals Unit (AAU).* The AAU is the appellate body which considers cases under the appellate jurisdiction of the Associate Commissioner, Examinations.

(v) *Summary dismissal.* An officer to whom an appeal is taken shall summarily dismiss any appeal when the party concerned fails to identify specifically any erroneous conclusion of law or statement of fact for the appeal. The filing by an attorney or representative accredited under 8 CFR 292.2(d) of an appeal which is summarily dismissed under this section may constitute frivolous behavior as defined in 8 CFR 292.3(a)(15). Summary dismissal of an appeal under § 103.3(a)(1)(v) in no way limits the other grounds and procedures for disciplinary action against attorneys or representatives provided in 8 CFR 292.2 or in any other statute or regulation.

(2) *AAU appeals in other than special agricultural worker and legalization cases*—(i) *Filing appeal.* The affected party shall file an appeal on Form I–290B. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the affected party must pay the fee required by § 103.7 of this part. The affected party shall file the complete appeal including any supporting brief with the office where the unfavorable decision was made within 30 days after service of the decision.

(ii) *Reviewing official.* The official who made the unfavorable decision being appealed shall review the appeal unless the affected party moves to a new jurisdiction. In that instance, the official who has jurisdiction over such a proceeding in that geographic location shall review it.

(iii) *Favorable action instead of forwarding appeal to AAU.* The reviewing official shall decide whether or not favorable action is warranted. Within 45 days of receipt of the appeal, the reviewing official may treat the appeal as a motion to reopen or reconsider and take favorable action. However, that

official is not precluded from reopening a proceeding or reconsidering a decision on his or her own motion under § 103.5(a)(5)(i) of this part in order to make a new decision favorable to the affected party after 45 days of receipt of the appeal.

(iv) *Forwarding appeal to AAU.* If the reviewing official will not be taking favorable action or decides favorable action is not warranted, that official shall promptly forward the appeal and the related record of proceeding to the AAU in Washington, DC.

(v) *Improperly filed appeal*—(A) *Appeal filed by person or entity not entitled to file it*—(*1*) *Rejection without refund of filing fee.* An appeal filed by a person or entity not entitled to file it must be rejected as improperly filed. In such a case, any filing fee the Service has accepted will not be refunded.

(*2*) *Appeal by attorney or representative without proper Form G–28*—(*i*) *General.* If an appeal is filed by an attorney or representative without a properly executed Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Representative (Form G–28) entitling that person to file the appeal, the appeal is considered improperly filed. In such a case, any filing fee the Service has accepted will not be refunded regardless of the action taken.

(*ii*) *When favorable action warranted.* If the reviewing official decides favorable action is warranted with respect to an otherwise properly filed appeal, that official shall ask the attorney or representative to submit Form G–28 to the official's office within 15 days of the request. If Form G–28 is not submitted within the time allowed, the official may, on his or her own motion, under § 103.5(a)(5)(i) of this part, make a new decision favorable to the affected party without notifying the attorney or representative.

(*iii*) *When favorable action not warranted.* If the reviewing official decides favorable action is not warranted with respect to an otherwise properly filed appeal, that official shall ask the attorney or representative to submit Form G–28 directly to the AAU. The official shall also forward the appeal and the relating record of proceeding to the AAU. The appeal may be considered properly filed as of its original filing date if the attorney or representative submits a properly executed Form G–28 entitling that person to file the appeal.

(B) *Untimely appeal*—(*1*) *Rejection without refund of filing fee.* An appeal which is not filed within the time allowed must be rejected as improperly filed. In such a case, any filing fee the Service has accepted will not be refunded.

(*2*) *Untimely appeal treated as motion.* If an untimely appeal meets the requirements of a motion to reopen as described in § 103.5(a)(2) of this part or a motion to reconsider as described in § 103.5(a)(3) of this part, the appeal must be treated as a motion, and a decision must be made on the merits of the case.

(vi) *Brief.* The affected party may submit a brief with Form I–290B.

(vii) *Additional time to submit a brief.* The affected party may make a written request to the AAU for additional time to submit a brief. The AAU may, for good cause shown, allow the affected party additional time to submit one.

(viii) *Where to submit supporting brief if additional time is granted.* If the AAU grants additional time, the affected party shall submit the brief directly to the AAU.

(ix) *Withdrawal of appeal.* The affected party may withdraw the appeal, in writing, before a decision is made.

(x) *Decision on appeal.* The decision must be in writing. A copy of the decision must be served on the affected party and the attorney or representative of record, if any.

(3) *Denials and appeals of special agricultural worker and legalization applications and termination of lawful temporary resident status under sections 210 and 245A.* (i) Whenever an application for legalization or special agricultural worker status is denied or the status of a lawful temporary resident is terminated, the alien shall be given written notice setting forth the specific reasons for the denial on Form I–692, Notice of Denial. Form I–692 shall also contain advice to the applicant that he or she may appeal the decision and that such appeal must be taken within 30 days after service of the notification of decision accompanied by any additional new evidence, and a supporting brief if desired. The Form I–692 shall additionally provide a notice to the

alien that if he or she fails to file an appeal from the decision, the Form I–692 will serve as a final notice of ineligibility.

(ii) Form I–694, Notice of Appeal, in triplicate, shall be used to file the appeal, and must be accompanied by the appropriate fee. Form I–694 shall be furnished with the notice of denial at the time of service on the alien.

(iii) Upon receipt of an appeal, the administrative record will be forwarded to the Administrative Appeals Unit as provided by § 103.1(f)(2) of this part for review and decision. The decision on the appeal shall be in writing, and if the appeal is dismissed, shall include a final notice of ineligibility. A copy of the decision shall be served upon the applicant and his or her attorney or representative of record. No further administrative appeal shall lie from this decision, nor may the application be filed or reopened before an immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals during exclusion or deportation proceedings.

(iv) Any appeal which is filed that:

(A) Fails to state the reason for appeal;

(B) Is filed solely on the basis of a denial for failure to file the application for adjustment of status under section 210 or 245A in a timely manner; or

(C) Is patently frivolous; will be summarily dismissed. An appeal received after the thirty (30) day period has tolled will not be accepted for processing.

(4) *Denials and appeal of Replenishment Agricultural Worker petitions and waivers and termination of lawful temporary resident status under section 210A.* (i) Whenever a petition for Replenishment Agricultural Worker status, or a request for a waiver incident to such filing, is denied in accordance with the provisions of part 210a of this title, the alien shall be given written notice setting forth the specific reasons for the denial on Form I–692, Notice of Denial. Form I–692 shall also contain advice to the alien that he or she may appeal the decision and that such appeal must be taken within thirty (30) days after service of the notification of decision accompanied by any additional new evidence, and a supporting brief if desired. The Form I–692 shall additionally provide a notice to the alien that if he or she fails to file an appeal from the decision, the Form I–692 shall serve as a final notice of ineligibility.

(ii) Form I–694, Notice of Appeal, in triplicate, shall be used to file the appeal, and must be accompanied by the appropriate fee. Form I–694 shall be furnished with the notice of denial at the time of service on the alien.

(iii) Upon receipt of an appeal, the administrative record will be forwarded to the Administrative Appeals Unit as provided by § 103.1(f)(2) of this part for review and decision. The decision on the appeal shall be in writing, and if the appeal is dismissed, shall include a final notice of ineligibility. A copy of the decision shall be served upon the petitioner and his or her attorney or representative of record. No further administrative appeal shall lie from this decision, nor may the petition be filed or reopened before an immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals during exclusion or deportation proceedings.

(iv) Any appeal which is filed that: Fails to state the reason for the appeal; is filed solely on the basis of a denial for failure to file the petition for adjustment of status under part 210a of this title in a timely manner; or is patently frivolous, will be summarily dismissed. An appeal received after the thirty (30) day period has tolled will not be accepted for processing.

(b) *Oral argument regarding appeal before AAU*—(1) *Request.* If the affected party desires oral argument, the affected party must explain in writing specifically why oral argument is necessary. For such a request to be considered, it must be submitted within the time allowed for meeting other requirements.

(2) *Decision about oral argument.* The Service has sole authority to grant or deny a request for oral argument. Upon approval of a request for oral argument, the AAU shall set the time, date, place, and conditions of oral argument.

(c) *Service precedent decisions.* In addition to Attorney General and Board decisions referred to in § 3.1(g) of this chapter, designated Service decisions are to serve as precedents in all proceedings involving the same issue(s).

Except as these decisions may be modified or overruled by later precedent decisions, they are binding on all Service employees in the administration of the Act. Precedent decisions must be published and made available to the public as described in §103.9(a) of this part.

[31 FR 3062, Feb. 24, 1966, as amended at 37 FR 927, Jan. 21, 1972; 48 FR 36441, Aug. 11, 1983; 49 FR 7355, Feb. 29, 1984; 52 FR 16192, May 1, 1987; 54 FR 29881, July 17, 1989; 55 FR 20769, 20775, May 21, 1990; 55 FR 23345, June 7, 1990; 57 FR 11573, Apr. 6, 1992]

§103.4 Certifications.

(a) *Certification of other than special agricultural worker and legalization cases*—(1) *General.* The Commissioner or the Commissioner's delegate may direct that any case or class of cases be certified to another Service official for decision. In addition, regional commissioners, regional service center directors, district directors, officers in charge in districts 33 (Bangkok, Thailand), 35 (Mexico City, Mexico), and 37 (Rome, Italy), and the Director, National Fines Office, may certify their decisions to the appropriate appellate authority (as designated in this chapter) when the case involves an unusually complex or novel issue of law or fact.

(2) *Notice to affected party.* When a case is certified to a Service officer, the official certifying the case shall notify the affected party using a Notice of Certification (Form I–290C). The affected party may submit a brief to the officer to whom the case is certified within 30 days after service of the notice. If the affected party does not wish to submit a brief, the affected party may waive the 30-day period.

(3) *Favorable action.* The Service officer to whom a case is certified may suspend the 30-day period for submission of a brief if that officer takes action favorable to the affected party.

(4) *Initial decision.* A case within the appellate jurisdiction of the Associate Commissioner, Examinations, or for which there is no appeal procedure may be certified only after an initial decision is made.

(5) *Certification to AAU.* A case described in paragraph (a)(4) of this section may be certified to the AAU.

(6) *Appeal to Board.* In a case within the Board's appellate jurisdiction, an unfavorable decision of the Service official to whom the case is certified (whether made initially or upon review) is the decision which may be appealed to the Board under §3.1(b) of this chapter.

(7) *Other applicable provisions.* The provisions of §103.3(a)(2)(x) of this part also apply to decisions on certified cases. The provisions of §103.3(b) of this part also apply to requests for oral argument regarding certified cases considered by the AAU.

(b) *Certification of denials of special agricultural worker and legalization applications.* The Regional Processing Facility director or the district director may, in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, certify a decision to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations (Administrative Appeals Unit) (the appellate authority designated in §103.1(f)(2)) of this part, when the case involves an unusually complex or novel question of law or fact.

[52 FR 661, Jan. 8, 1987, as amended at 53 FR 43985, Oct. 31, 1988; 55 FR 20770, May 21, 1990]

§103.5 Reopening or reconsideration.

(a) *Motions to reopen or reconsider in other than special agricultural worker and legalization cases*—(1) *When filed by affected party*—(i) *General.* Except where the Board has jurisdiction and as otherwise provided in 8 CFR parts 3, 210, 242 and 245a, when the affected party files a motion, the official having jurisdiction may, for proper cause shown, reopen the proceeding or reconsider the prior decision. Motions to reopen or reconsider are not applicable to proceedings described in §274a.9 of this chapter. Any motion to reconsider an action by the Service filed by an applicant or petitioner must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider. Any motion to reopen a proceeding before the Service filed by an applicant or petitioner, must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires, may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and was beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner.

(ii) *Jurisdiction.* The official having jurisdiction is the official who made the latest decision in the proceeding unless the affected party moves to a new jurisdiction. In that instance, the new official having jurisdiction is the official over such a proceeding in the new geographical locations.

(iii) *Filing Requirements*—A motion shall be submitted on Form I–290A, and may be accompanied by a brief. It must be—

(A) In writing and signed by the affected party or the attorney or representative of record, if any;

(B) In triplicate if addressed to the Board, in duplicate if addressed to an immigration judge, without any copies if addressed to a Service officer;

(C) Accompanied by a nonrefundable fee as set forth in § 103.7;

(D) Accompanied by a statement about whether or not the validity of the unfavorable decision has been or is the subject of any judicial proceeding and, if so, the court, nature, date, and status or result of the proceeding;

(E) Addressed to the official having jurisdiction; and

(F) Submitted to the office maintaining the record upon which the unfavorable decision was made for forwarding to the official having jurisdiction.

(iv) *Effect of motion or subsequent application or petition.* Unless the Service directs otherwise, the filing of a motion to reopen or reconsider or of a subsequent application or petition does not stay the execution of any decision in a case or extend a previously set departure date.

(2) *Requirements for motion to reopen.* A motion to reopen must state the new facts to be provided in the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. A motion to reopen an application or petition denied due to abandonment must be filed with evidence that the decision was in error because:

(i) The requested evidence was not material to the issue of eligibility;

(ii) The required initial evidence was submitted with the application or petition, or the request for initial evidence or additional information or appearance was complied with during the allotted period; or

(iii) The request for additional information or appearance was sent to an address other than that on the application, petition, or notice of representation, or that the applicant or petitioner advised the Service, in writing, of a change of address or change of representation subsequent to filing and before the Service's request was sent, and the request did not go to the new address.

(3) *Requirements for motion to reconsider.* A motion to reconsider must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions to establish that the decision was based on an incorrect application of law or Service policy. A motion to reconsider a decision on an application or petition must, when filed, also establish that the decision was incorrect based on the evidence of record at the time of the initial decision.

(4) *Processing motions in proceedings before the Service.* A motion that does not meet applicable requirements shall be dismissed. Where a motion to reopen is granted, the proceeding shall be reopened. The notice and any favorable decision may be combined.

(5) *Motion by Service officer*—

(i) *Service motion with decision favorable to affected party.* When a Service officer, on his or her own motion, reopens a Service proceeding or reconsiders a Service decision in order to make a new decision favorable to the affected party, the Service officer shall combine the motion and the favorable decision in one action.

(ii) *Service motion with decision that may be unfavorable to affected party.* When a Service officer, on his or her own motion, reopens a Service proceeding or reconsiders a Service decision, and the new decision may be unfavorable to the affected party, the officer shall give the affected party 30 days after service of the motion to submit a brief. The officer may extend the time period for good cause shown. If the affected party does not wish to submit a brief, the affected party may waive the 30-day period.

(iii) *Proceeding before Board or immigration judge.* When a Service officer is the moving party in a proceeding before the Board or an immigration

judge, a copy of the motion must be served on the affected party. The motion and proof of service must be filed with the official having jurisdiction. The affected party has 10 days from the date of service to submit a brief. This time period may be extended as provided in §§3.8(c) and 3.22(b) of this chapter.

(6) *Appeal to AAU from Service decision made as a result of a motion.* A field office decision made as a result of a motion may be applied to the AAU only if the original decision was appealable to the AAU.

(7) *Other applicable provisions.* The provisions of §103.3(a)(2)(x) of this part also apply to decisions on motions. The provisions of §103.3(b) of this part also apply to requests for oral argument regarding motions considered by the AAU.

(8) *Treating an appeal as a motion.* The official who denied an application or petition may treat the appeal from that decision as a motion for the purpose of granting the motion.

(b) *Motions to reopen or reconsider denials of special agricultural worker and legalization applications.* Upon the filing of an appeal to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations (Administrative Appeals Unit), the Director of a Regional Processing Facility or the consular officer at an Overseas Processing Office may *sua sponte* reopen any proceeding under his or her jurisdiction opened under part 210 or 245a of this chapter and may reconsider any decision rendered in such proceeding. The new decision must be served on the appellant within 45 days of receipt of any brief and/or new evidence, or upon expiration of the time allowed for the submission of a brief. The Associate Commissioner, Examinations, or the Chief of the Administrative Appeals Unit may *sua sponte* reopen any proceeding conducted by that Unit under part 210 or 245a of this chapter and reconsider any decision rendered in such proceeding. Motions to reopen a proceeding or reconsider a decision under part 210 or 245a of this chapter shall not be considered.

(c) *Motions to reopen or reconsider decisions on replenishment agricultural worker petitions.* (1) The director of a regional processing facility may *sua sponte* reopen any proceeding under part 210a of this title which is within his or her jurisdiction and may render a new decision. This decision may reverse a prior favorable decision when it is determined that there was fraud during the registration or petition processes and the petitioner was not entitled to the status granted. The petitioner must be given an opportunity to offer evidence in support of the petition and in opposition to the grounds for reopening the petition before a new decision is rendered.

(2) The Associate Commissioner, Examinations or the Chief of the Administrative Appeals Unit may *sua sponte* reopen any proceeding conducted by that unit under part 210a of this title and reconsider any decision rendered in such proceeding.

(3) Motions to reopen a proceeding or reconsider a decision under part 210a of this title shall not be considered.

[27 FR 7562, Aug. 1, 1962, as amended at 30 FR 12772, Oct. 7, 1965; 32 FR 271, Jan. 11, 1967; 52 FR 16193, May 1, 1987; 54 FR 29881, July 17, 1989; 55 FR 20770, 20775, May 21, 1990; 55 FR 25931, June 25, 1990; 56 FR 41782, Aug. 23, 1991; 59 FR 1463, Jan. 11, 1994; 61 FR 18909, Apr. 29, 1996]

§103.5a Service of notification, decisions, and other papers by the Service.

This section states authorized means of service by the Service on parties and on attorneys and other interested persons of notices, decisions, and other papers (except warrants and subpoenas) in administrative proceedings before Service officers as provided in this chapter.

(a) *Definitions*—(1) *Routine service.* Routine service consists of mailing a copy by ordinary mail addressed to a person at his last known address.

(2) *Personal service.* Personal service, which shall be performed by a Government employee, consists of any of the following, without priority or preference:

(i) Delivery of a copy personally;

(ii) Delivery of a copy at a person's dwelling house or usual place of abode by leaving it with some person of suitable age and discretion;

(iii) Delivery of a copy at the office of an attorney or other person, including a corporation, by leaving it with a person in charge;

(iv) Mailing a copy by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, addressed to a person at his last known address.

(b) *Effect of service by mail.* Whenever a person has the right or is required to do some act within a prescribed period after the service of a notice upon him and the notice is served by mail, 3 days shall be added to the prescribed period. Service by mail is complete upon mailing.

(c) *When personal service required*—(1) *Generally.* In any proceeding which is initiated by the Service, with proposed adverse effect, service of the initiating notice and of notice of any decision by a Service officer shall be accomplished by personal service, except as provided in § 242.1(c) of this chapter.

(2) *Persons confined, minors, and incompetents*—(i) *Persons confined.* If a person is confined in a penal or mental institution or hospital and is competent to understand the nature of the proceedings initiated against him, service shall be made both upon him and upon the person in charge of the institution or the hospital. If the confined person is not competent to understand, service shall be made only on the person in charge of the institution or hospital in which he is confined, such service being deemed service on the confined person.

(ii) *Incompetents and minors.* In case of mental incompetency, whether or not confined in an institution, and in the case of a minor under 14 years of age, service shall be made upon the person with whom the incompetent or the minor resides; whenever possible, service shall also be made on the near relative, guardian, committee, or friend.

(d) *When personal service not required.* Service of other types of papers in proceedings described in paragraph (c) of this section, and service of any type of papers in any other proceedings, may be accomplished either by routine service or by personal service.

[37 FR 11470, June 8, 1972, as amended at 39 FR 23247, June 27, 1974]

§ 103.5b Application for further action on an approved application or petition.

(a) *General.* An application for further action on an approved application or petition must be filed on Form I–824 by the applicant or petitioner who filed the original application or petition. It must be filed with the fee required in § 103.7 and the initial evidence required on the application form. Form I–824 may accompany the original application or petition, or may be filed after the approval of the original application or petition.

(b) *Requested actions.* A person whose application was approved may, during its validity period, apply for a duplicate approval notice or any other action specifically provided for on the form. A petitioner whose petition was approved may, during the validity of the petition, request that the Service:

(1) Issue a duplicate approval notice;

(2) Notify another consulate of the approved petition;

(3) Notify a consulate of the person's adjustment of status for the purpose of visa issuance to dependents; or

(4) Take any other action specifically provided for on the form.

(c) *Processing.* The application shall be approved if the Service determines the applicant has fully demonstrated eligibility for the requested action. There is no appeal from the denial of an application filed on Form I–824.

[59 FR 1463, Jan. 11, 1994]

§ 103.6 Surety bonds.

(a) *Posting of surety bonds*—(1) *Extension agreements; consent of surety; collateral security.* All surety bonds posted in immigration cases shall be executed on Form I–352, a copy of which, and any rider attached thereto, shall be furnished the obligor. A district director is authorized to approve a bond, a formal agreement to extension of liability of surety, a request for delivery of collateral security to a duly appointed and undischarged administrator or executor of the estate of a deceased depositor, and a power of attorney executed on Form I–312. All other matters relating to bonds, including a power of attorney not executed on Form I–312 and a request for delivery of collateral

security to other than the depositor or his approved attorney in fact, shall be forwarded to the regional commissioner for approval.

(2) *Bond riders*—(i) *General.* Bond riders shall be prepared on Form I–351 and attached to Form I–352. If a condition to be included in a bond is not on Form I–351, a rider containing the condition shall be executed.

(ii) *Condition against unauthorized employment.* A condition barring employment shall be included in an appearance and delivery bond in connection with a deportation proceeding or bond posted for the release of an alien in exclusion proceedings, unless the INS determines that employment is appropriate.

(iii) *Factors to be considered.* Only those aliens who upon application under § 274a.12 of this chapter establish compelling reasons for granting employment authorization may be authorized to accept employment. Among the factors which may be considered when an application is made, are the following:

(A) Safeguarding employment opportunities for United States citizens and lawful permanent resident aliens;

(B) Prior immigration violations by the alien;

(C) Whether there is a reasonable basis for considering discretionary relief; and

(D) Whether a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse or children are dependent upon the alien for support, or other equities exist.

(b) *Acceptable sureties.* Either a company holding a certificate from the Secretary of the Treasury under 6 U.S.C. 6–13 as an acceptable surety on Federal bonds, or a surety who deposits cash or U.S. bonds or notes of the class described in 6 U.S.C. 15 and Treasury Department regulations issued pursuant thereto and which are not redeemable within 1 year from the date they are offered for deposit is an acceptable surety.

(c) *Cancellation*—(1) *Public charge bonds.* A public charge bond posted for an immigrant shall be cancelled when the alien dies, departs permanently from the United States or is naturalized, provided the immigrant did not become a public charge prior to death, departure, or naturalization. The district director may cancel a public charge bond at any time if he/she finds that the immigrant is not likely to become a public charge. A bond may also be cancelled in order to allow substitution of another bond. A public charge bond shall be cancelled by the district director upon review following the fifth anniversity of the admission of the immigrant, provided that the alien has filed Form I–356, Request for Cancellation of Public Charge Bond, and the district director finds that the immigrant did not become a public charge prior to the fifth anniversary. If Form I–356 is not filed, the bond shall remain in effect until the form is filed and the district director reviews the evidence supporting the form and renders a decision to breach or cancel the bond.

(2) *Maintenance of status and departure bonds.* When the status of a nonimmigrant who has violated the conditions of his admission has been adjusted as a result of administrative or legislative action to that of a permanent resident retroactively to a date prior to the violation, any outstanding maintenance of status and departure bond shall be canceled. If an application for adjustment of status is made by a nonimmigrant while he is in lawful temporary status, the bond shall be canceled if his status is adjusted to that of a lawful permanent resident or if he voluntarily departs within any period granted to him. As used in this paragraph, the term *lawful temporary status* means that there must not have been a violation of any of the conditions of the alien's nonimmigrant classification by acceptance of unauthorized employment or otherwise during the time he has been accorded such classification, and that from the date of admission to the date of departure or adjustment of status he must have had uninterrupted Service approval of his presence in the United States in the form of regular extensions of stay or dates set by which departure is to occur, or a combination of both. An alien admitted as a nonimmigrant shall not be regarded as having violated his nonimmigrant status by engaging in employment subsequent to his proper filing of an application for adjustment of status under section 245

of the Act and part 245 of this chapter. A maintenance of status and departure bond posted at the request of an American consular officer abroad in behalf of an alien who did not travel to the United States shall be canceled upon receipt of notice from an American consular officer that the alien is outside the United States and the nonimmigrant visa issued pursuant to the posting of the bond has been canceled or has expired.

(3) *Substantial performance.* Substantial performance of all conditions imposed by the terms of a bond shall release the obligor from liability.

(d) *Bond schedules*—(1) *Blanketbonds for departure of visitors and transits.* The amount of bond required for various numbers of nonimmigrant visitors or transits admitted under bond on Forms I–352 shall be in accordance with the following schedule:

Aliens

1 to 4—$500 each.
5 to 9—$2,500 total bond.
10 to 24—$3,500 total bond.
25 to 49—$5,000 total bond.
50 to 74—$6,000 total bond.
75 to 99—$7,000 total bond.
100 to 124—$8,000 total bond.
125 to 149—$9,000 total bond.
150 to 199—$10,000 total bond.
200 or more—$10,000 plus $50 for each alien over 200.

(2) *Blanket bonds for importation of workers classified as nonimmigrants under section 101(a)(15)(H).* The following schedule shall be employed by district directors when requiring employers or their agents or representatives to post bond as a condition to importing alien laborers into the United States from the West Indies, the British Virgin Islands, or from Canada:

Less than 500 workers—$15 *each*
500 to 1,000 workers—$10 *each*
1,000 or more workers—$5 *each*

A bond shall not be posted for less than $1,000 or for more than $12,000 irrespective of the number of workers involved. Failure to comply with conditions of the bond will result in the employer's liability in the amount of $200 as liquidated damages for each alien involved.

(e) *Breach of bond.* A bond is breached when there has been a substantial violation of the stipulated conditions. A final determination that a bond has been breached creates a claim in favor of the United States which may not be released or discharged by a Service officer. The district director having custody of the file containing the immigration bond executed on Form I–352 shall determine whether the bond shall be declared breached or cancelled, and shall notify the obligor on Form I–323 or Form I–391 of the decision, and, if declared breached, of the reasons therefor, and of the right to appeal in accordance with the provisions of this part.

[31 FR 11713, Sept. 7, 1966, as amended at 32 FR 9622, July 4, 1967; 33 FR 5255, Apr. 2, 1968; 33 FR 10504, July 24, 1968; 34 FR 1008, Jan. 23, 1969; 34 FR 14760, Sept. 25, 1969; 39 FR 12334, Apr. 5, 1974; 40 FR 42852, Sept. 17, 1975; 48 FR 51144, Nov. 7, 1983; 49 FR 24011, June 11, 1984; 60 FR 21974, May 4, 1995]

§ 103.7 Fees.

(a) *Remittances.* (1) Fees prescribed within the framework of 31 U.S.C. 483a shall be submitted with any formal application or petition prescribed in this chapter and shall be in the amount prescribed by law or regulation. Except for fees remitted directly to the Board pursuant to the provisions of § 3.8(a) of this chapter, any fee relating to any Executive Office for Immigration Review proceeding shall be paid to, and accepted by, any Service office authorized to accept fees. Payment of any fee under this section does not constitute filing of the document with the Board or with the Immigration Court. The Service shall return to the payer, at the time of payment, a receipt for any fee paid. The Service shall also return to the payer any documents, submitted with the fee, relating to any Immigration Judge proceeding. A charge of $30.00 will be imposed if a check in payment of a fee is not honored by the bank on which it is drawn. Remittances must be drawn on a bank or other institution located in the United States and be payable in United States currency. Fees in the form of postage stamps shall not be accepted. Remittances to the Service shall be made payable to the ''Immigration and Naturalization Service,'' except that in case

of applicants residing in the Virgin Islands of the United States, the remittances shall be made payable to the ''Commissioner of Finance of the Virgin Islands'' and, in the case of applicants residing in Guam, the remittances shall be made payable to the ''Treasurer, Guam.'' If application to the Service is submitted from outside the United States, remittance may be made by bank international money order or foreign draft drawn on a financial institution in the United States and payable to the Immigration and Naturalization Service in United States currency. Remittances to the Board shall be made payable to the ''United States Department of Justice.''

(2) A charge of $30.00 will be imposed if a check in payment of a fee, fine, penalty, and/or any other matter is not honored by the bank or financial institution on which it is drawn. A receipt issued by a Service officer for any such remittance shall not be binding upon the Service if the remittance is found uncollectible. Furthermore, credit for meeting legal and statutory deadlines will not be deemed to have been met if payment is not made within 10 business days after notification by the Service of the dishonored check.

(b) *Amounts of fees*—(1) The following fees and charges are prescribed:

For certification of true copies, each—$2.00

For attestation under seal—$2.00

DCL System Costs Fee. For use of a Dedicated Commuter Lane (DCL) located at specific Ports of Entry of the United States by an approved participant in a designated vehicle—$80.00, with the maximum amount of $160.00 payable by a family (husband, wife, and minor children under 18 years-of-age). Payable following approval of the application but before use of the DCL by each participant. This fee is nonrefundable, but may be waived by the district director. If a participant wishes to enroll more than one vehicle for use in the PORTPASS system, he or she will be assessed with an additional fee of—$42 for each additional vehicle enrolled.

Form EOIR–40. For filing application for suspension of deportation under section 244 of the Act—$100.00. (A single fee of $100.00 will be charged whenever suspension of deportation applications are filed by two or more aliens in the same proceeding).

Form I–17. For filing an application for school approval, except in the case of a school or school system owned or operated as a public educational institution or system by the United States or a state or political subdivision thereof—$140.

Form I–68. For application for issuance of the Canadian Border Boat Landing Permit under section 235 of the Act—$16.00. The maximum amount payable by a family (husband, wife, unmarried children under 21 years of age, parents of either husband or wife) shall be $32.00.

Form I–90. For filing an application for Alien Registration Receipt Card (Form I–551) in lieu of an obsolete card or in lieu of one lost, mutilated or destroyed, or in a changed name—$75.

Form I–94. For issuance of Arrival/Departure Record at a land border Port-of-Entry—$6.00.

Form I–94W. For issuance of Nonimmigrant Visa Waiver Arrival/Departure Form at a land border Port-of-Entry under section 217 of the Act—$6.00.

Form I–102. For filing an application (Form I–102) for Arrival-Departure Record (Form I–94) or Crewman's Landing (Form I–95), in lieu of one lost, mutilated, or destroyed—$65.

Form I–129. For filing a petition for a nonimmigrant worker—If a petition with unnamed beneficiaries, a fee of $75 per petition. If a petition with named beneficiaries, a base fee of $75 plus: —$10 per worker if requesting consulate or port-of-entry notification for visa issuance or admission; —$80 per worker if requesting a change of status; or —$50 per worker if requesting an extension of stay. If filing an extension of stay or change of status for one worker, dependents may be included for a fee of $10 per dependent.

Form I–129F. For filing petition to classify nonimmigrant as fiancee or fiance under section 214(d) of the Act—$75.00.

Form I–129H. For filing a petition to classify nonimmigrant as temporary worker or trainee under section 214(c) of the Act—$80.00.

Form I–129L. Petition to employ intracompany transferee—$80.00.

Form I–130. For filing a petition to classify status of alien relative for issuance of immigrant visa under section 204(a) of the Act—$80.

Form I–131. For filing an application for issuance of reentry permit—$70.

Form I–140. For filing a petition to classify preference status of an alien on basis of profession or occupation under section 204(a) of the Act—$75.

Form I–175. For issuance of Nonresident Alien Canadian Border Crossing Card (Form I–185)—$30.00.

Form I–190. For issuance of replacement Nonresident Alien Mexican Border Crossing Card (Form I–586) in lieu of one lost, stolen, or mutilated—$26.00.

Form I–191. For filing application for discretionary relief under section 212(c) of the Act—$90.00.

Form I–192. For filing an application for discretionary relief under section 212(d)(3) of the Act, except, in an emergency case, or where the approval of the application is in the interest of the United States Government—$90.

Form I–193. For filing an application for waiver of passport and/or visa—$95.

Form I–212. For filing an application for permission to reapply for an excluded or deported alien, an alien who has fallen into distress and has been removed as an alien enemy, or an alien who has been removed at Government expense in lieu of deportation—$95.

Form I–246. For filing application for stay of deportation under part 243 of this chapter—$155.00

Form I–290A. For filing appeal from any decision under the immigration laws in any type of proceedings (except a bond decision) over which the Board of Immigration Appeals has appellate jurisdiction in accordance with § 3.1(b) of this chapter. (The fee of $110 will be charged whenever an appeal is filed by or on behalf of two or more aliens and the aliens are covered by one decision)—$110.00

Form I–290B. For filing an appeal from any decision under the immigration laws in any type of proceeding over which the Board of Immigration Appeals does not have appellate jurisdiction. (The fee of $50 will be charged whenever an appeal is filed by or on behalf of two or more aliens and the aliens are covered by one decision)—$110.00

Form I–360. For filing a petition for an Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant—$80, except there is no fee for a petition seeking classification as an Amerasian.

Form I–444. For issuance of a Mexican Border Visitors Permit issued in conjunction with presentation of a Mexican Border Crossing Card or multiple-entry B–1/B–2 nonimmigrant visa to proceed for a period of more than 72 hours but not more than 30 days and to travel more than 25 miles from the Mexican border but within the 5-state area of Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, or Texas—$4.00. The maximum amount payable by a family (husband, wife, children under 21 years of age, and parents of either husband or wife) shall be $8.00.

Form I–485. For filing application for permanent resident status or creation of a record of lawful permanent residence—$130 for an applicant 14 years of age or older; $100 for an applicant under the age of 14 years.

Supplment A to Form I–485. Supplement to Form I–485 for persons seeking to adjust status under the provisions of section 245(i) of the Act—$650.00, except that payment of this additional sum is not required when the applicant is an unmarried child who is less than 17 years of age, or when the applicant is the spouse or the unmarried child less than 21 years of age of a legalized alien and is qualified for and has applied for voluntary departure under the family unity program.

Form I–485A. For filing application by Cuban refugee for permanent residence—$120.00 for an applicant 14 years of age or older; $95.00 for an applicant under the age of 14 years.

Form I–506. For filing application for change of nonimmigrant classification under section 248 of the Act—$70.00.

Form I–526. For filing a petition for an alien enterpreneur—$155.

Form I–538. For filing application by a nonimmigrant student (F–1) for an extension of stay, a school transfer or permission to accept or continue employment or practical training—$70.00.

Form I–539. For filing an application to extend or change nonimmigrant status—$75 plus $10 per coapplicant.

Form I–570. For filing application for issuance or extension of refugee travel document—$45.00

Form I–600. For filing a petition to classify orphan as an immediate relative for issuance of immigrant visa under section 204(a) of the Act. (When more than one petition is submitted by the same petitioner on behalf of orphans who are brothers or sisters, only one fee will be required.)—$155.

Form I–600A. For filing an application for advance processing of orphan petition. (When more than one petition is submitted by the same petitioner on behalf of orphans who are brothers or sisters, only one fee will be required.—$155.

Form I–601. For filing an application for waiver of ground of excludability under section 212 (h) or (i) of the Act. (Only a single application and fee shall be required when the alien is applying simultaneously for a waiver under both those sub-sections.)—$95.

Form I–612. For filing an application for waiver of the foreign-residence requirement under section 212(e) of the Act—$95.

Form I–687. For filing application for status as a temporary resident under section 245A (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act as amended—to be remitted in the form of a cashier's check, certified bank check or money order. A fee of one hundred and eighty-five dollars ($185.00) for each application or fifty dollars ($50.00) for each application for a minor child (under 18 years of age) is required at the time of filing with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The maximum amount payable by a family (husband, wife, and any minor

children) shall be four hundred and twenty dollars ($420.00).

Form I–690. For filing application for waiver for ground of excludability under section 212(a) of the Act as amended, in conjunction with the application under sections 210 or 245A of the Act, or a petition under § 210A. A fee of thirty-five dollars ($35.00) is to be remitted in the form of a cashier's check, certified bank check or money order.

Form I–694. For appealing the denial of application under sections 210 or 245A of the Act, or a petition under § 210A. A fee of fifty dollars ($50.00) is to be remitted in the form of a cashier's check, certified bank check or money order.

Form I–695. For filing application for replacement of temporary resident card (Form I–688) to be remitted in the form of a cashier's check, certified bank check or a money order—$15.00

Form I–698. For filing application for adjustment from temporary resident status to that of lawful permanent resident under section 245A(b)(1) of the Act, as amended—to be remitted in the form of a cashier's check, certified bank check or money order. For applicants filing within thirty-one months from the date of adjustment to temporary resident status, a fee of eighty dollars ($80.00) for each application is required at the time of filing with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The maximum amount payable by a family (husband, wife, and any minor children (under 18 years of age living at home)) shall be two hundred and forty dollars—($240.00). For applicants filing after thirty-one months from the date of approval of temporary resident status, who file their applications on or after July 9, 1991, a fee of $120.00 (a maximum of $360.00 per family) is required. The adjustment date is the date of filing of the application for permanent residence or the applicant's eligibility date, whichever is later.

Form I–700. For filing application for status as a temporary resident under section 210(a)(1) of the Act, as amended—to be remitted in the form of a cashier's check, certified bank check or a money order. A fee of one hundred and eighty-five dollars ($185.00) for each application or fifty dollars ($50.00) for each application for a minor child (under 18 years of age) is required at the time of filing with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The maximum amount payable by a family (husband, wife, and any minor children) shall be four hundred and twenty dollars ($420.00).

Form I–751. For filing a petition to remove the conditions on residence which is based on marriage—$80.

Form I–765. For filing an application for employment authorization pursuant to 8 CFR 274a.13—$70, unless otherwise noted on the instructions attached to the application form.

Form I–805. For filing a petition for status as a temporary resident under § 210A. A fee of one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175.00) for each petition, is to be remitted in the form of a cashier's check, certified bank check or money order at the time of filing with the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Form I–807. For filing a request for consideration as a replenishment agricultural worker (RAW) during an announced period of registration under 8 CFR 210a.3. A fee of ten dollars ($10.00) is to be remitted in the form of a cashier's check, certified bank check or money order at the time of mailing to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Form I–817. For filing an application for voluntary departure under the Family Unity Program—$80. The maximum amount payable by the members of a family filing their applications concurrently shall be $225.

Form I–821. For filing an initial application for Temporary Protected Status under section 244A of the Act, as amended by the Immigration Act of 1990, to be remitted in the form of a cashier's check, certified bank check, or money order. The exact amount of the fee, not to exceed fifty dollars ($50.00), will be determined at the time a foreign state is designated for Temporary Protected Status.

Form I–823. For application to a PORTPASS program under section 286 of the Act—$25.00, with the maximum amount of $50.00 payable by a family (husband, wife, and minor children under 18 years of age). The application fee may be waived by the district director. If fingerprints are required, the inspector will inform the applicant of the current Federal Bureau of Investigation fee for conducting fingerprint checks prior to accepting the application fee. Both the application fee (if not waived) and the fingerprint fee must be paid to the Immigration and Naturalization Service before the application will be processed. The fingerprint fee may not be waived. For replacement of PORTPASS documentation during the participation period—$25.00.

Form I–824. For filing for action on an approved application or petition—$30.00.

Form I–829. For filing petition by entrepreneur to remove conditions—$90.00.

Form I–850. For filing an application for certification as a designated fingerprinting service—$370 plus $23 for each fingerprint check for initial certification; $200 for renewal of certification; and $23 for each fingerprint check for adding or replacing employees. No fee will be charged to police stations, military police or campus police

agencies registering pursuant to § 103.2(e)(9).

Form N–300. For filing an application for declaration of intention—$75.

Form N–336. For filing request for hearing on a decision in naturalization proceedings under section 336 of the Act—$110.00

Form N–400. For filing an application for naturalization—$95. For filing an application for naturalization under section 405 of the Immigration Act of 1990, if the applicant will be interviewed in the Philippines—$120.

Form N–410. For filing motion for amendment of petition for naturalization when motion is for the convenience of the petitioner—$50.00

Form N–455. For filing application for transfer of petition for naturalization under section 335(i) of the Act, except when transfer is of a petition for naturalization filed under the Act of October 24, 1968, Pub. L. 90–633—$90.00.

Form N–470. For filing an application for section 316(b) or 317 of the Act benefits—$115.

Form N–565. For filing an application for a certificate of naturalization or declaration of intention in lieu of a certificate or declaration alleged to have been lost, mutilated, or destroyed; for a certificate of citizenship in a changed name under section 343(b) or (d) of the Act; or for a special certificate of naturalization to obtain recognition as a citizen of the United States by a foreign state under section 343(c) of the Act—$65.

Form N–600. For filing an application for certificate of citizenship under section 309(c) or section 341 of the Act—$100.

Form N–643. For filing an application for a certificate of citizenship on behalf of an adopted child—$80.

Form N–644. For filing an application for posthumous citizenship—$80.

Motion. For filing a motion to reopen or reconsider any decision under the immigration laws in any type of proceeding over which the Board of Immigration Appeals has appellate jurisdiction. No fee shall be charged for a motion to reopen or reconsider a decision on an application for relief for which no fee is chargeable. (The fee of $110 shall be charged whenever an appeal or motion is filed by or on behalf of two or more aliens and all such aliens are covered by one decision. When a motion to reopen or reconsider is made concurrently with any application for relief under the immigration laws for which a fee is chargeable, the fee of $110 will be charged when the motion is filed and, if the motion is granted, the requisite fee for filing the application for relief will be charged and must be paid within the time specified in order to complete the application.)—$110.

Motion. For filing a motion to reopen or reconsider any decision under the immigration laws in any type of proceeding over which the Board of Immigration Appeals does not have appellate jurisdiction. No fee shall be charged for a motion to reopen or reconsider a decision on an application for relief for which no fee is chargeable. (The fee of $110 shall be charged whenever an appeal or motion is filed by or on behalf of two or more aliens and all such aliens are covered by one decision. When a motion to reopen or reconsider is made concurrently with any application for relief under the immigration laws for which a fee is chargeable, the fee of $110 will be charged when the motion is filed and, if the motion is granted, the requisite fee for filing the application for relief will be charged and must be paid within the time specified in order to complete the application.)—$110.

Request. For special statistical tabulations a charge will be made to cover the cost of the work involved—Cost

Request. For set of monthly, semiannual, or annual tables entitled ''Passenger Travel Reports via Sea and Air'' [1]—$7.00

Request. For classification of a citizen of Canada to be engaged in business activities at a professional level pursuant to section 214(e) of the Act (Chapter 16 of the North American Free Trade Agreement)—$50.00

Request. For requesting authorization for parole of an alien into the United States—$65.00.

(2) Fees for production or disclosure of records under 5 U.S.C. 552 shall be charged in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Justice, 28 CFR 16.10.

(c) *Waiver of fees.* (1) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph and in § 3.3(b) of this chapter, any of the fees prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section relating to applications, petitions, appeals, motions, or requests may be waived by the Immigration Judge in any case under his/her jurisdiction in which the alien or other party affected is able to substantiate that he or she is unable to pay the prescribed fee. The person seeking a fee waiver must file his or her affidavit, or unsworn declaration made pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 1746, asking for permission to prosecute

[1] Available from Immigration & Naturalization Service for years 1975 and before. Later editions are available from the United States Department of Transportation, contact: United States Department of Transportation, Transportation Systems Center, Kendall Sqaure, Cambridge, MA 02142.

without payment of fee of the applicant, petition, appeal, motion, or request, and stating his or her belief that he or she is entitled to or deserving of the benefit requested and the reasons for his or her inability to pay. The officer of the Service having jurisdiction to render a decision on the application, petition, appeal, motion, or request may, in his discretion, grant the waiver of fee. Fees for ''Passenger Travel Reports via Sea and Air'' and for special statistical tabulations may not be waived. The payment of the additional sum prescribed by section 245(i) of the Act when applying for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act may not be waived except as directed in section 245(i) of the Act.

(2) Fees under the Freedom of Information Act, as amended, may be waived or reduced where the Service determines such action would be in the public interest because furnishing the information can be considered as primarily benefiting the general public.

(3) When the prescribed fee is for services to be performed by the clerk of court under section 344(a) of the Act, the affidavit for waiver of the fee shall be filed with the district director or officer in charge of the Service having administrative jurisdiction over the place in which the court is located at least 7 days prior to the date the fee is required to be paid. If the waiver is granted, there shall be delivered to the clerk of court by a Service representative on or before the date the fee is required to be paid, a notice prepared on Service letterhead and signed by the officer granting the waiver, that the fee has been waived pursuant to this paragraph.

(4) Fees for applications for Temporary Protected Status may be waived pursuant to 8 CFR 240.20.

(d) *Authority to certify records.* Whenever authorized under 5 U.S.C. 552 or any other law to furnish information from records to persons entitled thereto, the following officials, or their designees authorized in writing as specified below, have authority to make certification, as follows:

(1) The Associate Commissioner, Information Systems, the Assistant Commissioner, Records Systems Division, the Director, Records Management Branch, or their designee, authorized in writing to make certification in their absence—copies of files, documents, and records in the custody of the Central Office.

(2) A regional commissioner, or district director, or the designee of either, authorized in writing to make certification in his absence—copies of files, documents, and records in the custody of his office.

(3) The Immigration and Naturalization Service Program Coordinator, El Paso Intelligence Center, or the designee, authorized in writing to make certification in event of the Program Coordinator's absence—copies of files, documents, and records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the custody of that office.

(4) The Assistant Commissioner, Records Systems Division, the Director, Records Management Branch, or the Chief, Records Operations Section, Central Office, or their designee, authorized in writing to make certification in their absence—the non-existence of an official Service records.

[38 FR 35296, Dec. 27, 1973]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §103.7, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section of this volume.

§103.8 Definitions pertaining to availability of information under the Freedom of Information Act.

Sections 103.8, 103.9, and 103.10 of this part comprise the Service regulations under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552. These regulations supplement those of the Department of Justice, 28 CFR part 16, subpart A. As used in this part the following definitions shall apply:

(a) The term *access* means providing a copy of the record requested or affording the opportunity for an in-person review of the original record or a copy thereof. The determination to permit an in-person review is discretionary and will only be made when specifically requested. Whenever providing in-person access will unreasonably disrupt the normal operations of an office, the requester may be sent a copy of the requested records that are nonexempt in lieu of the in-person review.

(b) The term *decision* means a final written determination in a proceeding under the Act accompanied by a statement of reasons. Orders made by check marks, stamps, or brief endorsements which are not supported by a reasoned explanation, or those incorporating preprinted language on Service forms are not *decisions*.

(c) The term *records* includes records of proceedings, documents, reports, and other papers maintained by the Service.

(d) The term *record of proceeding* is the official history of any hearing, examination, or proceeding before the Service, and in addition to the application, petition or other initiating document, includes the transcript of hearing or interview, exhibits, and any other evidence relied upon in the adjudication; papers filed in connection with the proceedings, including motions and briefs; the Service officer's determination; notice of appeal or certification; the Board or other appellate determination; motions to reconsider or reopen; and documents submitted in support of appeals, certifications, or motions.

[32 FR 9623, July 4, 1967, as amended at 40 FR 7236, Feb. 19, 1975; 52 FR 2942, Jan. 29, 1987; 58 FR 31148, June 1, 1993]

§ 103.9 Availability of decisions and interpretive material under the Freedom of Information Act.

(a) *Precedent decisions.* There may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, bound volumes of designated precedent decisions entitled ''Administrative Decisions Under Immigration and Nationality Laws of the United States,'' each containing a cumulative index. Prior to publication in volume from current precedent decisions, known as interim decisions, are obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents on a single copy or yearly subscription basis. Bound volumes and current precedent decisions may be read at principal Service offices.

(b) *Unpublished decisions.* Each district director in the United States will maintain copies of unpublished Service and Board decisions relating to proceedings in which the initial decision was made in his district. Each regional commissioner will maintain copies of unpublished decisions made by him. The Central Office will maintain copies on a national basis of unpublished Service decisions.

(c) *Deletion of identifying details.* To the extent that information in decisions is exempt from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552), the deciding officer shall provide for deletion of identifying details, as appropriate, from copies of decisions made available to the public.

(d) *Statements of policy, interpretations, manuals, instructions to staff.* Statements of policy, interpretations, and those manuals and instructions to staff (or portions thereof), affecting the public, will be made available at district offices in the United States and at the Central Office with an accompanying index of any material which is issued on or after July 4, 1967.

(e) *Public reading rooms.* The Central Office and each district office in the United States will provide a reading room or reading area where the material described in this section will be made available to the public. Additional material will be made available in the public reading rooms, including the immigration and nationality laws, title 8 of the United States Code Annotated, title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations—Chapter I, a complete set of the forms listed in parts 299 and 499 of this chapter, and the Department of State Foreign Affairs Manual, Volume 9—Visas. Fees will not be charged for providing access to any of these materials, but fees in accordance with § 103.7(b) will be charged for furnishing copies.

[32 FR 9623, July 4, 1967, as amended at 36 FR 20151, Oct. 16, 1971; 40 FR 7237, Feb. 19, 1975; 48 FR 49652, Oct. 27, 1983]

§ 103.10 Requests for records under the Freedom of Information Act.

(a) *Place and manner of requesting records*—(1) *Place.* Records should be requested from the office that maintains the records sought, if known, or from the Headquarters of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street, NW., Washington, DC 20536.

Records are maintained in the Headquarters, regional offices, service centers, district offices and the following suboffices: Agana, Guam; Albany, NY; Charlotte, NC; Cincinnati, OH; Hartford, CT; Indianapolis, IN; Las Vegas, NV; Louisville, KY; Memphis, TN; Milwaukee, WI; Norfolk, VA; Pittsburgh, PA; Providence, RI; Reno, NV; St. Louis, MO; Salt Lake City, UT; Spokane, WA; and St. Albans, VT. In certain cases, a district director may designate another Service office as a file control office. For locations of the Service's regional offices, service centers, district offices, and sub-offices see 8 CFR 100.4.

(2) *Manner of requesting records.* All Freedom of Information Act requests must be in writing. Requests may be submitted in person or by mail. If a request is made by mail, both the envelope and its contents must be clearly marked: ''FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST'' or ''INFORMATION REQUEST.'' Any request for information not marked and addressed as specified will be so marked by Service personnel as soon as it is properly identified and shall be forwarded immediately to the appropriate office designated to control Freedom of Information Act requests. A request will not be deemed to have been received for purposes of the time period under 5 U.S.C. 552(a)(6) until the request has been received by the appropriate office, or would have been received with the exercise of due diligence by Service personnel. Service Form G–639, Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Request, may be used for rapid identification as a Freedom of Information matter and to ensure expeditous handling; however, a request may be submitted in any written form. Each request made under this section pertaining to the availability of a record must describe the record with sufficient specificity with respect to names, dates, subject matter and location to permit it to be identified and located. A request for all records falling within a reasonably specific category shall be regarded as reasonably described if the description enables the records to be identified by any process not unreasonably burdensome. If it is determined that the request does not reasonably describe the records sought, the response rejecting the request on that ground shall specify the reason why the request failed to meet requirements and shall extend to the requester an opportunity to confer with Service personnel to reformulate the request. Individuals seeking access to records about themselves by mail shall establish their identity by submitting a notarized signature along with their address, date of birth, place of birth, and alien or employee identification number if applicable.

(b) *Authority to grant and deny requests*—(1) *Grant or deny.* The Associate Commissioner for Information Resources Management, regional administrators, district directors, service center directors, and heads of suboffices specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, or their designees, may grant or deny requests under exemptions in 5 U.S.C. 552 (b) and (c).

(2) [Reserved]

(3) *Authority to state that a record cannot be located or does not exist.* The head of any office specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section has authority to notify a requester that a record cannot be located from the information supplied, or is known to have been destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

(c) *Prompt response*—(1) *Response within 10 days.* Within 10 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) of the receipt of a request by the Service (or in the case of an improperly addressed request, of its receipt by the appropriate office as specified in paragraph (a) of this section), the authorized Service official shall either comply with or deny the request unless an extension of time is requested as required under 28 CFR 16.1(d). A request improperly addressed will not be deemed to have been received for purposes of 5 U.S.C 552 (a)(6) until it has been or would have been received by the appropriate office with the exercise of due diligence by Service personnel.

(2) *Treatment of delay as a denial.* If no substantive reply is made at the end of the 10 working day period, and any properly invoked extension period, requesters may deem their request to be denied and exercise their right to appeal in accordance with 28 CFR 16.8 and paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(d) *Disposition of requests*—(1) *Form of grant.* When a requested record is available, the responsible office shall notify the requester when and where the record will be available. The notification shall also advise the requester of any applicable fees under 28 CFR 16.10. The Service shall have fulfilled its duty to grant access whenever it provides a copy of the record, or, at its discretion, makes the original record or a copy available for in-person review in response to an express request for such review. In-person review is discretionary and shall not be granted when doing so would unreasonably disrupt the normal operations of a Service office.

(2) *Form of denial.* A reply denying a written request for a record in whole or in part shall be in writing, signed by one of the officials specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. The reply shall include a reference to the specific exemption under the Freedom of Information Act authorizing withholding of the records. The notice of denial shall contain a brief explanation of how the exemption applies to the record withheld and, if the deciding official considers it appropriate, a statement of why the exempt record is being withheld. The notice of denial shall include a statement of the right of appeal to the Attorney General under 28 CFR 16.8, and that judicial review will thereafter be available in the district in which the requester resides or has a principle place of business, or the district in which the agency records are situated, or the District of Columbia.

(3) *Right of appeal.* When a request for records has been denied in whole or in part, the requester may, within 30 days of its receipt, appeal the denial to the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Policy, (Attention: Office of Information and Privacy), Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530. Both the envelope and letter must be clearly marked: ''FREEDOM OF INFORMATION APPEAL'' or ''INFORMATION APPEAL.''

(e) *Agreement to pay fees.* In accordance with 28 CFR 16.3(c) a requester automatically agrees to pay fees up to $25.00 by filing a Freedom of Information Act request unless a waiver or reduction of fees is sought. Accordingly, all letters of acknowledgment must confirm the requester's obligation to pay.

[40 FR 7237, Feb. 19, 1975, as amended at 41 FR 34938, Aug. 18, 1976; 42 FR 15408, March 22, 1977; 43 FR 22332, May 25, 1978; 44 FR 23514, Apr. 20, 1979; 48 FR 49652, Oct. 27, 1983; 48 FR 51430, Nov. 9, 1983; 52 FR 2942, Jan. 29, 1987; 58 FR 31148, 31149, June 1, 1993]

§ 103.11 Business information.

Business information provided to the Service by a business submitter shall not be disclosed pursuant to a Freedom of Information Act request except in accordance with 28 CFR 16.7.

[58 FR 31149, June 1, 1993]

§ 103.12 Definition of the term "lawfully present" aliens for purposes of applying for Title II Social Security benefits under Public Law 104–193.

(a) *Definition of the term an ''alien who is lawfully present in the United States.''* For the purposes of section 401(b)(2) of Pub. L. 104–193 only, an ''alien who is lawfully present in the United States'' means:

(1) A qualified alien as defined in section 431(b) of Pub. L. 104–193;

(2) An alien who has been inspected and admitted to the United States and who has not violated the terms of the status under which he or she was admitted or to which he or she has changed after admission;

(3) An alien who has been paroled into the United States pursuant to section 212(d)(5) of the Act for less than 1 year, except:

(i) Aliens paroled for deferred inspection or pending exclusion proceedings under 236(a) of the Act; and

(ii) Aliens paroled into the United States for prosecution pursuant to 8 CFR 212.5(a)(3);

(4) An alien who belongs to one of the following classes of aliens permitted to remain in the United States because the Attorney General has decided for humanitarian or other public policy reasons not to initiate deportation or exclusion proceedings or enforce departure:

(i) Aliens currently in temporary resident status pursuant to section 210 or 245A of the Act;

(ii) Aliens currently under Temporary Protected Status (TPS) pursuant to section 244A of the Act;

(iii) Cuban-Haitian entrants, as defined in section 202(b) Pub. L. 99–603, as amended;

(iv) Family Unity beneficiaries pursuant to section 301 of Pub. L. 101–649, as amended;

(v) Aliens currently under Deferred Enforced Departure (DED) pursuant to a decision made by the President;

(vi) Aliens currently in deferred action status pursuant to Service Operations Instructions at OI 242.1(a)(22);

(vii) Aliens who are the spouse or child of a United States citizen whose visa petition has been approved and who have a pending application for adjustment of status;

(5) Applicants for asylum under section 208(a) of the Act and applicants for withholding of deportation under section 243(h) of the Act who have been granted employment authorization, and such applicants under the age of 14 who have had an application pending for at least 180 days.

(b) *Non-issuance of an Order to Show Cause and non-enforcement of deportation and exclusion orders.* An alien may not be deemed to be lawfully present solely on the basis of the Service's decision not to, or failure to, issue an Order to Show Cause or solely on the basis of the Service's decision not to, or failure to, enforce an outstanding order of deportation or exclusion.

[61 FR 47041, Sept. 6, 1996]

§103.20 Purpose and scope.

(a) Sections 103.20 through 103.36 comprise the regulations of the Service implementing the Privacy Act of 1974, Public Law 93–597. The regulations apply to all records contained in systems of records maintained by the Service which are identifiable by individual name or identifier and which are retrieved by individual name or identifier, except those personnel records governed by regulations of the Office of Personnel Management. The regulations set forth the procedures by which individuals may seek access to records pertaining to themselves and request correction of those records. The regulations also set forth the requirements applicable to Service employees maintaining, collecting, using or disseminating such records.

(b) The Associate Commissioner, Information Systems, shall ensure that the provisions of §§103.20 through 103.36 of this title and 28 CFR 16.40 through 16.58, and any revisions, are brought to the attention of and made available to:

(1) Each employee at the time of issuance of the regulations and at the time of any amendments; and

(2) Each new employee at the time of employment.

(c) The Associate Commissioner, Information Systems, shall be responsible for ensuring that employees of the Service are trained in the obligations imposed by the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C 522a) and by these regulations.

[40 FR 44481, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 48 FR 49652, Oct. 27, 1983; 58 FR 31149, June 1, 1993]

§103.21 Access by individuals to records maintained about them.

(a) *Access to available records.* An individual who seeks access to records about himself or herself in a system of records must submit a written request in person or by mail to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Officer at the location where the records are maintained. If the location is unknown, the request may be submitted to the nearest Service office or to the Headquarters FOIA/PA Officer, 425 I Street, NW., Washington, DC 20536. The outside of the envelope should be marked ''Privacy Act Request.'' A Form G–639, Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Request may be used for convenience and to facilitate identification of the record requested. However, a request may be made in any written form and should clearly identity the record sought by the name and any other personal identifiers for the individual (such as the alien file number or Social Security Account Number), date and place of birth, and type of file in which the record is believed to be located.

(b) *Verification of identity*. The following standards are applicable to any individual who requests records concerning himself, unless other provisions for identity verification are specified in the published notice pertaining to the particular system of records.

(1) An individual seeking access to records about himself in person shall establish his identity by the presentation of a single document bearing a photograph (such as a passport, alien registration receipt card or identification badge) or by the presentation of two items of identification which do not bear a photograph but do bear both a name and address (such as a driver's license, or credit card).

(2) Individuals seeking access to records about themselves by mail shall establish their identify by submitting a notarized signature along with their address, date of birth, place of birth, and alien or employee identification number if applicable. Form DOJ 361, Certification of Identity, may be obtained from any Service office and used to obtain the notarized signature needed to verify identity.

(c) *Verification of guardianship.* The parent or guardian of a child or of a person judicially determined to be incompetent and seeking to act on behalf of such child or incompetent, shall, in addition to establishing his own identity, establish the identity of the child or other person he represents as required in paragraph (b) of this section, and establish his own parentage or guardianship of the subject of the record by furnishing either a copy of a birth certificate showing parentage or a court order establishing the guardianship.

(d) *Accompanying persons.* An individual seeking to review records pertaining to himself may be accompanied by another individual of his own choosing. Both the individual seeking access and the individual accompanying him shall be required to sign the required form indicating that the Service is authorized to discuss the contents of the subject record in the presence of both individuals.

(e) *Specification of records sought.* Requests for access to records, either in person or by mail, shall describe the nature of the records sought, the approximate dates covered by the record, the system in which it is thought to be included as described in the ''Notice of Systems of Records'' published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, and the identity of the individual or office of the Service having custody of the system of records. In addition, the published ''Notice of Systems of Records'' for individual systems may include further requirements of specification, where necessary, to retrieve the individual record from the system.

(f) *Agreement to pay fees.* In accordance with 28 CFR 16.3(c) a requester automatically agrees to pay fees up to $25.00 by filing a Privacy Act request unless a waiver or reduction of fees is sought. Accordingly, all letters of acknowledgement must confirm the requester's obligation to pay.

[40 FR 44481, Sept. 26, 1975; 40 FR 46092, Oct. 6, 1975, as amended at 42 FR 33025, June 29, 1977; 48 FR 49653, Oct. 27, 1983; 58 FR 31149, June 1, 1993]

§ 103.22 Records exempt in whole or in part.

(a) When individuals request records about themselves which are exempt from access pursuant to the Privacy Act exemptions in 5 U.S.C. 552a(d)(5), (j) or (k), their requests shall also be considered under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, and, unless the records are exempt under both Acts, the request shall be granted. If exemptions under both Acts permit the denial of the records sought and there is good reason to invoke the exemptions, the individual shall be provided a denial of his/her request in writing with the governing exemptions cited. If the disclosure of the existence of a criminal law enforcement proceeding record could itself interfere with a pending law enforcement proceeding of which there is reason to believe the subject is unaware, the Service may, during only such time as the circumstance continues, treat the records as not subject to the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 552.

(b) Individual requests for access to records which have been exempted from access pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k) shall be processed as follows:

(1) A request for information classified by the Service under *Executive Order 12356 on National Security Information* requires the Service to review the information to determine whether it continues to warrant classification under the criteria of the Executive Order. Information which no longer

warrants classification shall be declassified and made available to the individual, if not otherwise exempt. If the information continues to warrant classification, the individual shall be advised that the information sought is classified; that it has been reviewed and continues to warrant classification; and that it has been exempted from access under 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(1). Information which has been exempted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(j) and which is also classified, shall be reviewed as required by this paragraph but the response to the individual shall be in the form prescribed by paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) Requests for information which has been exempted from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(2) shall be responded to in the manner provided in paragraph (a) of this section unless a review of the information indicates that the information has been used or is being used to deny the individual any right, privilege or benefit for which he is eligible or to which he would otherwise be entitled under Federal law. In that event, the individual shall be advised of the existence of the record and shall be provided the information except to the extent it would identify a confidential source. If and only if information identifying a confidential source can be deleted or the pertinent parts of the record summarized in a manner which protects the identity of the confidential source, the document with deletions made or the summary shall be furnished to the requester.

(3) Information compiled as part of an employee background investigation which has been exempted pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(5) shall be made available to an individual upon request except to the extent that it identifies a confidential source. If and only if information identifying a confidential source can be deleted or the pertinent parts of the record summarized in a manner which protects the identity of the confidential source, the document with deletions made or the summary shall be furnished to the requester.

(4) Testing or examination material which has been exempted pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(k)(6) shall not be made available to an individual if disclosure would compromise the objectivity or fairness of the testing or examination process but shall be made available if no such compromise possibility exists.

(5) The Service records which are exempted and the reasons for the exemptions are enumerated in 28 CFR 16.99.

[40 FR 44481, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 48 FR 49653, Oct. 27, 1983; 58 FR 31149, June, 1, 1993]

§103.23 Special access procedures.

(a) *Records of other agencies.* When information sought from a system of records of the Service includes information from other agencies or components of the Department of Justice that has been classified under Executive Order 12356, the request and the requested documents shall be referred to the appropriate agency or other component for classification review and processing. Only with the consent of the responsible agency or component, may the requester be informed of the referral as specified in section 3.4(f) of E.O. 12356.

(b) *Medical records.* When an individual requests medical records concerning himself, which are not otherwise exempt from disclosure, the responsible official as specified in §103.10(a) of this part shall, if deemed necessary, advise the individual that records will be provided only to a physician designated in writing by the individual. Upon receipt of the designation, the responsible official as specified in §103.10(a) of this part will permit the physician to review the records or to receive copies of the records by mail, upon proper verification of identity. The determination of which records should be made available directly to the individual and which records should not be disclosed because of possible harm to the individual shall be made by the physician.

[40 FR 44481, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 48 FR 49653, Oct. 27, 1983; 58 FR 31149, 31150, June, 1, 1993]

§103.24 Requests for accounting of record disclosure.

At the time of his request for access or correction or at any other time, an individual may request an accounting of disclosures made of his record outside the Department of Justice. Requests for accounting shall be directed to the appropriate responsible official

as specified in § 103.10(a) of this part listed in the ''Notice of Systems of Records''. Any available accounting, whether kept in accordance with the requirements of the Privacy Act or under procedures established prior to September 27, 1975, shall be made available to the individual except that an accounting need not be made available if it relates to: (a) A disclosure with respect to which no accounting need be kept (see § 103.30(c) of this part); (b) A disclosure made to a law enforcement agency pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(7); (c) An accounting which has been exempted from disclosure pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a (j) or (k).

[40 FR 44481, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 58 FR 31150, June 1, 1993]

§ 103.25 Notice of access decisions; time limits.

(a) *Responsibility for notice.* The responsible official as specified in § 103.10(a) of this part has responsibility for determining whether access to records is available under the Privacy Act and for notifying the individual of that determination in accordance with these regulations. If access is denied because of an exemption, the responsible person shall notify the individual that he may appeal that determination to the Deputy Attorney General within thirty working days of the receipt of the determination.

(b) *Time limits for access determinations.* The time limits provided by 28 CFR 16.1(d) shall be applicable to requests for access to information pursuant to the Privacy Act of 1974.

[40 FR 44481, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 58 FR 31150, June 1, 1993]

§ 103.26 Fees for copies of records.

The fees charged by the Service under the Privacy Act shall be those specified in 28 CFR 16.47. Remittances shall be made in accordance with § 103.7(a) of this part.

[40 FR 44481, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 58 FR 31150, June 1, 1993]

§ 103.27 Appeals from denials of access.

An individual who has been denied access by the Service to the records concerning him may appeal that decision in the manner prescribed in 28 CFR 16.48.

[40 FR 44481, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 58 FR 31150, June 1, 1993]

§ 103.28 Requests for correction of records.

(a) *How made.* A request for amendment or correction is made by the individual concerned, either in person or by mail, by addressing the written request to the FOIA/PA Officer at the location where the record is maintained. The requester's identity must be established as provided in § 103.21 of this part. The request must indicate the particular record involved, the nature of the correction sought, and the justification. A request made by mail should be addressed to the FOIA/PA Officer at the location where the system of records is maintained and the request and envelope must be clearly marked ''Privacy Correction Request.'' Where the requester cannot determine the precise location of the system of records or believes that the same record appears in more than one system, the request may be addressed to the Headquarters FOIA/PA Officer, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 425 I Street, NW., Washington, DC 20536. That officer will assist the requester in identifying the location of the records.

(b) *Initial determination.* Within 10 working days of the receipt of the request, the appropriate Service official shall advise the requester that the request has been received. If a correction is to be made, the requester shall be advised of the right to obtain a copy of the corrected record upon payment of the standard fee, established in 28 CFR 16.47. If a correction or amendment is refused, in whole or in part, the requester shall be given the reasons and advised of the right to appeal to the Assistant Attorney General under 28 CFR 16.50.

(c) *Appeals.* A refusal, in whole or in part, to amend or correct a record may be appealed as provided in 28 CFR 16.50.

(d) *Appeal determinations.* 28 CFR 16.50 provides for appeal determinations.

(e) *Statements of disagreement.* Statements of disagreement may be furnished by the individual in the manner prescribed in 28 CFR 16.50.

(f) *Notices of correction or disagreement.* When a record has been corrected, the responsible official as specified in §103.10(a) of this part shall, within thirty working days thereof, advise all prior recipients of the record whose identity can be determined pursuant to the accounting required by the Privacy Act or any other accounting previously made, of the correction. Any dissemination of a record after the filing of a statement of disagreement shall be accompanied by a copy of that statement. Any statement of the Service giving reasons for refusing to correct shall be included in the file.

[40 FR 44481, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 48 FR 49653, Oct. 27, 1983; 48 FR 51431, Nov. 9, 1983; 58 FR 31150, June, 1, 1993]

§103.29 Records not subject to correction.

The following records are not subject to correction or amendment by individuals:

(a) Transcripts or written statements made under oath;

(b) Transcripts of Grand Jury Proceedings, judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings which form the official record of those proceedings;

(c) Pre-sentence reports comprising the property of the courts but maintained in Service files; and

(d) Records duly exempted from correction by notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

§103.30 Accounting for disclosures.

(a) An accounting of each disclosure of information for which accounting is required (see §103.24 of this part) shall be attached to the relating record. A copy of Form G–658, Record of Information Disclosure (Privacy Act), or other disclosure document shall be used for this accounting. The responsible official as specified in §103.10(a) of this part shall advise the requester, promptly upon request as described in §103.24, of the persons or agencies outside the Department of Justice to which records concerning the requester have been disclosed.

(b) Accounting records, at a minimum, shall include the identification of the particular record disclosed, the name and address of the person or agency to which disclosed, and the date of the disclosure. Accounting records shall be maintained for at least 5 years, or until the record is destroyed or transferred to the Archives, whichever is later.

(c) Accounting is not required to be kept for disclosures made within the Department of Justice or disclosures made pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act.

[40 FR 44481, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 48 FR 49653, Oct. 27, 1983; 58 FR 31150, June, 1, 1993]

§103.31 Notices of subpoenas and emergency disclosures.

(a) *Subpoenas.* When records concerning an individual are subpoenaed by a Grand Jury, court, or a quasijudicial agency, the official served with the subpoena shall be responsible for assuring that notice of its issuance is provided to the individual. Notice shall be provided within 10 days of the service of the subpoena or, in the case of a Grand Jury subpoena, within 10 days of its becoming a matter of public record. Notice shall be mailed to the last known address of the individual and shall contain the following information: The date the subpoena is returnable, the court in which it is returnable, the name and number of the case or proceeding, and the nature of the information sought. Notice of the issuance of subpoenas is not required if the system of records has been exempted from the notice requirement pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j), by a Notice of Exemption published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(b) *Emergency disclosures.* If information concerning an individual has been disclosed to any person under compelling circumstances affecting health or safety, the individual shall be notified at his last known address within 10 working days of the disclosure. Notification shall include the following information: The nature of the information disclosed, the person or agency to whom it was disclosed, the date of the disclosure, and the compelling circumstances justifying the disclosure. Notification shall be given by the officer who made or authorized the disclosure.

§ 103.32 Information forms.

(a) *Review of forms.* The Service shall be responsible for the review of forms it uses to collect information from and about individuals.

(b) *Scope of review.* The Service Forms Control Unit shall review each form to assure that it complies with the requirements of 28 CFR 16.52.

§ 103.33 Contracting record systems.

Any contract by the Service for the operation of a record system shall be in compliance with 28 CFR 16.55.

[40 FR 44481, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 58 FR 31150, June 1, 1993]

§ 103.34 Security of records systems.

The security of records systems shall be in accordance with 28 CFR 16.54.

§ 103.35 Use and collection of Social Security numbers.

The use and collection of Social Security numbers shall be in accordance with 28 CFR 16.56.

[40 FR 44481, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 58 FR 31150, June 1, 1993]

§ 103.36 Employee standards of conduct with regard to privacy.

Service employee standards of conduct with regard to privacy shall be in compliance with 28 CFR 16.57.

[40 FR 44481, Sept. 26, 1975, as amended at 58 FR 31150, June 1, 1993]

PART 109—[RESERVED]

PART 204—IMMIGRANT PETITIONS

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1151, 1153, 1154, 1182, 1186a, 1255; 8 CFR part 2.

§ 204.1 General information about immediate relative and family-sponsored petitions.

(a) *Types of petitions.* Petitions may be filed for an alien's classification as an immediate relative under section 201(b) of the Act or as a preference immigrant under section 203(a) of the Act based on a qualifying relationship to a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States, as follows:

(1) A citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States petitioning under section 204(a)(1)(A)(i) or 204(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Act for a qualifying relative's classification as an immediate relative under section 201(b) of the Act or as a preference immigrant under section 203(a) of the Act must file a Form I–130, Petition for Alien Relative. These petitions are described in § 204.2;

(2) A widow or widower of a United States citizen self-petitioning under section 204(a)(1)(A)(ii) of the Act as an immediate relative under section 201(b) of the Act must file a Form I–360, Petition for Amerasian, Widow, or Special Immigrant. These petitions are described in § 204.2;

(3) A spouse or child of an abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States self-petitioning under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii), 204(a)(1)(A)(iv), 204(a)(1)(B)(ii), or 204(a)(1)(B)(iii) of the Act for classification as an immediate relative under section 201(b) of the Act or as a preference immigrant under section 203(a) of the Act must file a Form I–360, Petition for Amerasian, Widow, or Special Immigrant. These petitions are described in § 204.2;

(4) A citizen of the United States seeking advanced processing of an orphan petition must file Form I–600A, Application for Advanced Processing of Orphan Petition. A citizen of the United States petitioning under section 204(a)(1)(A)(i) of the Act for classification of an orphan described in section 101(b)(1)(F) of the Act as an immediate relative under section 201(b) of the Act must file Form I–600, Petition to Classify Orphan as an Immediate Relative. These applications and petitions are described in § 204.3; and

(5) Any person filing a petition under section 204(f) of the Act as, or on behalf of, an Amerasian for classification as an immediate relative under section 201(b) of the Act or as a preference immigrant under section 203(a)(1) or 203(a)(3) of the Act must file a Form I–360, Petition for Amerasian, Widow, or Special Immigrant. These petitions are described in § 204.4.

(b) *Filing fee.* Forms I–130 and I–360 must be accompanied by the appropriate fee under 8 CFR 103.7(b)(1).

(c) *Filing date.* The filing date of a petition shall be the date it is properly filed under paragraph (d) of this section and shall constitute the priority date.

(d) *Proper filing.* A petition shall be considered properly filed if:

(1) It is signed by the petitioner, and

(2) A fee has been received by the Service office or United States Consular office having jurisdiction.

(3) If, during normal processing, a delay results from deficiencies in the initial filing, the priority date will be established only when the petition is properly signed by the petitioner and the fee has been collected by the Service. If questions arise concerning the filing of the petition which cannot be resolved through a check of the Service fee receipting system (FARES) or other fee collection system, then the director may consider the date of receipt of the petition to be the priority date.

(e) *Jurisdiction*—(1) *Petitioner or self-petitioner residing in the United States.* The petition or self-petition must be filed with the Service office having jurisdiction over the place where the petitioner or self-petitioner is residing. When the petition or self-petition is accompanied by an application for adjustment of status, the petition or self-petition may be filed with the Service office having jurisdiction over the beneficiary's or self-petitioner's place of residence.

(2) *Petitioner residing in certain countries abroad.* The Service has overseas offices located in Vienna, Austria; Frankfurt, Germany; Athens, Greece; Hong Kong; New Delhi, India; Rome, Italy; Nairobi, Kenya; Seoul, Korea; Ciudad Juarez, Mexico City, Monterrey, Guadalajara, and Tijuana, Mexico; Manila, the Philippines; Singapore; Bangkok, Thailand; and London, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. If the petitioner resides in one of these countries, the petition must be filed with the Service office located in that country. The beneficiary does not have to reside in the same jurisdiction as the petitioner for the Service to accept the petition. The overseas Service officer may accept and adjudicate a petition filed by a petitioner who does not reside within the office's jurisdiction when it is established that emergent or humanitarian reasons for acceptance exist or when it is in the national interest. An overseas Service officer may not accept or approve a self-petition filed by the spouse or child of an abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii), 204(a)(1)(A)(iv), 204(a)(1)(B)(ii), or 204(a)(1)(B)(iii) of the Act. These self-petitions must be filed with the Service office in the United States having jurisdiction over the self-petitioner's place of residence in the United States.

(3) *Jurisdiction assumed by United States consular officer.* United States consular officers assigned to visa-issuing posts abroad, except those in countries listed in paragraph (e)(2) of this section, are authorized to accept and approve a relative petition or a petition filed by a widow or widower if the petitioner resides in the area over which the post has jurisdiction, regardless of the beneficiary's residence or physical presence at the time of filing. In emergent or humanitarian cases and cases in the national interest, the United States consular officer may accept a petition filed by a petitioner

who does not reside within the consulate's jurisdiction. While consular officers are authorized to approve petitions, they must refer any petition which is not clearly approvable to the appropriate Service office. Consular officers may consult with the appropriate Service office abroad prior to stateside referral, if they deem it necessary. A consular official may not accept or approve a self-petition filed by the spouse or child of an abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii), 204(a)(1)(A)(iv), 204(a)(1)(B)(ii), or 204(a)(1)(B)(iii) of the Act. These self-petitions must be filed with the Service office in the United States having jurisdiction over the self-petitioner's place of residence in the United States.

(f) *Supporting documentation.* (1) Documentary evidence consists of those documents which establish the United States citizenship or lawful permanent resident status of the petitioner and the claimed relationship of the petitioner to the beneficiary. They must be in the form of primary evidence, if available. When it is established that primary evidence is not available, secondary evidence may be accepted. To determine the availability of primary documents, the Service will refer to the Department of State's Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM). When the FAM shows that primary documents are generally available in the country of issue but the petitioner claims that his or her document is unavailable, a letter from the appropriate registrar stating that the document is not available will not be required before the Service will accept secondary evidence. The Service will consider any credible evidence relevant to a self-petition filed by a qualified spouse or child of an abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii), 204(a)(1)(A)(iv), 204(a)(1)(B)(ii), or 204(a)(1)(B)(iii) of the Act. The self-petitioner may, but is not required to, demonstrate that preferred primary or secondary evidence is unavailable. The determination of what evidence is credible and the weight to be given that evidence shall be within the sole discretion of the Service.

(2) Original documents or legible, true copies of original documents are acceptable. The Service reserves the right to require submission of original documents when deemed necessary. Documents submitted with the petition will not be returned to the petitioner, except when originals are requested by the Service. If original documents are requested by the Service, they will be returned to the petitioner after a decision on the petition has been rendered, unless their validity or authenticity is in question. When an interview is required, all original documents must be presented for examination at the interview.

(3) Foreign language documents must be accompanied by an English translation which has been certified by a competent translator.

(g) *Evidence of petitioner's United States citizenship or lawful permanent residence*—(1) *Primary evidence.* A petition must be accompanied by one of the following:

(i) A birth certificate that was issued by a civil authority and that establishes the petitioner's birth in the United States;

(ii) An unexpired United States passport issued initially for a full ten-year period to a petitioner over the age of eighteen years as a citizen of the United States (and not merely as a noncitizen national);

(iii) An unexpired United States passport issued initially for a full five-year period to the petitioner under the age of eighteen years as a citizen of the United States (and not merely as a noncitizen national);

(iv) A statement executed by a United States consular officer certifying the petitioner to be a United States citizen and the bearer of a currently valid United States passport;

(v) The petitioner's Certificate of Naturalization or Certificate of Citizenship;

(vi) Department of State Form FS–240, Report of Birth Abroad of a Citizen of the United States, relating to the petitioner;

(vii) The petitioner's Form I–551, Alien Registration Receipt Card, or other proof given by the Service as evidence of lawful permanent residence. Photocopies of Form I–551 or of a Certificate of Naturalization or Certificate

of Citizenship may be submitted as evidence of status as a lawfully permanent resident or United States citizen, respectively.

(2) *Secondary evidence.* If primary evidence is unavailable, the petitioner must present secondary evidence. Any evidence submitted as secondary evidence will be evaluated for authenticity and credibility. Secondary evidence may include, but is not limited to, one or more of the following documents:

(i) A baptismal certificate with the seal of the church, showing the date and place of birth in the United States and the date of baptism;

(ii) Affidavits sworn to by persons who were living at the time and who have personal knowledge of the event to which they attest. The affidavits must contain the affiant's full name and address, date and place of birth, relationship to the parties, if any, and complete details concerning how the affiant acquired knowledge of the event;

(iii) Early school records (preferably from the first school) showing the date of admission to the school, the child's date and place of birth, and the name(s) and place(s) of birth of the parent(s);

(iv) Census records showing the name, place of birth, and date of birth or age of the petitioner; or

(v) If it is determined that it would cause unusual delay or hardship to obtain documentary proof of birth in the United States, a United States citizen petitioner who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States and who is serving outside the United States may submit a statement from the appropriate authority of the Armed Forces. The statement should attest to the fact that the personnel records of the Armed Forces show that the petitioner was born in the United States on a certain date.

(3) *Evidence submitted with a self-petition.* If a self-petitioner filing under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii), 204(a)(1)(A)(iv), 204(a)(1)(B)(ii), or 204(a)(1)(B)(iii) of the Act is unable to present primary or secondary evidence of the abuser's status, the Service will attempt to electronically verify the abuser's citizenship or immigration status from information contained in Service computerized records. Other Service records may also be reviewed at the discretion of the adjudicating officer. If the Service is unable to identify a record as relating to the abuser or the record does not establish the abuser's immigration or citizenship status, the self-petition will be adjudicated based on the information submitted by the self-petitioner.

(h) *Requests for additional documentation.* When the Service determines that the evidence is not sufficient, an explanation of the deficiency will be provided and additional evidence will be requested. The petitioner will be given 60 days to present additional evidence, to withdraw the petition, to request a decision based on the evidence submitted, or to request additional time to respond. If the director determines that the initial 60-day period is insufficient to permit the presentation of additional documents, the director may provide an additional 60 days for the submission. The total time shall not exceed 120 days, unless unusual circumstances exist. Failure to respond to a request for additional evidence will result in a decision based on the evidence previously submitted.

[57 FR 41056, Sept. 9, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 48778, Sept. 20, 1993; 61 FR 13072, 13073, Mar. 26, 1996]

§204.2 Petitions for relatives, widows and widowers, and abused spouses and children.

(a) *Petition for a spouse*—(1) *Eligibility.* A United States citizen or alien admitted for lawful permanent residence may file a petition on behalf of a spouse.

(i) *Marriage within five years of petitioner's obtaining lawful permanent resident status.* (A) A visa petition filed on behalf of an alien by a lawful permanent resident spouse may not be approved if the marriage occurred within five years of the petitioner being accorded the status of lawful permanent resident based upon a prior marriage to a United States citizen or alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, unless:

(*1*) The petitioner establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the marriage through which the petitioner gained permanent residence was not

entered into for the purposes of evading the immigration laws; or

(*2*) The marriage through which the petitioner obtained permanent residence was terminated through death.

(B) *Documentation.* The petitioner should submit documents which cover the period of the prior marriage. The types of documents which may establish that the prior marriage was not entered into for the purpose of evading the immigration laws include, but are not limited to:

(*1*) Documentation showing joint ownership of property;

(*2*) A lease showing joint tenancy of a common residence;

(*3*) Documentation showing commingling of financial resources;

(*4*) Birth certificate(s) of child(ren) born to the petitioner and prior spouse;

(*5*) Affidavits sworn to or affirmed by third parties having personal knowledge of the bona fides of the prior marital relationship. (Each affidavit must contain the full name and address, date and place of birth of the person making the affidavit; his or her relationship, if any, to the petitioner, beneficiary or prior spouse; and complete information and details explaining how the person acquired his or her knowledge of the prior marriage. The affiant may be required to testify before an immigration officer about the information contained in the affidavit. Affidavits should be supported, if possible, by one or more types of documentary evidence listed in this paragraph.); or

(*6*) Any other documentation which is relevant to establish that the prior marriage was not entered into in order to evade the immigration laws of the United States.

(C) The petitioner must establish by clear and convincing evidence that the prior marriage was not entered into for the purpose of evading the immigration laws. Failure to meet the ''clear and convincing evidence'' standard will result in the denial of the petition. Such a denial shall be without prejudice to the filing of a new petition once the petitioner has acquired five years of lawful permanent residence. The director may choose to initiate deportation proceedings based upon information gained through the adjudication of the petition; however, failure to initiate such proceedings shall not establish that the petitioner's prior marriage was not entered into for the purpose of evading the immigration laws. Unless the petition is approved, the beneficiary shall not be accorded a filing date within the meaning of section 203(c) of the Act based upon any spousal second preference petition.

(ii) *Fraudulent marriage prohibition.* Section 204(c) of the Act prohibits the approval of a visa petition filed on behalf of an alien who has attempted or conspired to enter into a marriage for the purpose of evading the immigration laws. The director will deny a petition for immigrant visa classification filed on behalf of any alien for whom there is substantial and probative evidence of such an attempt or conspiracy, regardless of whether that alien received a benefit through the attempt or conspiracy. Although it is not necessary that the alien have been convicted of, or even prosecuted for, the attempt or conspiracy, the evidence of the attempt or conspiracy must be contained in the alien's file.

(iii) *Marriage during proceedings—general prohibition against approval of visa petition.* A visa petition filed on behalf of an alien by a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse shall not be approved if the marriage creating the relationship occurred on or after November 10, 1986, and while the alien was in deportation or exclusion proceedings, or judicial proceedings relating thereto.

(A) *Commencement of proceedings.* The period during which the alien is in deportation or exclusion proceedings, or judicial proceedings relating thereto, commences:

(*1*) With the issuance of the Order to Show Cause and Notice of Hearing (Form I–221) prior to June 20, 1991;

(*2*) With the filing of an Order to Show Cause and Notice of Hearing (Form I–221), issued on or after June 20, 1991, with the Immigration Court; or

(*3*) With the issuance of the Notice to Applicant for Admission Detained for Hearing before Immigration Judge (Form I–122).

(B) *Termination of proceedings.* The period during which the alien is in deportation or exclusion proceedings, or judicial proceedings relating thereto, terminates:

(*1*) When the alien departs from the United States while an order of deportation is outstanding or before the expiration of the voluntary departure time granted in connection with an alternate order of deportation under 8 CFR 243.5;

(*2*) When the alien departs from the United States pursuant to an order of exclusion;

(*3*) When the alien is found not to be excludable or deportable from the United States;

(*4*) When the Order to Show Cause is canceled pursuant to 8 CFR 242.7(a);

(*5*) When proceedings are terminated by the immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals; or

(*6*) When a petition for review or an action for habeas corpus is granted by a Federal Court on judicial review.

(C) *Exemptions.* This prohibition shall no longer apply if:

(*1*) The alien is found not to be excludable or deportable from the United States;

(*2*) The Order to Show Cause is canceled pursuant to 8 CFR 242.7(a);

(*3*) Proceedings are terminated by the immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals;

(*4*) A petition for review or an action for habeas corpus is granted by a Federal Court on judicial review;

(*5*) The alien has resided outside the United States for two or more years following the marriage; or

(*6*) The petitioner establishes eligibility for the bona fide marriage exemption under section 204(g) of the Act by providing clear and convincing evidence that the marriage was entered into in good faith and in accordance with the laws of the place where the marriage took place, was not entered into for the purpose of procuring the alien's entry as an immigrant, and no fee or other consideration was given (other than to an attorney for assistance in preparation of a lawful petition) for the filing of the petition.

(D) *Request for exemption.* No application or fee is required to request an exemption. The request must be made in writing and submitted with the Form I–130. The request must state the reason for seeking the exemption and must be supported by documentary evidence establishing eligibility for the exemption.

(E) *Evidence to establish eligibility for the bona fide marriage exemption.* The petitioner should submit documents which establish that the marriage was entered into in good faith and not entered into for the purpose of procuring the alien's entry as an immigrant. The types of documents the petitioner may submit include, but are not limited to:

(*1*) Documentation showing joint ownership of property;

(*2*) Lease showing joint tenancy of a common residence;

(*3*) Documentation showing commingling of financial resources;

(*4*) Birth certificate(s) of child(ren) born to the petitioner and beneficiary;

(*5*) Affidavits of third parties having knowledge of the bona fides of the marital relationship (Such persons may be required to testify before an immigration officer as to the information contained in the affidavit. Affidavits must be sworn to or affirmed by people who have personal knowledge of the marital relationship. Each affidavit must contain the full name and address, date and place of birth of the person making the affidavit and his or her relationship to the spouses, if any. The affidavit must contain complete information and details explaining how the person acquired his or her knowledge of the marriage. Affidavits should be supported, if possible, by one or more types of documentary evidence listed in this paragraph); or

(*6*) Any other documentation which is relevant to establish that the marriage was not entered into in order to evade the immigration laws of the United States.

(F) *Decision.* Any petition filed during the prohibited period shall be denied, unless the petitioner establishes eligibility for an exemption from the general prohibition. The petitioner shall be notified in writing of the decision of the director.

(G) *Denials.* The denial of a petition because the marriage took place during the prohibited period shall be without prejudice to the filing of a new petition

after the beneficiary has resided outside the United States for the required period of two years following the marriage. The denial shall also be without prejudice to the consideration of a new petition or a motion to reopen the visa petition proceedings if deportation or exclusion proceedings are terminated after the denial other than by the beneficiary's departure from the United States. Furthermore, the denial shall be without prejudice to the consideration of a new petition or motion to reopen the visa petition proceedings, if the petitioner establishes eligibility for the bona fide marriage exemption contained in this part: *Provided*, That no motion to reopen visa petition proceedings may be accepted if the approval of the motion would result in the beneficiary being accorded a priority date within the meaning of section 203(c) of the Act earlier than November 29, 1990.

(H) *Appeals.* The decision of the Board of Immigration Appeals concerning the denial of a relative visa petition because the petitioner failed to establish eligibility for the bona fide marriage exemption contained in this part will constitute the single level of appellate review established by statute.

(I) *Priority date.* A preference beneficiary shall not be accorded a priority date within the meaning of section 203(c) of the Act based upon any relative petition filed during the prohibited period, unless an exemption contained in this part has been granted. Furthermore, a preference beneficiary shall not be accorded a priority date prior to November 29, 1990, based upon the approval of a request for consideration for the bona fide marriage exemption contained in this part.

(2) *Evidence for petition for a spouse.* In addition to evidence of United States citizenship or lawful permanent residence, the petitioner must also provide evidence of the claimed relationship. A petition submitted on behalf of a spouse must be accompanied by a recent ADIT-style photograph of the petitioner, a recent ADIT-style photograph of the beneficiary, a certificate of marriage issued by civil authorities, and proof of the legal termination of all previous marriages of both the petitioner and the beneficiary. However, non-ADIT-style photographs may be accepted by the district director when the petitioner or beneficiary reside(s) in a country where such photographs are unavailable or cost prohibitive.

(3) *Decision on and disposition of petition.* The approved petition will be forwarded to the Department of State's Processing Center. If the beneficiary is in the United States and is eligible for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act, the approved petition will be retained by the Service. If the petition is denied, the petitioner will be notified of the reasons for the denial and of the right to appeal in accordance with the provisions of 8 CFR 3.3.

(4) *Derivative beneficiaries.* No alien may be classified as an immediate relative as defined in section 201(b) of the Act unless he or she is the direct beneficiary of an approved petition for that classification. Therefore, a child of an alien approved for classification as an immediate relative spouse is not eligible for derivative classification and must have a separate petition filed on his or her behalf. A child accompanying or following to join a principal alien under section 203(a)(2) of the Act may be included in the principal alien's second preference visa petition. The child will be accorded second preference classification and the same priority date as the principal alien. However, if the child reaches the age of twenty-one prior to the issuance of a visa to the principal alien parent, a separate petition will be required. In such a case, the original priority date will be retained if the subsequent petition is filed by the same petitioner. Such retention of priority date will be accorded only to a son or daughter previously eligible as a derivative beneficiary under a second preference spousal petition.

(b) *Petition by widow or widower of a United States citizen*—(1) *Eligibility*. A widow or widower of a United States citizen may file a petition and be classified as an immediate relative under section 201(b) of the Act if:

(i) He or she had been married for at least two years to a United States citizen.

(NOTE: The United States citizen is not required to have had the status of United

States citizen for the entire two year period, but must have been a United States citizen at the time of death.)

(ii) The petition is filed within two years of the death of the citizen spouse or before November 29, 1992, if the citizen spouse died before November 29, 1990;

(iii) The alien petitioner and the citizen spouse were not legally separated at the time of the citizen's death; and

(iv) The alien spouse has not remarried.

(2) *Evidence for petition of widow or widower.* If a petition is submitted by the widow or widower of a deceased United States citizen, it must be accompanied by evidence of citizenship of the United States citizen and primary evidence, if available, of the relationship in the form of a marriage certificate issued by civil authorities, proof of the termination of all prior marriages of both husband and wife, and the United States citizen's death certificate issued by civil authorities. To determine the availability of primary documents, the Service will refer to the Department of State's Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM). When the FAM shows that primary documents are generally available in the country at issue but the petitioner claims that his or her document is unavailable, a letter from the appropriate registrar stating that the document is not available will be required before the Service will accept secondary evidence. Secondary evidence will be evaluated for its authenticity and credibility. Secondary evidence may include:

(i) Such evidence of the marriage and termination of prior marriages as religious documents, tribal records, census records, or affidavits; and

(ii) Such evidence of the United States citizen's death as religious documents, funeral service records, obituaries, or affidavits. Affidavits submitted as secondary evidence pursuant to paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (b)(2)(ii) of this section must be sworn to or affirmed by people who have personal knowledge of the event to which they attest. Each affidavit should contain the full name and address, date and place of birth of the person making the affidavit and his or her relationship, if any, to the widow or widower. Any such affidavit must contain complete information and details explaining how knowledge of the event was acquired.

(3) *Decision on and disposition of petition.* The approved petition will be forwarded to the Department of State's Processing Center. If the widow or widower is in the United States and is eligible for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act, the approved petition will be retained by the Service. If the petition is denied, the widow or widower will be notified of the reasons for the denial and of the right to appeal in accordance with the provisions of 8 CFR 3.3.

(4) *Derivative beneficiaries.* A child of an alien widow or widower classified as an immediate relative is eligible for derivative classification as an immediate relative. Such a child may be included in the principal alien's immediate relative visa petition, and may accompany or follow to join the principal alien to the United States. Derivative benefits do not extend to an unmarried or married son or daughter of an alien widow or widower.

(c) *Self-petition by spouse of abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident*—(1) *Eligibility*—(i) *Basic eligibility requirements.* A spouse may file a self-petition under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) or 204(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act for his or her classification as an immediate relative or as a preference immigrant if he or she:

(A) Is the spouse of a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States;

(B) Is eligible for immigrant classification under section 201(b)(2)(A)(i) or 203(a)(2)(A) of the Act based on that relationship;

(C) Is residing in the United States;

(D) Has resided in the United States with the citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse;

(E) Has been battered by, or has been the subject of extreme cruelty perpetrated by, the citizen or lawful permanent resident during the marriage; or is that parent of a child who has been battered by, or has been the subject of extreme cruelty perpetrated by, the citizen or lawful permanent resident during the marriage;

(F) Is a person of good moral character;

(G) Is a person whose deportation would result in extreme hardship to himself, herself, or his or her child; and

(H) Entered into the marriage to the citizen or lawful permanent resident in good faith.

(ii) *Legal status of the marriage.* The self-petitioning spouse must be legally married to the abuser when the petition is properly filed with the Service. A spousal self-petition must be denied if the marriage to the abuser legally ended through annulment, death, or divorce before that time. After the self-petition has been properly filed, the legal termination of the marriage will have no effect on the decision made on the self-petition. The self-petitioner's remarriage, however, will be a basis for the denial of a pending self-petition.

(iii) *Citizenship or immigration status of the abuser.* The abusive spouse must be a citizen of the United States or a lawful permanent resident of the United States when the petition is filed and when it is approved. Changes in the abuser's citizenship or lawful permanent resident status after the approval will have no effect on the self-petition. A self-petition approved on the basis of a relationship to an abusive lawful permanent resident spouse will not be automatically upgraded to immediate relative status. The self-petitioner would not be precluded, however, from filing a new self-petition for immediate relative classification after the abuser's naturalization, provided the self-petitioner continues to meet the self-petitioning requirements.

(iv) *Eligibility for immigrant classification.* A self-petitioner is required to comply with the provisions of section 204(c) of the Act, section 204(g) of the Act, and section 204(a)(2) of the Act.

(v) *Residence.* A self-petition will not be approved if the self-petitioner is not residing in the United States when the self-petition is filed. The self-petitioner is not required to be living with the abuser when the petition is filed, but he or she must have resided with the abuser in the United States in the past.

(vi) *Battery or extreme cruelty.* For the purpose of this chapter, the phrase ''was battered by or was the subject of extreme cruelty'' includes, but is not limited to, being the victim of any act or threatened act of violence, including any forceful detention, which results or threatens to result in physical or mental injury. Psychological or sexual abuse or exploitation, including rape, molestation, incest (if the victim is a minor), or forced prostitution shall be considered acts of violence. Other abusive actions may also be acts of violence under certain circumstances, including acts that, in and of themselves, may not initially appear violent but that are a part of an overall pattern of violence. The qualifying abuse must have been committed by the citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse, must have been perpetrated against the self-petitioner or the self-petitioner's child, and must have taken place during the self-petitioner's marriage to the abuser.

(vii) *Good moral character.* A self-petitioner will be found to lack good moral character if he or she is a person described in section 101(f) of the Act. Extenuating circumstances may be taken into account if the person has not been convicted of an offense or offenses but admits to the commission of an act or acts that could show a lack of good moral character under section 101(f) of the Act. A person who was subjected to abuse in the form of forced prostitution or who can establish that he or she was forced to engage in other behavior that could render the person excludable under section 212(a) of the Act would not be precluded from being found to be a person of good moral character, provided the person has not been convicted for the commission of the offense or offenses in a court of law. A self-petitioner will also be found to lack good moral character, unless he or she establishes extenuating circumstances, if he or she willfully failed or refused to support dependents; or committed unlawful acts that adversely reflect upon his or her moral character, or was convicted or imprisoned for such acts, although the acts do not require an automatic finding of lack of good moral character. A self-petitioner's claim of good moral character will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the provisions of section 101(f) of the Act and the standards of the average citizen in the community. If the results of record checks conducted prior to the issuance

of an immigrant visa or approval of an application for adjustment of status disclose that the self-petitioner is no longer a person of good moral character or that he or she has not been a person of good moral character in the past, a pending self-petition will be denied or the approval of a self-petition will be revoked.

(viii) *Extreme hardship.* The Service will consider all credible evidence of extreme hardship submitted with a self-petition, including evidence of hardship arising from circumstances surrounding the abuse. The extreme hardship claim will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis after a review of the evidence in the case. Self-petitioners are encouraged to cite and document all applicable factors, since there is no guarantee that a particular reason or reasons will result in a finding that deportation would cause extreme hardship. Hardship to persons other than the self-petitioner or the self-petitioner's child cannot be considered in determining whether a self-petitioning spouse's deportation would cause extreme hardship.

(ix) *Good faith marriage.* A spousal self-petition cannot be approved if the self-petitioner entered into the marriage to the abuser for the primary purpose of circumventing the immigration laws. A self-petition will not be denied, however, solely because the spouses are not living together and the marriage is no longer viable.

(2) *Evidence for a spousal self-petition*—(i) *General.* Self-petitioners are encouraged to submit primary evidence whenever possible. The Service will consider, however, any credible evidence relevant to the petition. The determination of what evidence is credible and the weight to be given that evidence shall be within the sole discretion of the Service.

(ii) *Relationship.* A self-petition filed by a spouse must be accompanied by evidence of citizenship of the United States citizen or proof of the immigration status of the lawful permanent resident abuser. It must also be accompanied by evidence of the relationship. Primary evidence of a marital relationship is a marriage certificate issued by civil authorities, and proof of the termination of all prior marriages, if any, of both the self-petitioner and the abuser. If the self-petition is based on a claim that the self-petitioner's child was battered or subjected to extreme cruelty committed by the citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse, the self-petition should also be accompanied by the child's birth certificate or other evidence showing the relationship between the self-petitioner and the abused child.

(iii) *Residence.* One or more documents may be submitted showing that the self-petitioner and the abuser have resided together in the United States. One or more documents may also be submitted showing that the self-petitioner is residing in the United States when the self-petition is filed. Employment records, utility receipts, school records, hospital or medical records, birth certificates of children born in the United States, deeds, mortgages, rental records, insurance policies, affidavits or any other type of relevant credible evidence of residency may be submitted.

(iv) *Abuse.* Evidence of abuse may include, but is not limited to, reports and affidavits from police, judges and other court officials, medical personnel, school officials, clergy, social workers, and other social service agency personnel. Persons who have obtained an order of protection against the abuser or have taken other legal steps to end the abuse are strongly encouraged to submit copies of the relating legal documents. Evidence that the abuse victim sought safe-haven in a battered women's shelter or similar refuge may be relevant, as may a combination of documents such as a photograph of the visibly injured self-petitioner supported by affidavits. Other forms of credible relevant evidence will also be considered. Documentary proof of nonqualifying abuses may only be used to establish a pattern of abuse and violence and to support a claim that qualifying abuse also occurred.

(v) *Good moral character.* Primary evidence of the self-petitioner's good moral character is the self-petitioner's affidavit. The affidavit should be accompanied by a local police clearance or a state-issued criminal background check from each locality or state in

the United States in which the self-petitioner has resided for six or more months during the 3-year period immediately preceding the filing of the self-petition. Self-petitioners who lived outside the United States during this time should submit a police clearance, criminal background check, or similar report issued by the appropriate authority in each foreign country in which he or she resided for six or more months during the 3-year period immediately preceding the filing of the self-petition. If police clearances, criminal background checks, or similar reports are not available for some or all locations, the self-petitioner may include an explanation and submit other evidence with his or her affidavit. The Service will consider other credible evidence of good moral character, such as affidavits from responsible persons who can knowledgeably attest to the self-petitioner's good moral character.

(vi) *Extreme hardship.* Evidence of extreme hardship may include affidavits, birth certificates of children, medical reports, protection orders and other court documents, police reports, and other relevant credible evidence.

(vii) *Good faith marriage.* Evidence of good faith at the time of marriage may include, but is not limited to, proof that one spouse has been listed as the other's spouse on insurance policies, property leases, income tax forms, or bank accounts; and testimony or other evidence regarding courtship, wedding ceremony, shared residence and experiences. Other types of readily available evidence might include the birth certificates of children born to the abuser and the spouse; police, medical, or court documents providing information about the relationship; and affidavits of persons with personal knowledge of the relationship. All credible relevant evidence will be considered.

(3) *Decision on and disposition of the petition*—(i) *Petition approved.* If the self-petitioning spouse will apply for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act, the approved petition will be retained by the Service. If the self-petitioner will apply for an immigrant visa abroad, the approved self-petition will be forwarded to the Department of State's National Visa Center.

(ii) *Notice of intent to deny.* If the preliminary decision on a properly filed self-petition is adverse to the self-petitioner, the self-petitioner will be provided with written notice of this fact and offered an opportunity to present additional information or arguments before a final decision is rendered. If the adverse preliminary decision is based on derogatory information of which the self-petitioner is unaware, the self-petitioner will also be offered an opportunity to rebut the derogatory information in accordance with the provisions of 8 CFR 103.2(b)(16).

(iii) *Petition denied.* If the self-petition is denied, the self-petitioner will be notified in writing of the reasons for the denial and of the right to appeal the decision.

(4) *Derivative beneficiaries.* A child accompanying or following-to-join the self-petitioning spouse may be accorded the same preference and priority date as the self-petitioner without the necessity of a separate petition, if the child has not been classified as an immigrant based on his or her own self-petition. A derivative child who had been included in a parent's self-petition may later file a self-petition, provided the child meets the self-petitioning requirements. A child who has been classified as an immigrant based on a petition filed by the abuser or another relative may also be derivatively included in a parent's self-petition. The derivative child must be unmarried, less than 21 years old, and otherwise qualify as the self-petitioner's child under section 101(b)(1)(F) of the Act until he or she becomes a lawful permanent resident based on the derivative classification.

(5) *Name change.* If the self-petitioner's current name is different than the name shown on the documents, evidence of the name change (such as the petitioner's marriage certificate, legal document showing name change, or other similar evidence) must accompany the self-petition.

(d) *Petition for a child or son or daughter*—(1) *Eligibility.* A United States citizen may file a petition on behalf of an unmarried child under twenty-one years of age for immediate relative classification under section 201(b) of the Act. A United States citizen may

file a petition on behalf of an unmarried son or daughter over twenty-one years of age under section 203(a)(1) or for a married son or daughter for preference classification under section 203(a)(3) of the Act. An alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence may file a petition on behalf of a child or an unmarried son or daughter for preference classification under section 203(a)(2) of the Act.

(2) *Evidence to support petition for child or son or daughter.* In addition to evidence of United States citizenship or lawful permanent resident, the petitioner must also provide evidence of the claimed relationship.

(i) *Primary evidence for a legitimate child or son or daughter.* If a petition is submitted by the mother, the birth certificate of the child showing the mother's name must accompany the petition. If the mother's name on the birth certificate is different from her name on the petition, evidence of the name change must also be submitted. If a petition is submitted by the father, the birth certificate of the child, a marriage certificate of the parents, and proof of legal termination of the parents' prior marriages, if any, issued by civil authorities must accompany the petition. If the father's name has been legally changed, evidence of the name change must also accompany the petition.

(ii) *Primary evidence for a legitimated child or son or daughter.* A child can be legitimated through the marriage of his or her natural parents, by the laws of the country or state of the child's residence or domicile, or by the laws of the country or state of the father's residence or domicile. If the legitimation is based on the natural parents' marriage, such marriage must have taken place while the child was under the age of eighteen. If the legitimation is based on the laws of the country or state of the child's residence or domicile, the law must have taken effect before the child's eighteenth birthday. If the legitimation is based on the laws of the country or state of the father's residence or domicile, the father must have resided—while the child was under eighteen years of age—in the country or state under whose laws the child has been legitimated. Primary evidence of the relationship should consist of the beneficiary's birth certificate and the parents' marriage certificate or other evidence of legitimation issued by civil authorities.

(iii) *Primary evidence for an illegitimate child or son or daughter.* If a petition is submitted by the mother, the child's birth certificate, issued by civil authorities and showing the mother's name, must accompany the petition. If the mother's name on the birth certificate is different from her name as reflected in the petition, evidence of the name change must also be submitted. If the petition is submitted by the purported father of a child or son or daughter born out of wedlock, the father must show that he is the natural father and that a bona fide parent-child relationship was established when the child or son or daughter was unmarried and under twenty-one years of age. Such a relationship will be deemed to exist or to have existed where the father demonstrates or has demonstrated an active concern for the child's support, instruction, and general welfare. Primary evidence to establish that the petitioner is the child's natural father is the beneficiary's birth certificate, issued by civil authorities and showing the father's name. If the father's name has been legally changed, evidence of the name change must accompany the petition. Evidence of a parent/child relationship should establish more than merely a biological relationship. Emotional and/or financial ties or a genuine concern and interest by the father for the child's support, instruction, and general welfare must be shown. There should be evidence that the father and child actually lived together or that the father held the child out as being his own, that he provided for some or all of the child's needs, or that in general the father's behavior evidenced a genuine concern for the child. The most persuasive evidence for establishing a bona fide parent/child relationship and financial responsibility by the father is documentary evidence which was contemporaneous with the events in question. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to: money order receipts or cancelled checks showing the father's financial support

of the beneficiary; the father's income tax returns; the father's medical or insurance records which include the beneficiary as a dependent; school records for the beneficiary; correspondence between the parties; or notarized affidavits of friends, neighbors, school officials, or other associates knowledgeable about the relationship.

(iv) *Primary evidence for a stepchild.* If a petition is submitted by a stepparent on behalf of a stepchild or stepson or stepdaughter, the petition must be supported by the stepchild's or stepson's or stepdaughter's birth certificate, issued by civil authorities and showing the name of the beneficiary's parent to whom the petitioner is married, a marriage certificate issued by civil authorities which shows that the petitioner and the child's natural parent were married before the stepchild or stepson or stepdaughter reached the age of eighteen; and evidence of the termination of any prior marriages of the petitioner and the natural parent of the stepchild or stepson or stepdaughter.

(v) *Secondary evidence.* When it is established that primary evidence is not available, secondary evidence may be accepted. To determine the availability of primary documents, the Service will refer to the Department of State's Foreign Affairs Manual (FAM). When the FAM shows that primary documents are generally available in the country at issue but the petitioner claims that his or her document is unavailable, a letter from the appropriate registrar stating that the document is not available will be required before the Service will accept secondary evidence. Secondary evidence will be evaluated for its authenticity and credibility. Secondary evidence may take the form of historical evidence; such evidence must have been issued contemporaneously with the event which it documents any may include, but is not limited to, medical records, school records, and religious documents. Affidavits may also by accepted. When affidavits are submitted, they must be sworn to by persons who were born at the time of and who have personal knowledge of the event to which they attest. Any affidavit must contain the affiant's full name and address, date and place of birth, relationship to the party, if any, and complete details concerning how the affiant acquired knowledge of the event.

(vi) *Blood tests.* The director may require that a specific Blood Group Antigen Test be conducted of the beneficiary and the beneficiary's father and mother. In general, blood tests will be required only after other forms of evidence have proven inconclusive. If the specific Blood Group Antigen Test is also found not to be conclusive and the director determines that additional evidence is needed, a Human Leucocyte Antigen (HLA) test may be requested. Tests will be conducted, at the expense of the petitioner or beneficiary, by the United States Public Health Service physician who is authorized overseas or by a qualified medical specialist designated by the district director. The results of the test should be reported on Form G–620. Refusal to submit to a Specific Blood Group Antigen or HLA test when requested may constitute a basis for denial of the petition, unless a legitimate religious objection has been established. When a legitimate religious objection is established, alternate forms of evidence may be considered based upon documentation already submitted.

(vii) *Primary evidence for an adopted child or son or daughter.* A petition may be submitted on behalf of an adopted child or son or daughter by a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident if the adoption took place before the beneficiary's sixteenth birthday, and if the child has been in the legal custody of the adopting parent or parents and has resided with the adopting parent or parents for at least two years. A copy of the adoption decree, issued by the civil authorities, must accompany the petition.

(A) *Legal custody* means the assumption of responsibility for a minor by an adult under the laws of the state and under the order or approval of a court of law or other appropriate government entity. This provision requires that a legal process involving the courts or other recognized government entity take place. If the adopting parent was granted legal custody by the court or recognized governmental entity prior to the adoption, that period may be

counted toward fulfillment of the two-year legal custody requirement. However, if custody was not granted prior to the adoption, the adoption decree shall be deemed to mark the commencement of legal custody. An informal custodial or guardianship document, such as a sworn affidavit signed before a notary public, is insufficient for this purpose.

(B) Evidence must also be submitted to show that the beneficiary resided with the petitioner for at least two years. Generally, such documentation must establish that the petitioner and the beneficiary resided together in a familial relationship. Evidence of parental control may include, but is not limited to, evidence that the adoptive parent owns or maintains the property where the child resides and provides financial support and day-to-day supervision. The evidence must clearly indicate the physical living arrangements of the adopted child, the adoptive parent(s), and the natural parent(s) for the period of time during which the adoptive parent claims to have met the residence requirement. When the adopted child continued to reside in the same household as a natural parent(s) during the period in which the adoptive parent petitioner seeks to establish his or her compliance with this requirement, the petitioner has the burden of establishing that he or she exercised primary parental control during that period of residence.

(C) Legal custody and residence occurring prior to or after the adoption will satisfy both requirements. Legal custody, like residence, is accounted for in the aggregate. Therefore, a break in legal custody or residence will not affect the time already fulfilled. To meet the definition of child contained in sections 101(b)(1)(E) and 101(b)(2) of the Act, the child must have been under 16 years of age when the adoption is finalized.

(3) *Decision on and disposition of petition.* The approved petition will be forwarded to the Department of State's Processing Center. If the beneficiary is in the United States and is eligible for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act, the approved petition will be retained by the Service. If the petition is denied, the petitioner will be notified of the reasons for the denial and of the right to appeal in accordance with the provisions of 8 CFR 3.3.

(4) *Derivative beneficiaries.* A spouse or child accompanying or following to join a principal alien as used in this section may be accorded the same preference and priority date as the principal alien without the necessity of a separate petition. However, a child of an alien who is approved for classification as an immediate relative is not eligible for derivative classification and must have a separate petition approved on his or her behalf.

(5) *Name change.* When the petitioner's name does not appear on the child's birth certificate, evidence of the name change (such as the petitioner's marriage certificate, legal document showing name change, or other similar evidence) must accompany the petition. If the beneficiary's name has been legally changed, evidence of the name change must also accompany the petition.

(e) *Self-petition by child of abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident*—(1) *Eligibility.* (i) A child may file a self-petition under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iv) or 204(a)(1)(B)(iii) of the Act if he or she:

(A) Is the child of a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States;

(B) Is eligible for immigrant classification under section 201(b)(2)(A)(i) or 203(a)(2)(A) of the Act based on that relationship;

(C) Is residing in the United States;

(D) Has resided in the United States with the citizen or lawful permanent resident parent;

(E) Has been battered by, or has been the subject of extreme cruelty perpetrated by, the citizen or lawful permanent resident parent while residing with that parent;

(F) Is a person of good moral character; and

(G) Is a person whose deportation would result in extreme hardship to himself or herself.

(ii) *Parent-child relationship to the abuser.* The self-petitioning child must be unmarried, less than 21 years of age, and otherwise qualify as the abuser's child under the definition of child contained in section 101(b)(1) of the Act when the petition is filed and when it

is approved. Termination of the abuser's parental rights or a change in legal custody does not alter the self-petitioning relationship provided the child meets the requirements of section 101(b)(1) of the Act.

(iii) *Citizenship or immigration status of the abuser.* The abusive parent must be a citizen of the United States or a lawful permanent resident of the United States when the petition is filed and when it is approved. Changes in the abuser's citizenship or lawful permanent resident status after the approval will have no effect on the self-petition. A self-petition approved on the basis of a relationship to an abusive lawful permanent resident will not be automatically upgraded to immediate relative status. The self-petitioning child would not be precluded, however, from filing a new self-petition for immediate relative classification after the abuser's naturalization, provided the self-petitioning child continues to meet the self-petitioning requirements.

(iv) *Eligibility for immigrant classification.* A self-petitioner is required to comply with the provisions of section 204(c) of the Act, section 204(g) of the Act, and section 204(a)(2) of the Act.

(v) *Residence.* A self-petition will not be approved if the self-petitioner is not residing in the United States when the self-petition is filed. The self-petitioner is not required to be living with the abuser when the petition is filed, but he or she must have resided with the abuser in the United States in the past.

(vi) *Battery or extreme cruelty.* For the purpose of this chapter, the phrase ''was battered by or was the subject of extreme cruelty'' includes, but is not limited to, being the victim of any act or threatened act of violence, including any forceful detention, which results or threatens to result in physical or mental injury. Psychological or sexual abuse or exploitation, including rape, molestation, incest (if the victim is a minor), or forced prostitution shall be considered acts of violence. Other abusive actions may also be acts of violence under certain circumstances, including acts that, in and of themselves, may not initially appear violent but are a part of an overall pattern of violence. The qualifying abuse must have been committed by the citizen or lawful permanent resident parent, must have been perpetrated against the self-petitioner, and must have taken place while the self-petitioner was residing with the abuser.

(vii) *Good moral character.* A self-petitioner will be found to lack good moral character if he or she is a person described in section 101(f) of the Act. Extenuating circumstances may be taken into account if the person has not been convicted of an offense or offenses but admits to the commission of an act or acts that could show a lack of good moral character under section 101(f) of the Act. A person who was subjected to abuse in the form of forced prostitution or who can establish that he or she was forced to engage in other behavior that could render the person excludable under section 212(a) of the Act would not be precluded from being found to be a person of good moral character, provided the person has not been convicted for the commission of the offense or offenses in a court of law. A self-petitioner will also be found to lack good moral character, unless he or she establishes extenuating circumstances, if he or she willfully failed or refused to support dependents; or committed unlawful acts that adversely reflect upon his or her moral character, or was convicted or imprisoned for such acts, although the acts do not require an automatic finding of lack of good moral character. A self-petitioner's claim of good moral character will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the provisions of section 101(f) of the Act and the standards of the average citizen in the community. If the results of record checks conducted prior to the issuance of an immigrant visa or approval of an application for adjustment of status disclose that the self-petitioner is no longer a person of good moral character or that he or she has not been a person of good moral character in the past, a pending self-petition will be denied or the approval of a self-petition will be revoked.

(viii) *Extreme hardship.* The Service will consider all credible evidence of extreme hardship submitted with a self-petition, including evidence of hardship arising from circumstances surrounding the abuse. The extreme

hardship claim will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis after a review of the evidence in the case. Self-petitioners are encouraged to cite and document all applicable factors, since there is no guarantee that a particular reason or reasons will result in a finding that deportation would cause extreme hardship. Hardship to persons other than the self-petitioner cannot be considered in determining whether a self-petitioning child's deportation would cause extreme hardship.

(2) *Evidence for a child's self-petition*—(i) *General.* Self-petitioners are encouraged to submit primary evidence whenever possible. The Service will consider, however, any credible evidence relevant to the petition. The determination of what evidence is credible and the weight to be given that evidence shall be within the sole discretion of the Service.

(ii) *Relationship.* A self-petition filed by a child must be accompanied by evidence of citizenship of the United States citizen or proof of the immigration status of the lawful permanent resident abuser. It must also be accompanied by evidence of the relationship. Primary evidence of the relationship between:

(A) The self-petitioning child and an abusive biological mother is the self-petitioner's birth certificate issued by civil authorities;

(B) A self-petitioning child who was born in wedlock and an abusive biological father is the child's birth certificate issued by civil authorities, the marriage certificate of the child's parents, and evidence of legal termination of all prior marriages, if any;

(C) A legitimated self-petitioning child and an abusive biological father is the child's birth certificate issued by civil authorities, and evidence of the child's legitimation;

(D) A self-petitioning child who was born out of wedlock and an abusive biological father is the child's birth certificate issued by civil authorities showing the father's name, and evidence that a bona fide parent-child relationship has been established between the child and the parent;

(E) A self-petitioning stepchild and an abusive stepparent is the child's birth certificate issued by civil authorities, the marriage certificate of the child's parent and the stepparent showing marriage before the stepchild reached 18 years of age, and evidence of legal termination of all prior marriages of either parent, if any; and

(F) An adopted self-petitioning child and an abusive adoptive parent is an adoption decree showing that the adoption took place before the child reached 16 years of age, and evidence that the child has been residing with and in the legal custody of the abusive adoptive parent for at least 2 years.

(iii) *Residence.* One or more documents may be submitted showing that the self-petitioner and the abuser have resided together in the United States. One or more documents may also be submitted showing that the self-petitioner is residing in the United States when the self-petition is filed. Employment records, school records, hospital or medical records, rental records, insurance policies, affidavits or any other type of relevant credible evidence of residency may be submitted.

(iv) *Abuse.* Evidence of abuse may include, but is not limited to, reports and affidavits from police, judges and other court officials, medical personnel, school officials, clergy, social workers, and other social service agency personnel. Persons who have obtained an order of protection against the abuser or taken other legal steps to end the abuse are strongly encouraged to submit copies of the relating legal documents. Evidence that the abuse victim sought safe-haven in a battered women's shelter or similar refuge may be relevant, as may a combination of documents such as a photograph of the visibly injured self-petitioner supported by affidavits. Other types of credible relevant evidence will also be considered. Documentary proof of non-qualifying abuse may only be used to establish a pattern of abuse and violence and to support a claim that qualifying abuse also occurred.

(v) *Good moral character.* Primary evidence of the self-petitioner's good moral character is the self-petitioner's affidavit. The affidavit should be accompanied by a local police clearance or a state-issued criminal background check from each locality or state in

the United States in which the self-petitioner has resided for six or more months during the 3-year period immediately preceding the filing of the self-petition. Self-petitioners who lived outside the United States during this time should submit a police clearance, criminal background check, or similar report issued by the appropriate authority in the foreign country in which he or she resided for six or more months during the 3-year period immediately preceding the filing of the self-petition. If police clearances, criminal background checks, or similar reports are not available for some or all locations, the self-petitioner may include an explanation and submit other evidence with his or her affidavit. The Service will consider other credible evidence of good moral character, such as affidavits from responsible persons who can knowledgeably attest to the self-petitioner's good moral character. A child who is less than 14 years of age is presumed to be a person of good moral character and is not required to submit affidavits of good moral character, police clearances, criminal background checks, or other evidence of good moral character.

(vi) *Extreme hardship.* Evidence of extreme hardship may include affidavits, medical reports, protection orders and other court documents, police reports, and other relevant credible evidence.

(3) *Decision on and disposition of the petition*—(i) *Petition approved.* If the self-petitioning child will apply for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act, the approved petition will be retained by the Service. If the self-petitioner will apply for an immigrant visa abroad, the approved self-petition will be forwarded to the Department of State's National Visa Center.

(ii) *Notice of intent to deny.* If the preliminary decision on a properly filed self-petition is adverse to the self-petitioner, the self-petitioner will be provided with written notice of this fact and offered an opportunity to present additional information or arguments before a final decision is rendered. If the adverse preliminary decision is based on derogatory information of which the self-petitioner is unaware, the self-petitioner will also be offered an opportunity to rebut the derogatory information in accordance with the provisions of 8 CFR 103.2(b)(16).

(iii) *Petition denied.* If the self-petition is denied, the self-petitioner will be notified in writing of the reasons for the denial and of the right to appeal the decision.

(4) *Derivative beneficiaries.* A child of a self-petitioning child is not eligible for derivative classification and must have a petition filed on his or her behalf if seeking immigrant classification.

(5) *Name change.* If the self-petitioner's current name is different than the name shown on the documents, evidence of the name change (such as the petitioner's marriage certificate, legal document showing the name change, or other similar evidence) must accompany the self-petition.

(f) *Petition for a parent*—(1) *Eligibility.* Only a United States citizen who is twenty-one years of age or older may file a petition on behalf of a parent for classification under section 201(b) of the Act.

(2) *Evidence to support a petition for a parent.* In addition to evidence of United States citizenship as listed in § 204.1(g) of this part, the petitioner must also provide evidence of the claimed relationship.

(i) *Primary evidence if petitioner is a legitimate son or daughter.* If a petition is submitted on behalf of the mother, the birth certificate of the petitioner showing the mother's name must accompany the petition. If the mother's name on the birth certificate is different from her name as reflected in the petition, evidence of the name change must also be submitted. If a petition is submitted on behalf of the father, the birth certificate of the petitioner, a marriage certificate of the parents, and proof of legal termination of the parents' prior marriages, if any, issued by civil authorities must accompany the petition. If the father's name on the birth certificate has been legally changed, evidence of the name change must also accompany the petition.

(ii) *Primary evidence if petitioner is a legitimated son or daughter.* A child can be legitimated through the marriage of his or her natural parents, by the laws of the country or state of the child's residence or domicile, or by the laws of

the country or state of the father's residence or domicile. If the legitimation is based on the natural parent's marriage, such marriage must have taken place while the child was under the age of eighteen. If the legitimation is based on the laws of the country or state of the child's residence or domicile, the law must have taken effect before the child's eighteenth birthday. If the legitimation is based on the laws of the country or state of the father's residence or domicile, the father must have resided—while the child was under eighteen years of age—in the country or state under whose laws the child has been legitimated. Primary evidence of the relationship should consist of petitioner's birth certificate and the parents' marriage certificate or other evidence of legitimation issued by civil authorities.

(iii) *Primary evidence if the petitioner is an illegitimate son or daughter.* If a petition is submitted on behalf of the mother, the petitioner's birth certificate, issued by civil authorities and showing the mother's name, must accompany the petition. If the mother's name on the birth certificate is different from her name as reflected in the petition, evidence of the name change must also be submitted. If the petition is submitted on behalf of the purported father of the petitioner, the petitioner must show that the beneficiary is his or her natural father and that a bona fide parent-child relationship was established when the petitioner was unmarried and under twenty-one years of age. Such a relationship will be deemed to exist or to have existed where the father demonstrates or has demonstrated an active concern for the child's support, instruction, and general welfare. Primary evidence to establish that the beneficiary is the petitioner's natural father is the petitioner's birth certificate, issued by civil authorities and showing the father's name. If the father's name has been legally changed, evidence of the name change must accompany the petition. Evidence of a parent/child relationship should establish more than merely a biological relationship. Emotional and/or financial ties or a genuine concern and interest by the father for the child's support, instruction, and general welfare must be shown. There should be evidence that the father and child actually lived together or that the father held the child out as being his own, that he provided for some or all of the child's needs, or that in general the father's behavior evidenced a genuine concern for the child. The most persuasive evidence for establishing a bona fide parent/child relationship is documentary evidence which was contemporaneous with the events in question. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to: money order receipts or cancelled checks showing the father's financial support of the beneficiary; the father's income tax returns; the father's medical or insurance records which include the petitioner as a dependent; school records for the petitioner; correspondence between the parties; or notarized affidavits of friends, neighbors, school officials, or other associates knowledgeable as to the relationship.

(iv) *Primary evidence if petitioner is an adopted son or daughter.* A petition may be submitted for an adoptive parent by a United States citizen who is twenty-one years of age or older if the adoption took place before the petitioner's sixteenth birthday and if the two year legal custody and residence requirements have been met. A copy of the adoption decree, issued by the civil authorities, must accompany the petition.

(A) *Legal custody* means the assumption of responsibility for a minor by an adult under the laws of the state and under the order or approval of a court of law or other appropriate government entity. This provision requires that a legal process involving the courts or other recognized government entity take place. If the adopting parent was granted legal custody by the court or recognized governmental entity prior to the adoption, that period may be counted toward fulfillment of the two-year legal custody requirement. However, if custody was not granted prior to the adoption, the adoption decree shall be deemed to mark the commencement of legal custody. An informal custodial or guardianship document, such as a sworn affidavit signed before a notary public, is insufficient for this purpose.

(B) Evidence must also be submitted to show that the beneficiary resided with the petitioner for at least two years. Generally, such documentation must establish that the petitioner and the beneficiary resided together in a parental relationship. The evidence must clearly indicate the physical living arrangements of the adopted child, the adoptive parent(s), and the natural parent(s) for the period of time during which the adoptive parent claims to have met the residence requirement.

(C) Legal custody and residence occurring prior to or after the adoption will satisfy both requirements. Legal custody, like residence, is accounted for in the aggregate. Therefore, a break in legal custody or residence will not affect the time already fulfilled. To meet the definition of child contained in sections 101(b)(1)(E) and 101(b)(2) of the Act, the child must have been under 16 years of age when the adoption is finalized.

(v) *Name change.* When the petition is filed by a child for the child's parent, and the parent's name is not on the child's birth certificate, evidence of the name change (such as the parent's marriage certificate, a legal document showing the parent's name change, or other similar evidence) must accompany the petition. If the petitioner's name has been legally changed, evidence of the name change must also accompany the petition.

(3) *Decision on and disposition of petition.* The approved petition will be forwarded to the Department of State's Processing Center. If the beneficiary is in the United States and is eligible for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act, the approved petition will be retained by the Service. If the petition is denied, the petitioner will be notified of the reasons for the denial and of the right to appeal in accordance with the provisions of 8 CFR 3.3.

(4) *Derivative beneficiaries.* A child or a spouse of a principal alien who is approved for classification as an immediate relative is not eligible for derivative classification and must have a separate petition approved on his or her behalf.

(g) *Petition for a brother or sister*—(1) *Eligibility.* Only a United States citizen who is twenty-one years of age or older may file a petition of a brother or sister for classification under section 203(a)(4) of the Act.

(2) *Evidence to support a petition for brother or sister.* In addition to evidence of United States citizenship, the petitioner must also provide evidence of the claimed relationship.

(i) *Primary evidence if the siblings share a common mother or are both legitimate children of a common father.* If a sibling relationship is claimed through a common mother, the petition must be supported by a birth certificate of the petitioner and a birth certificate of the beneficiary showing a common mother. If the mother's name on one birth certificate is different from her name as reflected on the other birth certificate or in the petition, evidence of the name change must also be submitted. If a sibling relationship is claimed through a common father, the birth certificates of the beneficiary and petitioner, a marriage certificate of the parents' and proof of legal termination of the parents, prior marriage(s), if any, issued by civil authorities must accompany the petition. If the father's name has been legally changed, evidence of the name change must also accompany the petition.

(ii) *Primary evidence if either or both siblings are legitimated.* A child can be legitimated through the marriage of his or her natural parents, by the laws of the country or state of the child's residence or domicile, or by the laws of the country or state of the father's residence or domicile. If the legitimation is based on the natural parents' marriage, such marriage must have taken place while the child was under the age of eighteen. If the legitimation is based on the laws of the country or state of the child's residence or domicile, the law must have taken effect before the child's eighteenth birthday. If based on the laws of the country or state of the father's residence or domicile, the father must have resided—while the child was under eighteen years of age—in the country or state under whose laws the child has been legitimated. Primary evidence of the relationship should consist of the petitioner's birth certificate, the beneficiary's birth certificate, and the parents' marriage certificate

or other evidence of legitimation issued by civil authorities.

(iii) *Primary evidence if either sibling is illegitimate.* If one or both of the siblings is (are) the illegitimate child(ren) of a common father, the petitioner must show that they are the natural children of the father and that a bona fide parent-child relationship was established when the illegitimate child(ren) was (were) unmarried and under twenty-one years of age. Such a relationship will be deemed to exist or to have existed where the father demonstrates or has demonstrated an active concern for the child's support, instruction, and general welfare. Primary evidence is the petitioner's and beneficiary's birth certificates, issued by civil authorities and showing the father's name, and evidence that the siblings have or had a bona fide parent/child relationship with the natural father. If the father's name has been legally changed, evidence of the name change must accompany the petition. Evidence of a parent/child relationship should establish more than merely a biological relationship. Emotional and/or financial ties or a genuine concern and interest by the father for the child's support, instruction, and general welfare must be shown. There should be evidence that the father and child actually lived together or that the father held the child out as being his own, that he provided for some or all of the child's needs, or that in general the father's behavior evidenced a genuine concern for the child. The most persuasive evidence for establishing a bona fide parent/child relationship is documentary evidence which was contemporaneous with the events in question. Such evidence may include, but is not limited to: money order receipts or canceled checks showing the father's financial support of the beneficiary; the father's income tax returns; the father's medical or insurance records which include the beneficiary as a dependent; school records for the beneficiary; correspondence between the parties; or notarized affidavits of friends, neighbors, school officials, or other associates knowledgeable about the relationship.

(iv) *Primary evidence for stepsiblings.* If the petition is submitted on behalf of a brother or sister having a common father, the relationship of both the petitioner and the beneficiary to the father must be established as required in paragraphs (g)(2)(ii) and (g)(2)(iii) of this section. If the petitioner and beneficiary are stepsiblings through the marriages of their common father to different mothers, the marriage certificates of the parents and evidence of the termination of any prior marriages of the parents must be submitted.

(3) *Decision on and disposition of petition.* The approved petition will be forwarded to the Department of State's Processing Center. If the beneficiary is in the United States and is eligible for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act, the approved petition will be retained by the Service. If the petition is denied, the petitioner will be notified of the reasons for the denial and of the right to appeal in accordance with the provisions of 8 CFR 3.3.

(4) *Derivative beneficiaries.* A spouse or a child accompanying or following to join a principal alien beneficiary under this section may be accorded the same preference and priority date as the principal alien without the necessity of a separate petition.

(5) *Name change.* If the name of the petitioner, the beneficiary, or both has been legally changed, evidence showing the name change (such as a marriage certificate, a legal document showing the name change, or other similar evidence) must accompany the petition.

(h) *Validity of approved petitions*—(1) *General.* Unless terminated pursuant to section 203(g) of the Act or revoked pursuant to part 205 of this chapter, the approval of a petition to classify an alien as a preference immigrant under paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4) of section 203 of the Act, or as an immediate relative under section 201(b) of the Act, shall remain valid for the duration of the relationship to the petitioner and of the petitioner's status as established in the petition.

(2) *Subsequent petition by same petitioner for same beneficiary.* When a visa petition has been approved, and subsequently a new petition by the same petitioner is approved for the same preference classification on behalf of the same beneficiary, the latter approval shall be regarded as a reaffirmation or

reinstatement of the validity of the original petition, except when the original petition has been terminated pursuant to section 203(g) of the Act or revoked pursuant to part 205 of this chapter, or when an immigrant visa has been issued to the beneficiary as a result of the petition approval. A self-petition filed under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii), 204(a)(1)(A)(iv), 204(a)(1)(B)(ii), 204(a)(1)(B)(iii) of the Act based on the relationship to an abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States will not be regarded as a reaffirmation or reinstatement of a petition previously filed by the abuser. A self-petitioner who has been the beneficiary of a visa petition filed by the abuser to accord the self-petitioner immigrant classification as his or her spouse or child, however, will be allowed to transfer the visa petition's priority date to the self-petition. The visa petition's priority date may be assigned to the self-petition without regard to the current validity of the visa petition. The burden of proof to establish the existence of and the filing date of the visa petition lies with the self-petitioner, although the Service will attempt to verify a claimed filing through a search of the Service's computerized records or other records deemed appropriate by the adjudicating officer. A new self-petition filed under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii), 204(a)(1)(A)(iv), 204(a)(1)(B)(ii), or 204(a)(1)(B)(iii) of the Act will not be regarded as a reaffirmation or reinstatement of the original self-petition unless the prior and the subsequent self-petitions are based on the relationship to the same abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States.

(i) *Automatic conversion of preference classification*—(1) *By change in beneficiary's marital status.* (i) A currently valid petition previously approved to classify the beneficiary as the unmarried son or daughter of a United States citizen under section 203(a)(1) of the Act shall be regarded as having been approved for preference status under section 203(a)(3) of the Act as of the date the beneficiary marries. The beneficiary's priority date is the same as the date the petition for classification under section 203(a)(1) of the Act was properly filed.

(ii) A currently valid petition previously approved to classify a child of a United States citizen as an immediate relative under section 201(b) of the Act shall be regarded as having been approved for preference status under section 203(a)(3) of the Act as of the date the beneficiary marries. The beneficiary's priority date is the same as the date the petition for 201(b) classification was properly filed.

(iii) A currently valid petition classifying the married son or married daughter of a United States citizen for preference status under section 203(a)(3) of the Act shall, upon legal termination of the beneficiary's marriage, be regarded as having been approved under section 203(a)(1) of the Act if the beneficiary is over twenty-one years of age. The beneficiary's priority date is the same as the date the petition for classification under section 203(a)(3) of the Act was properly filed. If the beneficiary is under twenty-one years of age, the petition shall be regarded as having been approved for classification as an immediate relative under section 201(b) of the Act as of the date the petition for classification under section 203(a)(3) of the Act was properly filed.

(2) *By the beneficiary's attainment of the age of twenty-one years.* A currently valid petition classifying the child of a United States citizen as an immediate relative under section 201(b) of the Act shall be regarded as having been approved for preference status under section 203(a)(1) of the Act as of the beneficiary's twenty-first birthday. The beneficiary's priority date is the same as the date the petition for section 201(b) classification was filed.

(3) *By the petitioner's naturalization.* Effective upon the date of naturalization of a petitioner who had been lawfully admitted for permanent residence, a currently valid petition according preference status under section 203(a)(2) of the Act to the petitioner's spouse and unmarried children under twenty-one years of age shall be regarded as having been approved for immediate relative status under section 201(b) of the Act. Similarly, a currently

valid petition according preference status under section 203(a)(2) of the Act for the unmarried son or daughter over twenty-one years of age shall be regarded as having been approved under section 203(a)(1) of the Act. In any case of conversion to classification under section 203(a)(1) of the Act, the beneficiary's priority date is the same as the date the petition for classification under section 203(a)(2) of the Act was properly filed. A self-petition filed under section 204(a)(1)(B)(ii) or 204(a)(1)(B)(iii) of the Act based on the relationship to an abusive lawful permanent resident of the United States for classification under section 203(a)(2) of the Act will not be affected by the abuser's naturalization and will not be automatically converted to a petition for immediate relative classification.

[57 FR 41057, Sept. 9, 1992, as amended at 60 FR 34090, June 30, 1995; 60 FR 38948, July 31, 1995; 61 FR 13073, 13075, 13077, Mar. 26, 1996]

§204.3 Orphans.

(a) *General*—(1) *Background.* This section addresses a number of issues that have arisen in the recent past because of the increased interest by United States citizens in the adoption of foreign-born orphans and is based on applicable provisions of the Act. It should be noted that this section was *not* drafted in connection with possible United States ratification and implementation of the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption.

(2) *Overview.* The processing and adjudication of orphan cases is a Service priority. A child who meets the definition of orphan contained in section 101(b)(1)(F) of the Act is eligible for classification as the immediate relative of a United States citizen. Petitioning for an orphan involves two distinct determinations. The first determination concerns the advanced processing application which focuses on the ability of the prospective adoptive parents to provide a proper home environment and on their suitability as parents. This determination, based primarily on a home study and fingerprint checks, is essential for the protection of the orphan. The second determination concerns the orphan petition which focuses on whether the child is an orphan under section 101(b)(1)(F) of the Act. The prospective adoptive parents may submit the documentation necessary for each of these determinations separately or at one time, depending on when the orphan is identified. An orphan petition cannot be approved unless there is a favorable determination on the advanced processing application. However, a favorable determination on the advanced processing application does not guarantee that the orphan petition will be approved. Prospective adoptive parents may consult with the local Service office on matters relating to an advanced processing application and/or orphan petition.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section, the term:

Abandonment by both parents means that the parents have willfully forsaken all parental rights, obligations, and claims to the child, as well as all control over and possession of the child, without intending to transfer, or without transferring, these rights to any specific person(s). Abandonment must include not only the intention to surrender all parental rights, obligations, and claims to the child, and control over and possession of the child, but also the actual act of surrending such rights, obligations, claims, control, and possession. A relinquishment or release by the parents to the prospective adoptive parents or for a specific adoption does not constitute abandonment. Similarly, the relinquishment or release of the child by the parents to a third party for custodial care in anticipation of, or preparation for, adoption does not constitute abandonment unless the third party (such as a governmental agency, a court of competent jurisdiction, an adoption agency, or an orphanage) is authorized under the child welfare laws of the foreign-sending country to act in such a capacity. A child who is placed temporarily in an orphanage shall not be considered to be abandoned if the parents express an intention to retrieve the child, are contributing or attempting to contribute to the support of the child, or otherwise exhibit ongoing parental interest in the child. A

child who has been given unconditionally to an orphanage shall be considered to be abandoned.

Adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household means an individual, other than a prospective adoptive parent, over the age of 18 whose principal or only residence is the home of the prospective adoptive parents. This definition excludes any child of the prospective adoptive parents, whose principal or only residence is the home of the prospective adoptive parents, who reaches his or her eighteenth birthday after the prospective adoptive parents have filed the advanced processing application (or the advanced processing application concurrently with the orphan petition) unless the director has an articulable and substantive reason for requiring an evaluation by a home study preparer and/or fingerprint check.

Advanced processing application means Form I–600A (Application for Advanced Processing of Orphan Petition) completed in accordance with the form's instructions and submitted with the required supporting documentation and the fee as required in 8 CFR 103.7(b)(1). The application must be signed in accordance with the form's instructions by the married petitioner and spouse, or by the unmarried petitioner.

Application is synonymous with *advanced processing application*.

Competent authority means a court or governmental agency of a foreign-sending country having jurisdiction and authority to make decisions in matters of child welfare, including adoption.

Desertion by both parents means that the parents have willfully forsaken their child and have refused to carry out their parental rights and obligations and that, as a result, the child has become a ward of a competent authority in accordance with the laws of the foreign-sending country.

Disappearance of both parents means that both parents have unaccountably or inexplicably passed out of the child's life, their whereabouts are unknown, there is no reasonable hope of their reappearance, and there has been a reasonable effort to locate them as determined by a competent authority in accordance with the laws of the foreign-sending country.

Foreign-sending country means the country of the orphan's citizenship, or if he or she is not permanently residing in the country of citizenship, the country of the orphan's habitual residence. This excludes a country to which the orphan travels temporarily, or to which he or she travels either as a prelude to, or in conjunction with, his or her adoption and/or immigration to the United States.

Home study preparer means any party licensed or otherwise authorized under the law of the State of the orphan's proposed residence to conduct the research and preparation for a home study, including the required personal interview(s). This term includes a public agency with authority under that State's law in adoption matters, public or private adoption agencies licensed or otherwise authorized by the laws of that State to place children for adoption, and organizations or individuals licensed or otherwise authorized to conduct the research and preparation for a home study, including the required personal interview(s), under the laws of the State of the orphan's proposed residence. In the case of an orphan whose adoption has been finalized abroad and whose adoptive parents reside abroad, the home study preparer includes any party licensed or otherwise authorized to conduct home studies under the law of any State of the United States, or any party licensed or otherwise authorized by the foreign country's adoption authorities to conduct home studies under the laws of the foreign country.

Incapable of providing proper care means that a sole or surviving parent is unable to provide for the child's basic needs, consistent with the local standards of the *foreign sending country*.

Loss from both parents means the involuntary severance or detachment of the child from the parents in a permanent manner such as that caused by a natural disaster, civil unrest, or other calamitous event beyond the control of the parents, as verified by a competent authority in accordance with the laws of the foreign sending country.

Orphan petition means Form I–600 (Petition to Classify Orphan as an Immediate Relative). The petition must be completed in accordance with the

form's instructions and submitted with the required supporting documentation and, if there is not an advanced processing application approved within the previous 18 months or pending, the fee as required in 8 CFR 103.7(b)(1). The petition must be signed in accordance with the form's instructions by the married petitioner and spouse, or the unmarried petitioner.

Overseas site means the Department of State immigrant visa-issuing post having jurisdiction over the orphan's residence, or in foreign countries in which the Services has an office or offices, the Service office having jurisdiction over the orphan's residence.

Petition is synonymous with *orphan petition*.

Petitioner means a married United States citizen of any age, or an unmarried United States citizen who is at least 24 years old at the time he or she files the advanced processing application and at least 25 years old at the time he or she files the orphan petition. In the case of a married couple, both of whom are United States citizens, either party may be the petitioner.

Prospective adoptive parents means a married United States citizen of any age and his or her spouse of any age, or an unmarried United States citizen who is at least 24 years old at the time he or she files the advanced processing application and at least 25 years old at the time he or she files the orphan petition. The spouse of the United States citizen may be a citizen or an alien. An alien spouse must be in lawful immigration status if residing in the United States.

Separation from both parents means the involuntary severance of the child from his or her parents by action of a competent authority for good cause and in accordance with the laws of the foreign-sending country. The parents must have been properly notified and granted the opportunity to contest such action. The termination of all parental rights and obligations must be permanent and unconditional.

Sole parent means the mother when it is established that the child is illegitimate and has not acquired a parent within the meaning of section 101(b)(2) of the Act. An illegitimate child shall be considered to have a sole parent if his or her father has severed all parental ties, rights, duties, and obligations to the child, or if his or her father has, in writing, irrevocably released the child for emigration and adoption. This definition is not applicable to children born in countries which make no distinction between a child born in or out of wedlock, since all such children are considered to be legitimate. In all cases, a sole parent must be *incapable of providing proper care* as that term is defined in this section.

Surviving parent means the child's living parent when the child's other parent is dead, and the child has not acquired another parent within the meaning of section 101(b)(2) of the Act. In all cases, a surviving parent must be *incapable of providing proper care* as that term is defined in this section.

(c) *Supporting documentation for an advanced processing application.* The prospective adoptive parents may file an advanced processing application before an orphan is identified in order to secure the necessary clearance to file the orphan petition. Any document not in the English language must be accompanied by a certified English translation.

(1) *Required supporting documentation that must accompany the advanced processing application.* The following supporting documentation must accompany an advanced processing application at the time of filing:

(i) Evidence of the petitioner's United States citizenship as set forth in § 204.1(g) and, if the petitioner is married and the married couple is residing in the United States, evidence of the spouse's United States citizenship or lawful immigration status;

(ii) A copy of the petitioner's marriage certificate to his or her spouse, if the petitioner is currently married;

(iii) Evidence of legal termination of all previous marriages for the petitioner and/or spouse, if previously married;

(iv) Two sets of completed and fully-classifiable fingerprint cards for each member of the married prospective adoptive couple or the unmarried prospective adoptive parent. The fingerprints must be submitted on Form FD–258 (Applicant Fingerprint Card) with

the office code of the Service office having jurisdiction over the petitioner's place of residence preprinted in the box marked ''ORI''; and

(v) Evidence of compliance with preadoption requirements, if any, of the State of the orphan's proposed residence in cases where it is known that there will be no adoption abroad, or that both members of the married prospective adoptive couple or the unmarried prospective adoptive parent will not personally see the child prior to, or during, the adoption abroad, and/or that the adoption abroad will not be full and final. Any preadoption requirements which cannot be met at the time the advanced processing application is filed because of operation of State law must be noted and explained when the application is filed. Preadoption requirements must be met at the time the petition is filed, except for those which cannot be met until the orphan arrives in the United States; and

(vi) Two sets of fingerprint cards which conform to the requirements in paragraph (c)(1)(iv) of this section for each additional adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household. The Service may waive this requirement when it determines that such an adult is physically unable to be fingerprinted because of age or medical condition.

(2) *Home study*. The home study must comply with the requirements contained in paragraph (e) of this section. If the home study is not submitted when the advanced processing application is filed, it must be submitted within one year of the filing date of the advanced processing application, or the application will be denied pursuant to paragraph (h)(5) of this section.

(d) *Supporting documentation for a petition for an identified orphan*. Any document not in the English language must be accompanied by a certified English translation. If an orphan has been identified for adoption and the advanced processing application is pending, the prospective adoptive parents may file the orphan petition at the Service office where the application is pending. The prospective adoptive parents who have an approved advanced processing application must file an orphan petition and all supporting documents within eighteen months of the date of the approval of the advanced processing application. If the prospective adoptive parents fail to file the orphan petition within the eighteen-month period, the advanced processing application shall be deemed abandoned pursuant to paragraph (h)(7) of this section. If the prospective adoptive parents file the orphan petition after the eighteen-month period, the petition shall be denied pursuant to paragraph (h)(13) of this section. Prospective adoptive parents who do not have an advanced processing application approved or pending may file the application and petition concurrently on one Form I–600 if they have identified an orphan for adoption. An orphan petition must be accompanied by full documentation as follows:

(1) *Filing an orphan petition after the advanced processing application has been approved*. The following supporting documentation must accompany an orphan petition filed after approval of the advanced processing application:

(i) Evidence of approval of the advanced processing application;

(ii) The orphan's birth certificate, or if such a certificate is not available, an explanation together with other proof of identity and age;

(iii) Evidence that the child is an orphan as appropriate to the case:

(A) Evidence that the orphan has been abandoned or deserted by, separated or lost from both parents, or that both parents have disappeared as those terms are defined in paragraph (b) of this section; or

(B) The death certificate(s) of the orphan's parent(s), if applicable;

(C) If the orphan has only a sole or surviving parent, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, evidence of this fact and evidence that the sole or surviving parent is incapable of providing for the orphan's care and has irrevocably released the orphan for emigration and adoption; and

(iv) Evidence of adoption abroad or that the prospective adoptive parents have, or a person or entity working on their behalf has, custody of the orphan for emigration and adoption in accordance with the laws of the foreign-sending country:

(A) A legible, certified copy of the adoption decree, if the orphan has been the subject of a full and final adoption abroad, and evidence that the unmarried petitioner, or married petitioner and spouse, saw the orphan prior to or during the adoption proceeding abroad; or

(B) If the orphan is to be adopted in the United States because there was no adoption abroad, or the unmarried petitioner, or married petitioner and spouse, did not personally see the orphan prior to or during the adoption proceeding abroad, and/or the adoption abroad was not full and final:

(*1*) Evidence that the prospective adoptive parents have, or a person or entity working on their behalf has, secured custody of the orphan in accordance with the laws of the foreign-sending country;

(*2*) An irrevocable release of the orphan for emigration and adoption from the person, organization, or competent authority which had the immediately previous legal custody or control over the orphan if the adoption was not full and final under the laws of the foreign-sending country;

(*3*) Evidence of compliance with all preadoption requirements, if any, of the State of the orphan's proposed residence. (Any such requirements that cannot be complied with prior to the orphan's arrival in the United States because of State law must be noted and explained); and

(*4*) Evidence that the State of the orphan's proposed residence allows readoption or provides for judicial recognition of the adoption abroad if there was an adoption abroad which does not meet statutory requirements pursuant to section 101(b)(1)(F) of the Act, because the unmarried petitioner, or married petitioner *and* spouse, did not personally see the orphan prior to or during the adoption proceeding abroad, and/or the adoption abroad was not full and final.

(2) *Filing an orphan petition while the advanced processing application is pending.* An orphan petition filed while an advanced processing application is pending must be filed at the Service office where the application is pending. The following supporting documentation must accompany an orphan petition filed while the advanced processing application is pending:

(i) A photocopy of the fee receipt relating to the advanced processing application, or if not available, other evidence that the advanced processing application has been filed, such as a statement including the date when the application was filed;

(ii) The home study, if not already submitted; and

(iii) The supporting documentation for an orphan petition required in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, except for paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section.

(3) *Filing an orphan petition concurrently with the advanced processing application.* A petition filed concurrently with the advanced processing application must be submitted on Form I–600, completed and signed in accordance with the form's instructions. (Under this concurrent procedure, Form I–600 serves as both the Forms I–600A and I–600, and the prospective adoptive parents should not file a separate Form I–600A). The following supporting documentation must accompany a petition filed concurrently with the application under this provision:

(i) The supporting documentation for an advanced processing application required in paragraph (c) of this section; and

(ii) The supporting documentation for an orphan petition required in paragraph (d)(1) of this section, except for paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section.

(e) *Home study requirements.* For immigration purposes, a home study is a process for screening and preparing prospective adoptive parents who are interested in adopting an orphan from another country. The home study should be tailored to the particular situation of the prospective adoptive parents: for example, a family which previously has adopted children will require different preparation than a family that has no adopted children. If there are any additional adult members of the prospective adoptive parents' household, the home study must address this fact. The home study preparer must interview any additional adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household and assess him or her in light of the requirements of paragraphs (e)(1), (e)(2)(i), (iii), (iv), and

(v) of this section. A home study must be conducted by a home study preparer, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section. The home study, or the most recent update to the home study, must not be more than six months old at the time the home study is submitted to the Service. Only one copy of the home study must be submitted to the Service. Ordinarily, a home study (or a home study and update as discussed above) will not have to be updated after it has been submitted to the Service unless there is a significant change in the household of the prospective adoptive parents such as a change in residence, marital status, criminal history, financial resources, and/or the addition of one or more children or other dependents to the family prior to the orphan's immigration into the United States. In addition to meeting any State, professional, or agency requirements, a home study must include the following:

(1) *Personal interview(s) and home visit(s).* The home study preparer must conduct at least one interview in person, and at least one home visit, with the prospective adoptive couple or the unmarried prospective adoptive parent. Each additional adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household must also be interviewed in person at least once. The home study report must state the number of such interviews and visits, and must specify any other contacts with the prospective adoptive parents and any adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household.

(2) *Assessment of the capabilities of the prospective adoptive parents to properly parent the orphan.* The home study must include a discussion of the following areas:

(i) *Assessment of the physical, mental, and emotional capabilities of the prospective adoptive parents to properly parent the orphan.* The home study preparer must make an initial assessment of how the physical, mental, and emotional health of the prospective adoptive parents would affect their ability to properly care for the prospective orphan. If the home study preparer determines that there are areas beyond his or her expertise which need to be addressed, he or she shall refer the prospective adoptive parents to an appropriate licensed professional, such as a physician, psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, or clinical social worker for an evaluation. Some problems may not necessarily disqualify applicants. For example, certain physical limitations may indicate which categories of children may be most appropriately placed with certain prospective adoptive parents. Certain mental and emotional health problems may be successfully treated. The home study must include the home study preparer's assessment of any such potential problem areas, a copy of any outside evaluation(s), and the home study preparer's recommended restrictions, if any, on the characteristics of the child to be placed in the home. Additionally, the home study preparer must apply the requirements of this paragraph to each adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household.

(ii) *Assessment of the finances of the prospective adoptive parents.* The financial assessment must include a description of the income, financial resources, debts, and expenses of the prospective adoptive parents. A statement concerning the evidence that was considered to verify the source and amount of income and financial resources must be included. Any income designated for the support of one or more children in the care and custody of the prospective adoptive parents, such as funds for foster care, or any income designated for the support of another member of the household must not be counted towards the financial resources available for the support of a prospective orphan. The Service will not routinely require a detailed financial statement or supporting financial documents. However, should the need arise, the Service reserves the right to ask for such detailed documentation.

(iii) *History of abuse and/or violence.*

(A) *Screening for abuse and violence.*

(*1*) *Checking available child abuse registries.* The home study preparer must ensure that a check of each prospective adoptive parent and each adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household has been made with available child abuse registries and must include in the home study the results of the checks including, if applicable, a

report that no record was found to exist. Depending on the access allowed by the state of proposed residence of the orphan, the home study preparer must take one of the following courses of action:

(*i*) If the home study preparer is allowed access to information from the child abuse registries, he or she shall make the appropriate checks for each of the prospective adoptive parents and for each adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household;

(*ii*) If the State requires the home study preparer to secure permission from each of the prospective adoptive parents and for each adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household before gaining access to information in such registries, the home study preparer must secure such permission from those individuals, and make the appropriate checks;

(*iii*) If the State will only release information directly to each of the prospective adoptive parents and directly to the adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household, those individuals must secure such information and provide it to the home study preparer. The home study preparer must include the results of these checks in the home study;

(*iv*) If the State will not release information to either the home study preparer or the prospective adoptive parents and the adult members of the prospective adoptive parents' household, this must be noted in the home study; or

(*v*) If the State does not have a child abuse registry, this must be noted in the home study.

(*2*) *Inquiring about abuse and violence.* The home study preparer must ask each prospective adoptive parent whether he or she has a history of substance abuse, sexual or child abuse, or domestic violence, even if it did not result in an arrest or conviction. The home study preparer must include each prospective adoptive parent's response to the questions regarding abuse and violence. Additionally, the home study preparer must apply the requirements of this paragraph to each adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household.

(B) *Information concerning history of abuse and/or violence.* If the petitioner and/or spouse, if married, disclose(s) any history of abuse and/or violence as set forth in paragraph (e)(2)(iii)(A) of this section, or if, in the absence of such disclosure, the home study preparer becomes aware of any of the foregoing, the home study report must contain an evaluation of the suitability of the home for adoptive placement of an orphan in light of this history. This evaluation must include information concerning all arrests or convictions or history of substance abuse, sexual or child abuse, and/or domestic violence and the date of each occurrence. A certified copy of the documentation showing the final disposition of each incident, which resulted in arrest, indictment, conviction, and/or any other judicial or administrative action, must accompany the home study. Additionally, the prospective adoptive parent must submit a signed statement giving details including mitigating circumstances, if any, about each incident. The home study preparer must apply the requirements of this paragraph to each adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household.

(C) *Evidence of rehabilitation.* If a prospective adoptive parent has a history of substance abuse, sexual or child abuse, and/or domestic violence, the home study preparer may, nevertheless, make a favorable finding if the prospective adoptive parent has demonstrated appropriate rehabilitation. In such a case, a discussion of such rehabilitation which demonstrates that the prospective adoptive parent is and will be able to provide proper care for the orphan must be included in the home study. Evidence of rehabilitation may include an evaluation of the seriousness of the arrest(s), conviction(s), or history of abuse, the number of such incidents, the length of time since the last incident, and any type of counseling or rehabilitation programs which have been successfully completed. Evidence of rehabilitation may also be provided by an appropriate licensed professional, such as a psychiatrist, clinical psychologist, or clinical social worker. The home study report must include all facts and circumstances which the home study preparer has

considered, as well as the preparer's reasons for a favorable decision regarding the prospective adoptive parent. Additionally, if any adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household has a history of substance abuse, sexual or child abuse, and/or domestic violence, the home study preparer must apply the requirements of this paragraph to that adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household.

(D) *Failure to disclose or cooperate.* Failure to disclose an arrest, conviction, or history of substance abuse, sexual or child abuse, and/or domestic violence by the prospective adoptive parents or an adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household to the home study preparer and to the Service, may result in the denial of the advanced processing application or, if applicable, the application and orphan petition, pursuant to paragraph (h)(4) of this section. Failure by the prospective adoptive parents or an adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household to cooperate in having available child abuse registries in accordance with paragraphs (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*1*) and (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*1*)(*i*) through (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*1*)(*iii*) of this section will result in the denial of the advanced processing application or, if applicable, the application and orphan petition, pursuant to paragraph (h)(4) of this section.

(iv) *Previous rejection for adoption or prior unfavorable home study.* The home study preparer must ask each prospective adoptive parent whether he or she previously has been rejected as a prospective adoptive parent or has been the subject of an unfavorable home study, and must include each prospective adoptive parent's response to this question in the home study report. If a prospective adoptive parent previously has been rejected or found to be unsuitable, the reasons for such a finding must be set forth as well as the reason(s) why he or she is not being favorably considered as a prospective adoptive parent. A copy of each previous rejection and/or unfavorable home study must be attached to the favorable home study. Additionally, the home study preparer must apply the requirements of this paragraph to each adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household.

(v) *Criminal history.* The prospective adoptive parents and the adult members of the prospective adoptive parents' household are expected to disclose to the home study preparer and the Service any history of arrest and/or conviction early in the advanced processing procedure. Failure to do so may result in denial pursuant to paragraph (h)(4) of this section or in delays. Early disclosure provides the prospective adoptive parents with the best opportunity to gather and present evidence, and it gives the home study preparer and the Service the opportunity to properly evaluate the criminal record in light of such evidence. When such information is not presented early in the process, it comes to light when the fingerprint checks are received by the Service. By that time, the prospective adoptive parents are usually well into preadoption proceedings of identifying a child and may even have firm travel plans. At times, the travel plans have to be rescheduled while the issues raised by the criminal record are addressed. It is in the best interests of all parties to have any criminal records disclosed and resolved early in the process.

(3) *Living accommodations.* The home study must include a detailed description of the living accommodations where the prospective adoptive parents currently reside. If the prospective adoptive parents are planning to move, the home study must include a description of the living accommodations where the child will reside with the prospective adoptive parents, if known. If the prospective adoptive parents are residing abroad at the time of the home study, the home study must include a description of the living accommodations where the child will reside in the United States with the prospective adoptive parents, if known. Each description must include an assessment of the suitability of accommodations for a child and a determination whether such space meets applicable State requirements, if any.

(4) *Handicapped or special needs orphan.* A home study conducted in conjunction with the proposed adoption of a special needs or handicapped orphan

must contain a discussion of the prospective adoptive parents' preparation, willingness, and ability to provide proper care for such an orphan.

(5) *Summary of the counseling given and plans for post-placement counseling.* The home study must include a summary of the counseling given to prepare the prospective adoptive parents for an international adoption and any plans for post-placement counseling. Such preadoption counseling must include a discussion of the processing, expenses, difficulties, and delays associated with international adoptions.

(6) *Specific approval of the prospective adoptive parents for adoption.* If the home study preparer's findings are favorable, the home study must contain his or her specific approval of the prospective adoptive parents for adoption and a discussion of the reasons for such approval. The home study must include the number of orphans which the prospective adoptive parents may adopt. The home study must state whether there are any specific restrictions to the adoption such as nationality, age, or gender of the orphan. If the home study preparer has approved the prospective parents for a handicapped or special needs adoption, this fact must be clearly stated.

(7) *Home study preparer's certification and statement of authority to conduct home studies.* The home study must include a statement in which the home study preparer certifies that he or she is licensed or otherwise authorized by the State of the orphan's proposed residence to research and prepare home studies. In the case of an orphan whose adoption was finalized abroad and whose adoptive parents reside abroad, the home study preparer must certify that he or she is licensed or otherwise authorized to conduct home studies under the law of any State of the United States, or authorized by the adoption authorities of the foreign country to conduct home studies under the laws of the foreign country. In every case, this statement must cite the State or country under whose authority the home study preparer is licensed or authorized, the specific law or regulation authorizing the preparer to conduct home studies, the license number, if any, and the expiration date, if any, of this authorization or license.

(8) *Review of home study.* If the prospective adoptive parents reside in a State which requires the State to review the home study, such a review must occur and be documented before the home study is submitted to the Service. If the prospective adoptive parents reside abroad, an appropriate public or private adoption agency licensed, or otherwise authorized, by any State of the United States to place children for adoption, must review and favorably recommend the home study before it is submitted to the Service.

(9) *Home study updates and amendments*—(i) *Updates.* If the home study is more than six months old at the time it would be submitted to the Service, the prospective adoptive parents must ensure that it is updated by a home study preparer before it is submitted to the Service. Each update must include screening in accordance with paragraphs (e)(2)(iii) (A) and (B) of this section.

(ii) *Amendments.* If there have been any significant changes, such as a change in the residence of the prospective adoptive parents, marital status, criminal history, financial resources, and/or the addition of one or more children or other dependents to the family, the prospective adoptive parents must ensure that the home study is amended by a home study preparer to reflect any such changes. If the orphan's proposed State of residence has changed, the home study amendment must contain a recommendation in accordance with paragraph (e)(8) of this section, if required by State law. Any preadoption requirements of the new State must be complied with in the case of an orphan coming to the United States to be adopted.

(10) *''Grandfather'' provision for home study.* A home study properly completed in conformance with the regulations in force prior to September 30, 1994, shall be considered acceptable if submitted to the Service within 90 days of September 30, 1994. Any such home study accepted under this ''grandfather'' provision must include screening in accordance with paragraphs (e)(2)(iii) (A) and (B) of this section. Additionally, any such home study

submitted under this ''grandfather'' provision which is more than six months old at the time of its submission must be amended or updated pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (e)(9) of this section.

(f) *State preadoption requirements*—(1) *General.* Many States have preadoption requirements which, under the Act, must be complied with in every case in which a child is coming to such a State as an orphan to be adopted in the United States.

(2) *Child coming to be adopted in the United States.* An orphan is coming to be adopted in the United States if he or she will not be or has not been adopted abroad, or if the unmarried petitioner or both the married petitioner and spouse did not or will not personally see the orphan prior to or during the adoption proceeding abroad, and/or if the adoption abroad will not be, or was not, full and final. If the prospective adoptive parents reside in a State with preadoption requirements and they plan to have the child come to the United States for adoption, they must submit evidence of compliance with the State's preadoption requirements to the Service. Any preadoption requirements which by operation of State law cannot be met before filing the advanced processing application must be noted. Such requirements must be met prior to filing the petition, except for those which cannot be met by operation of State law until the orphan is physically in the United States. Those requirements which cannot be met until the orphan is physically present in the United States must be noted.

(3) *Special circumstances.* If both members of the prospective adoptive couple or the unmarried prospective adoptive parent intend to travel abroad to see the child prior to or during the adoption, the Act permits the application and/or petition, if otherwise approvable, to be approved without preadoption requirements having been met. However, if plans change and both members of the prospective adoptive couple or the unmarried prospective adoptive parent fail to see the child prior to or during the adoption, then preadoption requirements must be met before the immigrant visa can be issued, except for those preadoption requirements that cannot be met until the child is physically in the United States because of operation of State law.

(4) *Evidence of compliance.* In every case where compliance with preadoption requirements is required, the evidence of compliance must be in accordance with applicable State law, regulation, and procedure.

(g) *Where to file*—(1) *Where to file an advanced processing application.* An advanced processing application must be filed with the Service as follows:

(i) *Prospective adoptive parents residing in the United States.* If the prospective adoptive parents reside in the United States, the application must be filed with the Service office having jurisdiction over their place of residence.

(ii) *Prospective adoptive parents residing in Canada.* If the prospective adoptive parents reside in Canada, the application must be filed with the stateside Service office having jurisdiction over the proposed place of residence of the prospective adoptive parents in the United States.

(iii) *Prospective adoptive parents residing in a foreign country other than Canada.* If the prospective adoptive parents reside outside of the United States or Canada, the application may be filed with the overseas Service office having jurisdiction over the current place of residence pursuant to § 100.4(b) of this chapter, or with the stateside Service office having jurisdiction over the proposed place of residence of the prospective adoptive parents in the United States.

(2) *Where to file an orphan petition when the advanced processing application has been approved.* An orphan petition must be filed with the appropriate Service office or immigrant visa-issuing post of the Department of State as follows:

(i) *Prospective adoptive parents residing in the United States who do not travel abroad to locate and/or adopt an orphan.* If the prospective adoptive parents reside in the United States and do not travel abroad to locate and/or adopt an orphan, the petition must be filed with the Service office having jurisdiction over the place of residence of the prospective adoptive parents.

(ii) *Prospective adoptive parents residing in the United States, with one or both members of the prospective adoptive couple, or the unmarried prospective adoptive parent, traveling abroad to locate and/or adopt an orphan.* If the prospective adoptive parents reside in the United States, and one or both members of the prospective adoptive couple, or the unmarried prospective adoptive parent, travel abroad to locate and/or adopt an orphan, the petition may be filed with the stateside Service office having jurisdiction over the place of residence of the prospective adoptive parents in the United States or at the overseas site. The petitioner may file the orphan petition at the overseas site only while he or she is physically present within the jurisdiction of the overseas site. If only one member of a married couple, which includes an alien, travels abroad to file the petition, it must be the United States citizen who travels abroad so that the overseas site will have jurisdiction over the petition.

(iii) *Prospective adoptive parents residing outside the United States.* Prospective adoptive parents residing outside of the United States may file the petition with the overseas site, or with the stateside Service office having jurisdiction over the proposed place of residence of the prospective adoptive parents in the United States.

(3) *Where to file an orphan petition when the advanced processing application is pending.* When the advanced processing application is pending, the petition must be filed at the Service office at which the application is pending.

(4) *Where to file an orphan petition concurrently with the advanced processing application.* When the petition is filed concurrently with the advanced processing application, it must be filed in accordance with the instruction for filing an advanced processing application in paragraphs (g)(1)(i) through (g)(1)(iii) of this section.

(h) *Adjudication and decision*—(1) *''Grandfather'' provision for advanced processing application and/or orphan petition.* All applications and petitions filed under prior regulations which are filed before and are still pending on September 30, 1994, shall be processed and adjudicated under the prior regulations.

(2) *Director's responsibility to make an independent decision in an advanced processing application.* No advanced processing application shall be approved unless the director is satisfied that proper care will be provided for the orphan. If the director has reason to believe that a favorable home study, or update, or both are based on an inadequate or erroneous evaluation of all the facts, he or she shall attempt to resolve the issue with the home study preparer, the agency making the recommendation pursuant to paragraph (e)(8) of this section, if any, and the prospective adoptive parents. If such consultations are unsatisfactory, the director may request a review and opinion from the appropriate State Government authorities.

(3) *Advanced processing application approved.* If the advanced processing application is approved, the prospective adoptive parents shall be advised in writing. The application and supporting documents shall be forwarded to the overseas site where the orphan resides. Additionally, if the petitioner advises the director that he or she intends to travel abroad to file the petition, telegraphic notification shall be sent overseas as detailed in paragraph (j)(1) of this section. The approved application shall be valid for eighteen months from its approval date. During this time, the prospective adoptive parents may file an orphan petition for one orphan without fee. If approved in the home study for more than one orphan, the prospective adoptive parents may file a petition for each of the additional children, to the maximum number approved. If the orphans are siblings, no additional fee is required. If the orphans are not siblings, an additional fee is required for each orphan beyond the first orphan. Approval of an advanced processing application does not guarantee that the orphan petition will be approved.

(4) *Advanced processing application denied for failure to disclose history of abuse and/or violence, or for failure to disclose a criminal history, or for failure to cooperate in checking child abuse registries.* Failure to disclose an arrest, conviction, or history of substance abuse, sexual or child abuse, and/or domestic violence, or a criminal history

to the home study preparer and to the Service in accordance with paragraphs (e)(2)(iii) (A) and (B) and (e)(2)(v) of this section may result in the denial of the advanced processing application, or if applicable, the application and orphan petition filed concurrently. Failure by the prospective adoptive parents or an adult member of the prospective adoptive parents' household to cooperate in having available child abuse registries checked in accordance with paragraphs (e)(2)(iii)(A)(*1*) and (e)(2)(iii)(A)*(1)(i*) through (e)(2)(iii)(A)*(1)(iii)* of this section will result in the denial of the advanced processing application or, if applicable, the application and orphan petition filed concurrently. Any new application and/or petition filed within a year of such denial will also be denied.

(5) *Advanced processing denied for failure to submit home study.* If the home study is not submitted within one year of the filing date of the advanced processing application, the application shall be denied. This action shall be without prejudice to a new filing at any time with fee.

(6) *Advanced processing application otherwise denied.* If the director finds that the prospective adoptive parents have otherwise failed to establish eligibility, the applicable provisions of 8 CFR part 103 regarding a letter of intent to deny, if appropriate, and denial and notification of appeal rights shall govern.

(7) *Advanced processing application deemed abandoned for failure to file orphan petition within eighteen months of application's approval date.* If an orphan petition is not properly filed within eighteen months of the approval date of the advanced processing application, the application shall be deemed abandoned. Supporting documentation shall be returned to the prospective adoptive parents, except for documentation submitted by a third party which shall be returned to the third party, and documentation relating to the fingerprint checks. The director shall dispose of documentation relating to fingerprint checks in accordance with current policy. Such abandonment shall be without prejudice to a new filing at any time with fee.

(8) *Orphan petition approved by a stateside Service office.* If the orphan petition is approved by a stateside Service office, the prospective adoptive parents shall be advised in writing, telegraphic notification shall be sent to the immigrant visa-issuing post pursuant to paragraph (j)(3) of this section, and the petition and supporting documents shall be forwarded to the Department of State.

(9) *Orphan petition approved by an overseas Service office.* If the orphan petition is approved by an overseas Service office located in the country of the orphan's residence, the prospective adoptive parents shall be advised in writing, and the petition and supporting documents shall be forwarded to the immigrant visa-issuing post having jurisdiction for immigrant visa processing.

(10) *Orphan petition approved at an immigrant visa-issuing post.* If the orphan petition is approved at an immigrant visa-issuing post, the post shall initiate immigrant visa processing.

(11) *Orphan petition found to be ''not readily approvable'' by a consular officer.* If the consular officer adjudicating the orphan petition finds that it is ''not readily approvable,'' he or she shall notify the prospective adoptive parents in his or her consular district and forward the petition, the supporting documents, the findings of the I–604 investigation conducted pursuant to paragraph (k)(1) of this section, and any other relating documentation to the overseas Service office having jurisdiction pursuant to § 100.4(b) of this chapter.

(12) *Orphan petition denied: petitioner fails to establish that the child is an orphan.* If the director finds that the petitioner has failed to establish that the child is an orphan who is eligible for the benefits sought, the applicable provisions of 8 CFR part 103 regarding a letter of intent to deny and notification of appeal rights shall govern.

(13) *Orphan petition denied: petitioner files orphan petition more than eighteen months after the approval of the advanced processing application.* If the petitioner files the orphan petition more than eighteen months after the approval date of the advanced processing

application, the petition shall be denied. This action shall be without prejudice to a new filing at any time with fee.

(14) *Revocation.* The approval of an advanced processing application or an orphan petition shall be automatically revoked in accordance with § 205.1 of this chapter, if an applicable reason exists. The approval of an advanced processing application or an orphan petition shall be revoked if the director becomes aware of information that would have resulted in denial had it been known at the time of adjudication. Such a revocation or any other revocation on notice shall be made in accordance with § 205.2 of this chapter.

(i) *Child-buying as a ground for denial.* An orphan petition must be denied under this section if the prospective adoptive parents or adoptive parent(s), or a person or entity working on their behalf, have given or will given money or other consideration either directly or indirectly to the child's parent(s), agent(s), other individual(s), or entity as payment for the child or as an inducement to release the child. Nothing in this paragraph shall be regarded as precluding reasonable payment for necessary activities such as administrative, court, legal, translation, and/or medical services related to the adoption proceedings.

(j) *Telegraphic notifications*—(1) *Telegraphic notification of approval of advanced processing application.* Unless conditions preclude normal telegraphic transmissions, whenever an advanced processing application is approved in the United States, the director shall send telegraphic notification of the approval to the overseas site if a prospective adoptive parent advises the director that the petitioner intends to travel abroad and file the orphan petition abroad.

(2) *Requesting a change in visa-issuing posts.* If a prospective adoptive parent is in the United States, he or she may request the director to transfer notification of the approved advanced processing application to another visa-issuing post. Such a request shall be made on Form I–824 (Application for Action on an Approved Application or Petition) with the appropriate fee. The director shall send a Visas 37 telegram to both the previously and the newly designated posts. The following shall be inserted after the last numbered standard entry. ''To: [insert name of previously designated visa-issuing post or overseas Service office]. Pursuant to the petitioner's request, the Visas 37 cable previously sent to your post/office in this matter is hereby invalidated. The approval is being transferred to the other post/office addressed in this telegram. Please forward the approved advanced processing application to that destination.'' Prior to sending such a telegram, the director must ensure that the change in posts does not alter any conditions of the approval.

(3) *Telegraphic notification of approval of an orphan petition.* Unless conditions preclude normal telegraphic transmissions, whenever a petition is approved by a stateside Service office, the director shall send telegraphic notification of the approval to the immigrant visa-issuing post.

(k) *Other considerations*—(1) *I–604 investigations.* An I–604 investigation must be completed in every orphan case. The investigation must be completed by a consular officer except when the petition is properly filed at a Service office overseas, in which case it must be completed by a Service officer. An I–604 investigation shall be completed before a petition is adjudicated abroad. When a petition is adjudicated by a stateside Service office, the I–604 investigation is normally completed after the case has been forwarded to visa-issuing post abroad. However, in a case where the director of a stateside Service office adjudicating the petition has articulable concerns that can only be resolved through the I–604 investigation, he or she shall request the investigation prior to adjudication. In any case in which there are significant differences between the facts presented in the approved advanced processing application and/or orphan petition and the facts uncovered by the I–604 investigation, the overseas site may consult directly with the appropriate Service office. In any instance where an I–604 investigation reveals negative information sufficient to sustain a denial or revocation, the investigation report,

supporting documentation, and petition shall be forwarded to the appropriate Service office for action. Depending on the circumstances surrounding the case, the I–604 investigation shall include, but shall not necessarily be limited to, document checks, telephonic checks, interview(s) with the natural parent(s), and/or a field investigation.

(2) *Authority of consular officers.* An American consular officer is authorized to approve an orphan petition if the Service has made a favorable determination on the related advanced processing application, and the petitioner, who has traveled abroad to a country with no Service office in order to locate or adopt an orphan, has properly filed the petition, and the petition is approvable. A consular officer, however, shall refer any petition which is ''not clearly approvable'' for a decision by the Service office having jurisdiction pursuant to § 100.4(b) of this chapter. The consular officer's adjudication includes all aspects of eligibility for classification as an orphan under section 101(b)(1)(F) of the Act other than the issue of the ability of the prospective adoptive parents to furnish proper care to the orphan. However, if the consular officer has a well-founded and substantive reason to believe that the advanced processing approval was obtained on the basis of fraud or misrepresentation, or has knowledge of a change in material fact subsequent to the approval of the advanced processing application, he or she shall consult with the Service office having jurisdiction pursuant to § 100.4(b) of this chapter.

(3) *Child in the United States.* A child who is in parole status and who has not been adopted in the United States is eligible for the benefits of an orphan petition when all the requirements of sections 101(b)(1)(F) and 204 (d) and (e) of the Act have been met. A child in the United States either illegally or as a nonimmigrant, however, is ineligible for the benefits of an orphan petition.

(4) *Liaison.* Each director shall develop and maintain liaison with State Government adoption authorities having jurisdiction within his or her jurisdiction, including the administrator(s) of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, and with other parties with interest in international adoptions. Such parties include, but are not necessarily limited to, adoption agencies, organizations representing adoption agencies, organizations representing adoptive parents, and adoption attorneys.

[59 FR 38881, Aug. 1, 1994; 59 FR 42878, Aug. 19, 1994]

§ 204.4 Amerasian child of a United States citizen.

(a) *Eligibility.* An alien is eligible for benefits under Public Law 97–359 as the Amerasian child or son or daughter of a United States citizen if there is reason to believe that the alien was born in Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, or Thailand after December 31, 1950, and before October 22, 1982, and was fathered by a United States citizen. Such an alien is eligible for classification under sections 201(b), 203(a)(1), or 203(a)(3) of the Act as the Amerasian child or son or daughter of a United States citizen, pursuant to section 204(f) of the Act.

(b) *Filing petition.* Any alien claiming to be eligible for benefits as an Amerasian under Public Law 97–359, or any person on the alien's behalf, may file a petition, Form I–360, Petition for Amerasian, Widow, or Special Immigrant. Any person filing the petition must either be eighteen years of age or older or be an emancipated minor. In addition, a corporation incorporated in the United States may file the petition on the alien's behalf.

(c) *Jurisdiction.* The petition must be filed with the Service office having jurisdiction over the place of the alien's intended residence in the United States or with the overseas Service office having jurisdiction over the alien's residence abroad.

(d) *Two-stage processing*—(1) *Preliminary processing.* Upon initial submission of a petition with the documentary evidence required in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, the director shall adjudicate the petition to determine whether there is reason to believe the beneficiary was fathered by a United States citizen. If the preliminary processing is completed in a satisfactory manner, the director shall advise the petitioner to submit the documentary

evidence required in paragraph (f)(1) of this section and the fingerprints of the sponsor on Form FD–258, if not previously submitted. The petitioner must submit all required documents within one year of the date of the request or the petition will be considered to have been abandoned. To reactivate an abandoned petition, the petitioner must submit a new petition, Form I–360, without the previously submitted documentation, to the Service office having jurisdiction over the prior petition.

(2) *Final processing.* Upon submission of the documentary evidence required in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, the director shall complete the adjudication of the petition.

(e) *One-stage processing.* If all documentary evidence required in paragraph (f)(1) of this section is available when the petition is initially filed, the petitioner may submit it at that time. In that case, the director shall consider all evidence without using the two-stage processing procedure set out in paragraph (d) of this section.

(f) *Evidence to support a petition for an Amerasian child of a United States citizen*—(1) *Two-stage processing of petition*—(i) *Preliminary processing.* (A) A petition filed by or on behalf of an Amerasian under this section must be accompanied by evidence that the beneficiary was born in Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, or Thailand after December 31, 1950, and before October 22, 1982. If the beneficiary was born in Vietnam, the beneficiary's ID card must be submitted, if available. If it is not available, the petitioner must submit an affidavit explaining why the beneficiary's ID card is not available. Evidence that the beneficiary was fathered by a United States citizen must also be presented. The putative father must have been a United States citizen at the time of the beneficiary's birth or at the time of the father's death, if his death occurred prior to the beneficiary's birth. It is not required that the name of the father be given. Such evidence may include, but need not be limited to:

(*1*) The beneficiary's birth and baptismal certificates or other religious documents;

(*2*) Local civil records;

(*3*) Affidavits from knowledgeable witnesses;

(*4*) Letters or evidence of financial support from the beneficiary's putative father;

(*5*) Photographs of the beneficiary's putative father, especially with the beneficiary; and

(*6*) Evidence of the putative father's United States citizenship.

(B) The beneficiary's photograph must be submitted.

(C) The beneficiary's marriage certificate, if married, and evidence of the termination of any previous marriages, if applicable, is required.

(D) If the beneficiary is under eighteen years of age, a written irrevocable release for emigration must be received from the beneficiary's mother or legal guardian. The mother or legal guardian must authorize the placing agency or agencies to make decisions necessary for the child's immediate care until the sponsor receives custody. Interim costs are the responsibility of the sponsor. The mother or legal guardian must show an understanding of the effects of the release and state before signing the release whether any money was paid or any coercion was used. The signature of the mother or legal guardian must be authenticated by the local registrar, the court of minors, or a United States immigration or consular officer. The release must include the mother's or legal guardian's full name, date and place of birth, and current or permanent address.

(ii) *Final processing.* (A) If the director notifies the petitioner that all preliminary processing has been completed in a satisfactory manner, the petitioner must then submit Form I–361, Affidavit of Financial Support and Intent to Petition for Legal Custody for Public Law 97–359 Amerasian, executed by the beneficiary's sponsor, along with the documentary evidence of the sponsor's financial ability required by that form. If the beneficiary is under eighteen years of age, the sponsor must agree to petition the court having jurisdiction, within thirty days of the beneficiary's arrival in the United States, for legal custody under the laws of the state where the beneficiary will reside until the beneficiary is eighteen years of age. The term ''legal

custody'' as used in this section means the assumption of responsibility for a minor by an adult under the laws of the state in a court of law. The sponsor must be a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident who is twenty-one years of age or older and who is of good moral character.

(B) Other documents necessary to support the petition are:

(*1*) Evidence of the age of the beneficiary's sponsor;

(*2*) Evidence of United States citizenship or lawful permanent residence of the sponsor as provided in § 204.1(f); and

(C) If the beneficiary is under eighteen years of age, evidence that a public, private, or state agency licensed in the United States to place children and actively involved, with recent experience, in the intercountry placement of children has arranged the beneficiary's placement in the United States. Evidence must also be provided that the sponsor with whom the beneficiary is being placed is able to accept the beneficiary for care in the sponsor's home under the laws of the state of the beneficiary's intended residence. The evidence must demonstrate the agency's capability, including financial capability, to arrange the placement as described in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, either directly or through cooperative agreement with other suitable provider(s) of service.

(iii) *Arrangements for placement of beneficiary under eighteen years of age.* (A) If the beneficiary is under eighteen years of age, the petitioner must submit evidence of the placement arrangement required under paragraph (f)(1) of this section. A favorable home study of the sponsor is necessary and must be conducted by an agency in the United States legally authorized to conduct that study. If the sponsor resides outside the United States, a home study of the sponsor must be conducted by an agency legally authorized to conduct home studies in the state of the sponsor's and beneficiary's intended residence in the United States and must be submitted with a favorable recommendation by the agency.

(B) A plan from the agency to provide follow-up services, including mediation and counselling, is required to ensure that the sponsor and the beneficiary have satisfactorily adjusted to the placement and to determine whether the terms of the sponsorship are being observed. A report from the agency concerning the placement, including information regarding any family separation or dislocation abroad that results from the placement, must also be submitted. In addition, the agency must submit to the Director, Outreach Program, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, DC, within 90 days of each occurrence, reports of any breakdowns in sponsorship that occur, and reports of the steps taken to remedy these breakdowns. The petitioner must also submit a statement from the agency:

(*1*) Indicating that, before signing the sponsorship agreement, the sponsor has been provided a report covering preplacement screening and evaluation, including a health evaluation, of the beneficiary;

(*2*) Describing the agency's orientation of both the sponsor and the beneficiary on the legal and cultural aspects of the placement;

(*3*) Describing the initial facilitation of the placement through introduction, translation, and similar services; and

(*4*) Describing the contingency plans to place the beneficiary in another suitable home if the initial placement fails. The new sponsor must execute and submit a Form I–361 to the Service office having jurisdiction over the beneficiary's residence in the United States. The original sponsor nonetheless retains financial responsibility for the beneficiary under the terms of the guarantee of financial support and intent to petition for legal custody which that sponsor executed, unless that responsibility is assumed by a new sponsor. In the event that the new sponsor does not comply with the terms of the new guarantee of financial support and intent to petition for legal custody and if, for any reason, that guarantee is not enforced, the original sponsor again becomes financially responsible for the beneficiary.

(iv) *Fingerprints of sponsor.* The petitioner must submit the fingerprints of the sponsor on Form FD–258. The petitioner may submit Form FD–258 at any time during the processing of the petition. The Form FD–258 must reflect the

originating agency (ORI) number or special office code relating to the Service office where the petition is filed, if that office has Forms FD–258 with the relating ORI number.

(2) *One-stage processing of petition.* If the petitioner chooses to have the petition processed under the one-stage processing procedure described in paragraph (e) of this section, the petitioner must submit all evidence required by paragraph (f)(1) of this section.

(g) *Decision*—(1) *General.* The director shall notify the petitioner of the decision and, if the petition is denied, of the reasons for the denial. If the petition is denied, the petitioner may appeal the decision under part 103 of this chapter.

(2) *Denial upon completion of preliminary processing.* The director may deny the petition upon completion of the preliminary processing under paragraph (d) of this section for:

(i) Failure to establish that there is reason to believe the alien was fathered by a United States citizen; or

(ii) Failure to meet the sponsorship requirements if the fingerprints of the sponsor, required in paragraph (f)(1) of this section, were submitted during the preliminary processing and the completed background check of the sponsor discloses adverse information resulting in a finding that the sponsor is not of good moral character.

(3) *Denial upon completion of final processing.* The director may deny the petition upon completion of final processing if it is determined that the sponsorship requirements, or one or more of the other applicable requirements, have not been met.

(4) *Denial upon completion of one-stage processing.* The director may deny the petition upon completion of all processing if any of the applicable requirements in a case being processed under the one-stage processing described in paragraph (e) of this section are not met.

(h) *Classification of Public Law 97–359 Amerasian.* If the petition is approved the beneficiary is classified as follows:

(1) An unmarried beneficiary under the age of twenty-one is classified as the child of a United States citizen under section 201(b) of the Act;

(2) An unmarried beneficiary twenty-one years of age or older is classified as the unmarried son or daughter of a United States citizen under section 203(a)(1) of the Act; and

(3) A married beneficiary is classified as the married son or daughter of a United States citizen under section 203(a)(3) of the Act.

(i) *Enforcement of affidavit of financial support and intent to petition for legal custody.* A guarantee of financial support and intent to petition for legal custody on Form I–361 may be enforced against the alien's sponsor in a civil suit brought by the Attorney General in the United States District Court for the district in which the sponsor resides, except that the sponsor's estate is not liable under the guarantee if the sponsor dies or is adjudicated as bankrupt under title 11, United States Code. After admission to the United States, if the beneficiary of a petition requires enforcement of the guarantee of financial support and intent to petition for legal custody executed by the beneficiary's sponsor, the beneficiary may file Form I–363 with the Service office having jurisdiction over the beneficiary's residence in the United States. If the beneficiary is under eighteen years of age, any agency or individual (other than the sponsor) having legal custody of the beneficiary, or a legal guardian acting on the alien's behalf, may file Form I–363.

[57 FR 41066, Sept. 9, 1992]

§204.5 Petitions for employment-based immigrants.

(a) *General.* A petition to classify an alien under section 203(b)(1), 203(b)(2), or 203(b)(3) of the Act must be filed on Form I–140, Petition for Immigrant Worker. A petition to classify an alien under section 203(b)(4) (as it relates to special immigrants under section 101(a)(27)(C)) must be filed on kForm I–360, Petition for Amerasian, Widow, or Special Immigrant. A separate Form I–140 or I–360 must be filed for each beneficiary, accompanied by the applicable fee. A petition is considered properly filed if it is:

(1) Accepted for processing under the provisions of part 103;

(2) Accompanied by any required individual labor certification, application for Schedule A designation, or evidence that the alien's occupation qualifies as a shortage occupation within the Department of Labor's Labor Market Information Pilot Program; and

(3) Accompanied by any other required supporting documentation.

(b) *Jurisdiction.* Form I–140 or I–360 must be filed with the Service Center having jurisdiction over the intended place of employment, unless specifically designated for local filing by the Associate Commissioner for Examinations.

(c) *Filing petition.* Any United States employer desiring and intending to employ an alien may file a petition for classification of the alien under section 203(b)(1)(B), 203(b)(1)(C), 203(b)(2), or 203(b)(3) of the Act. An alien, or any person in the alien's behalf, may file a petition for classification under section 203(b)(1)(A) or 203(b)(4) of the Act (as it relates to special immigrants under section 101(a)(27)(C) of the Act).

(d) *Priority date.* The priority date of any petition filed for classification under section 203(b) of the Act which is accompanied by an individual labor certification from the Department of Labor shall be the date the request for certification was accepted for processing by any office within the employment service system of the Department of Labor. The priority date of any petition filed for classification under section 203(b) of the Act which is accompanied by an application for Schedule A designation or with evidence that the alien's occupation is a shortage occupation within the Department of Labor's Labor Market Information Pilot Program shall be the date the completed, signed petition (including all initial evidence and the correct fee) is properly filed with the Service. The priority date of a petition filed for classification as a special immigrant under section 203(b)(4) of the Act shall be the date the completed, signed petition (including all initial evidence and the correct fee) is properly filed with the Service. The priority date of an alien who filed for classification as a special immigrant prior to October 1, 1991, and who is the beneficiary of an approved I–360 petition after October 1, 1991, shall be the date the alien applied for an immigrant visa or adjustment of status. In the case of a special immigrant alien who applied for adjustment before October 1, 1991, Form I–360 may be accepted and adjudicated at a Service District Office or sub-office.

(e) *Retention of section 203(b) (1), (2), or (3) priority date.* A petition approved on behalf of an alien under sections 203(b) (1), (2), or (3) of the Act accords the alien the priority date of the approved petition for any subsequently filed petition for any classification under sections 203(b) (1), (2), or (3) of the Act for which the alien may qualify. In the event that the alien is the beneficiary of multiple petitions under sections 203(b) (1), (2), or (3) of the Act, the alien shall be entitled to the earliest priority date. A petition revoked under sections 204(e) or 205 of the Act will not confer a priority date, nor will any priority date be established as a result of a denied petition. A priority date is not transferable to another alien.

(f) *Maintaining the priority date of a third or sixth preference petition filed prior to October 1, 1991.* Any petition filed before October 1, 1991, and approved on any date, to accord status under section 203(a)(3) or 203(a)(6) of the Act, as in effect before October 1, 1991, shall be deemed a petition approved to accord status under section 203(b)(2) or within the appropriate classification under section 203(b)(3), respectively, of the Act as in effect on or after October 1, 1991, provided that the alien applies for an immigrant visa or adjustment of status within the two years following notification that an immigrant visa is immediately available for his or her use.

(g) *Initial evidence*—(1) *General.* Specific requirements for initial supporting documents for the various employment-based immigrant classifications are set forth in this section. In general, ordinary legible photocopies of such documents (except for labor certifications from the Department of Labor) will be acceptable for initial filing and approval. However, at the discretion of the director, original documents may be required in individual cases. Evidence relating to qualifying experience

or training shall be in the form of letter(s) from current or former employer(s) or trainer(s) and shall include the name, address, and title of the writer, and a specific description of the duties performed by the alien or of the training received. If such evidence is unavailable, other documentation relating to the alien's experience or training will be considered.

(2) *Ability of prospective employer to pay wage.* Any petition filed by or for an employment-based immigrant which requires an offer of employment must be accompanied by evidence that the prospective United States employer has the ability to pay the proffered wage. The petitioner must demonstrate this ability at the time the priority date is established and continuing until the beneficiary obtains lawful permanent residence. Evidence of this ability shall be either in the form of copies of annual reports, federal tax returns, or audited financial statements. In a case where the prospective United States employer employs 100 or more workers, the director may accept a statement from a financial officer of the organization which establishes the prospective employer's ability to pay the proffered wage. In appropriate cases, additional evidence, such as profit/loss statements, bank account records, or personnel records, may be submitted by the petitioner or requested by the Service.

(h) *Aliens with extraordinary ability.* (1) An alien, or any person on behalf of the alien, may file an I–140 visa petition for classification under section 203(b)(1)(A) of the Act as an alien of extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics.

(2) *Definition.* As used in this section:

Extraordinary ability means a level of expertise indicating that the individual is one of that small percentage who have risen to the very top of the field of endeavor.

(3) *Initial evidence.* A petition for an alien of extraordinary ability must be accompanied by evidence that the alien has sustained national or international acclaim and that his or her achievements have been recognized in the field of expertise. Such evidence shall include evidence of a one-time achievement (that is, a major, international recognized award), or at least three of the following:

(i) Documentation of the alien's receipt of lesser nationally or internationally recognized prizes or awards for excellence in the field of endeavor;

(ii) Documentation of the alien's membership in associations in the field for which classification is sought, which require outstanding achievements of their members, as judged by recognized national or international experts in their disciplines or fields;

(iii) Published material about the alien in professional or major trade publications or other major media, relating to the alien's work in the field for which classification is sought. Such evidence shall include the title, date, and author of the material, and any necessary translation;

(iv) Evidence of the alien's participation, either individually or on a panel, as a judge of the work of others in the same or an allied field of specification for which classification is sought;

(v) Evidence of the alien's original scientific, scholarly, artistic, athletic, or business-related contributions of major significance in the field;

(vi) Evidence of the alien's authorship of scholarly articles in the field, in professional or major trade publications or other major media;

(vii) Evidence of the display of the alien's work in the field at artistic exhibitions or showcases;

(viii) Evidence that the alien has performed in a leading or critical role for organizations or establishments that have a distinguished reputation;

(ix) Evidence that the alien has commanded a high salary or other significantly high remuneration for services, in relation to others in the field; or

(x) Evidence of commercial successes in the performing arts, as shown by box office receipts or record, cassette, compact disk, or video sales.

(4) If the above standards do not readily apply to the beneficiary's occupation, the petitioner may submit comparable evidence to establish the beneficiary's eligibility.

(5) *No offer of employment required.* Neither an offer for employment in the United States nor a labor certification is required for this classification; however, the petition must be accompanied

by clear evidence that the alien is coming to the United States to continue work in the area of expertise. Such evidence may include letter(s) from prospective employer(s), evidence of prearranged commitments such as contracts, or a statement from the beneficiary detailing plans on how he or she intends to continue his or her work in the United States.

(i) *Outstanding professors and researchers.* (1) Any United States employer desiring and intending to employ a professor or researcher who is outstanding in an academic field under section 203(b)(1)(B) of the Act may file an I–140 visa petition for such classification.

(2) *Definitions.* As used in this section:

Academic field means a body of specialized knowledge offered for study at an accredited United States university or institution of higher education.

Permanent, in reference to a research position, means either tenured, tenure-track, or for a term of indefinite or unlimited duration, and in which the employee will ordinarily have an expectation of continued employment unless there is good cause for termination.

(3) *Initial evidence.* A petition for an outstanding professor or researcher must be accompanied by:

(i) Evidence that the professor or researcher is recognized internationally as outstanding in the academic field specified in the petition. Such evidence shall consist of at least two of the following:

(A) Documentation of the alien's receipt of major prizes or awards for outstanding achievement in the academic field;

(B) Documentation of the alien's membership in associations in the academic field which require outstanding achievements of their members;

(C) Published material in professional publications written by others about the alien's work in the academic field. Such material shall include the title, date, and author of the material, and any necessary translation;

(D) Evidence of the alien's participation, either individually or on a panel, as the judge of the work of others in the same or an allied academic field;

(E) Evidence of the alien's original scientific or scholarly research contributions to the academic field; or

(F) Evidence of the alien's authorship of scholarly books or articles (in scholarly journals with international circulation) in the academic field;

(ii) Evidence that the alien has at least three years of experience in teaching and/or research in the academic field. Experience in teaching or research while working on an advanced degree will only be acceptable if the alien has acquired the degree, and if the teaching duties were such that he or she had full responsibility for the class taught or if the research conducted toward the degree has been recognized within the academic field as outstanding. Evidence of teaching and/or research experience shall be in the form of letter(s) from current or former employer(s) and shall include the name, address, and title of the writer, and a specific description of the duties performed by the alien; and

(iii) An offer of employment from a prospective United States employer. A labor certification is not required for this classification. The offer of employment shall be in the form of a letter from:

(A) A United States university or institution of higher learning offering the alien a tenured or tenure-track teaching position in the alien's academic field;

(B) A United States university or institution of higher learning offering the alien a permanent research position in the alien's academic field; or

(C) A department, division, or institute of a private employer offering the alien a permanent research position in the alien's academic field. The department, division, or institute must demonstrate that it employs at least three persons full-time in research positions, and that it has achieved documented accomplishments in an academic field.

(j) *Certain multinational executives and managers.* (1) A United States employer may file a petition on Form I–140 for classification of an alien under section 203(b)(1)(C) of the Act as a multinational executive or manager.

(2) *Definitions.* As used in this section:

Affiliate means:

(A) One of two subsidiaries both of which are owned and controlled by the same parent or individual;

(B) One of two legal entities owned and controlled by the same group of individuals, each individual owning and controlling approximately the same share or proportion of each entity; or

(C) In the case of a partnership that is organized in the United States to provide accounting services, along with managerial and/or consulting services, and markets its accounting services under an internationally recognized name under an agreement with a worldwide coordinating organization that is owned and controlled by the member accounting firms, a partnership (or similar organization) that is organized outside the United States to provide accounting' services shall be considered to be an affiliate of the United States partnership if it markets its accounting services under the same internationally recognized name under the agreement with the worldwide coordinating organization of which the United States partnership is also a member.

Doing business means the regular, systematic, and continuous provision of goods and/or services by a firm, corporation, or other entity and does not include the mere presence of an agent or office.

Executive capacity means an assignment within an organization in which the employee primarily:

(A) Directs the management of the organization or a major component or function of the organization;

(B) Establishes the goals and policies of the organization, component, or function;

(C) Exercises wide latitude in discretionary decisionmaking; and

(D) Receives only general supervision or direction from higher level executives, the board of directors, or stockholders of the organization.

Managerial capacity means an assignment within an organization in which the employee primarily:

(A) Manages the organization, or a department, subdivision, function, or component of the organization;

(B) Supervises and controls the work of other supervisory, professional, or managerial employees, or manages an essential function within the organization, or a department or subdivision of the organization;

(C) If another employee or other employees are directly supervised, has the authority to hire and fire or recommend those as well as other personnel actions (such as promotion and leave authorization), or, if no other employee is directly supervised, functions at a senior level within the organizational hierarchy or with respect to the function managed; and

(D) Exercises direction over the day-to-day operations of the activity or function for which the employee has authority.

Multinational means that the qualifying entity, or its affiliate, or subsidiary, conducts business in two or more countries, one of which is the United States.

Subsidiary means a firm, corporation, or other legal entity of which a parent owns, directly or indirectly, more than half of the entity and controls the entity; or owns, directly or indirectly, half of the entity and controls the entity; or owns, directly or indirectly, 50 percent of a 50–50 joint venture and has equal control and veto power over the entity; or owns, directly or indirectly, less than half of the entity, but in fact controls the entity.

(3) *Initial evidence*—(i) *Required evidence.* A petition for a multinational executive or manager must be accompanied by a statement from an authorized official of the petitioning United States employer which demonstrates that:

(A) If the alien is outside the United States, in the three years immediately preceding the filing of the petition the alien has been employed outside the United States for at least one year in a managerial or executive capacity by a firm or corporation, or other legal entity, or by an affiliate or subsidiary of such a firm or corporation or other legal entity; or

(B) If the alien is already in the United States working for the same employer or a subsidiary or affiliate of the firm or corporation, or other legal entity by which the alien was employed overseas, in the three years preceding entry as a nonimmigrant, the alien was employed by the entity abroad for at

least one year in a managerial or executive capacity;

(C) The prospective employer in the United States is the same employer or a subsidiary or affiliate of the firm or corporation or other legal entity by which the alien was employed overseas; and

(D) The prospective United States employer has been doing business for at least one year.

(ii) *Appropriate additional evidence.* In appropriate cases, the director may request additional evidence.

(4) *Determining managerial or exectuve capacities*—(i) *Supervisors as managers.* A first-line supervisor is not considered to be acting in a managerial capacity merely by virtue of his or her supervisory duties unless the employees supervised are professional.

(ii) *Staffing levels.* If staffing levels are used as a factor in determining whether an individual is acting in a managerial or executive capacity, the reasonable needs of the organization, component, or function, in light of the overall purpose and stage of development of the organization, component, or function, shall be taken into account. An individual shall not be considered to be acting in a managerial or executive capacity merely on the basis of the number of employees that the individual supervises or has supervised or directs or has directed.

(5) *Offer of employment.* No labor certification is required for this classification; however, the prospective employer in the United States must furnish a job offer in the form of a statement which indicates that the alien is to be employed in the United States in a managerial or executive capacity. Such letter must clearly describe the duties to be performed by the alien.

(k) *Aliens who are members of the professions holding advanced degrees or aliens of exceptional ability.* (1) Any United States employer may file a petition on Form I–140 for classification of an alien under section 203(b)(2) of the Act as an alien who is a member of the professions holding an advanced degree or an alien of exceptional ability in the sciences, arts, or business. If an alien is claiming exceptional ability in the sciences, arts, or business and is seeking an exemption from the requirement of a job offer in the United States pursuant to section 203(b)(2)(B) of the Act, then the alien, or anyone in the alien's behalf, may be the petitioner.

(2) *Definitions.* As used in this section: *Advanced degree* means any United States academic or professional degree or a foreign equivalent degree above that of baccalaureate. A United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree followed by at least five years of progressive experience in the specialty shall be considered the equivalent of a master's degree. If a doctoral degree is customarily required by the specialty, the alien must have a United States doctorate or a foreign equivalent degree.

Exceptional ability in the sciences, arts, or business means a degree of expertise significantly above that ordinarily encountered in the sciences, arts, or business.

Profession means one of the occupations listed in section 101(a)(32) of the Act, as well as any occupation for which a United States baccalaureate degree or its foreign equivalent is the minimum requirement for entry into the occupation.

(3) *Initial evidence.* The petition must be accompanied by documentation showing that the alien is a professional holding an advanced degree or an alien of exceptional ability in the sciences, the arts, or business.

(i) To show that the alien is a professional holding an advanced degree, the petition must be accompanied by:

(A) An official academic record showing that the alien has a United States advanced degree or a foreign equivalent degree; or

(B) An official academic record showing that the alien has a United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree, and evidence in the form of letters from current or former employer(s) showing that the alien has at least five years of progressive post-baccalaureate experience in the specialty.

(ii) To show that the alien is an alien of exceptional ability in the sciences, arts, or business, the petition must be accompanied by at least three of the following:

(A) An official academic record showing that the alien has a degree, diploma, certificate, or similar award from a college, university, school, or other institution of learning relating to the area of exceptional ability;

(B) Evidence in the form of letter(s) from current or former employer(s) showing that the alien has at least ten years of full-time experience in the occupation for which he or she is being sought;

(C) A license to practice the profession or certification for a particular profession or occupation;

(D) Evidence that the alien has commanded a salary, or other renumeration for services, which demonstrates exceptional ability;

(E) Evidence of membership in professional associations; or

(F) Evidence of recognition for achievements and significant contributions to the industry or field by peers, governmental entities, or professional or business organizations.

(iii) If the above standards do not readily apply to the beneficiary's occupation, the petitioner may submit comparable evidence to establish the beneficiary's eligibility.

(4) *Labor certification or evidence that alien qualifies for Labor Market Information Pilot Program*—(i) *General.* Every petition under this classification must be accompanied by an individual labor certification from the Department of Labor, by an application for Schedule A designation (if applicable), or by documentation to establish that the alien qualifies for one of the shortage occupations in the Department of Labor's Labor Market Information Pilot Program. To apply for Schedule A designation or to establish that the alien's occupation is within the Labor Market Information Program, a fully executed uncertified Form ETA–750 in duplicate must accompany the petition. The job offer portion of the individual labor certification, Schedule A application, or Pilot Program application must demonstrate that the job requires a professional holding an advanced degree or the equivalent or an alien of exceptional ability.

(ii) *Exemption from job offer.* The director may exempt the requirement of a job offer, and thus of a labor certification, for aliens of exceptional ability in the sciences, arts, or business if exemption would be in the national interest. To apply for the exemption, the petitioner must submit Form ETA–750B, Statement of Qualifications of Alien, in duplicate, as well as evidence to support the claim that such exemption would be in the national interest.

(1) *Skilled workers, professionals, and other workers.* (1) Any United States employer may file a petition on Form I–140 for classification of an alien under section 203(b)(3) as a skilled worker, professional, or other (unskilled) worker.

(2) *Definitions.* As used in this part:

Other worker means a qualified alien who is capable, at the time of petitioning for this classification, of performing unskilled labor (requiring less than two years training or experience), not of a temporary or seasonal nature, for which qualified workers are not available in the United States.

Professional means a qualified alien who holds at least a United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree and who is a member of the professions.

Skilled worker means an alien who is capable, at the time of petitioning for this classification, of performing skilled labor (requiring at least two years training or experience), not of a temporary or seasonal nature, for which qualified workers are not available in the United States. Relevant post-secondary education may be considered as training for the purposes of this provision.

(3) *Initial evidence*—(i) *Labor certification or evidence that alien qualifies for Labor Market Information Pilot Program.* Every petition under this classification must be accompanied by an individual labor certification from the Department of Labor, by an application for Schedule A designation, or by documentation to establish that the alien qualifies for one of the shortage occupations in the Department of Labor's Labor Market Information Pilot Program. To apply for Schedule A designation or to establish that the alien's occupation is a shortage occupation with the Labor Market Pilot Program, a fully executed uncertified Form ETA–750 in duplicate must accompany the

petition. The job offer portion of an individual labor certification, Schedule A application, or Pilot Program application for a professional must demonstrate that the job requires the minimum of a baccalaureate degree.

(ii) *Other documentation*—(A) *General.* Any requirements of training or experience for skilled workers, professionals, or other workers must be supported by letters from trainers or employers giving the name, address, and title of the trainer or employer, and a description of the training received or the experience of the alien.

(B) *Skilled workers.* If the petition is for a skilled worker, the petition must be accompanied by evidence that the alien meets the educational, training or experience, and any other requirements of the individual labor certification, meets the requirements for Schedule A designation, or meets the requirements for the Labor Market Information Pilot Program occupation designation. The minimum requirements for this classification are at least two years of training or experience.

(C) *Professionals.* If the petition is for a professional, the petition must be accompanied by evidence that the alien holds a United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree and by evidence that the alien is a member of the professions. Evidence of a baccalaureate degree shall be in the form of an official college or university record showing the date the baccalaureate degree was awarded and the area of concentration of study. To show that the alien is a member of the professions, the petitioner must submit evidence showing that the minimum of a baccalaureate degree is required for entry into the occupation.

(D) *Other workers.* If the petition is for an unskilled (other) worker, it must be accompanied by evidence that the alien meets any educational, training and experience, and other requirements of the labor certification.

(4) *Differentiating between skilled and other workers.* The determination of whether a worker is a skilled or other worker will be based on the requirements of training and/or experience placed on the job by the prospective employer, as certified by the Department of Labor. In the case of a Schedule A occupation or a shortage occupation within the Labor Market Pilot Program, the petitioner will be required to establish to the director that the job is a skilled job, i.e., one which requires at least two years of training and/or experience.

(m) *Religious workers*—(1) An alien, or any person in behalf of the alien, may file an I–360 visa petition for classification under section 203(b)(4) of the Act as a section 101(a)(27)(C) special immigrant religious worker. Such a petition may be filed by or for an alien, who (either abroad or in the United States) for at least the two years immediately preceding the filing of the petition has been a member of a religious denomination which has a bona fide nonprofit religious organization in the United States. The alien must be coming to the United States solely for the purpose of carrying on the vocation of a minister of that religious denomination, working for the organization at the organization's request in a professional capacity in a religious vocation or occupation for the organization or a bona fide organization which is affiliated with the religious denomination and is exempt from taxation as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 at the request of the organization. All three types of religious workers must have been performing the vocation, professional work, or other work continuously (either abroad or in the United States) for at least the two-year period immediately preceding the filing of the petition. Professional workers and other workers must obtain permanent resident status through immigration or adjustment of status on or before September 30, 1997, in order to immigrate under section 203(b)(4) of the Act as section 101(a)(27)(C) special immigrant religious workers.

(2) *Definitions.* As used in this section:

Bona fide nonprofit religious organization in the United States means an organization exempt from taxation as described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as it relates to religious organizations, or one that has never sought such exemption but establishes to the satisfaction of the

Service that it would be eligible therefor if it had applied for tax exempt status.

Bona fide organization which is affiliated with the religious denomination means an organization which is closely associated with the religious denomination and which is exempt from taxation as described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as it relates to religious organizations.

Minister means an individual duly authorized by a recognized religious denomination to conduct religious worship and to perform other duties usually performed by authorized members of the clergy of that religion. In all cases, there must be a reasonable connection between the activities performed and the religious calling of the minister. The term does not include a lay preacher not authorized to perform such duties.

Professional capacity means an activity in a religious vocation or occupation for which the minimum of a United States baccalaureate degree or a foreign equivalent degree is required.

Religious denomination means a religious group or community of believers having some form of ecclesiastical government, a creed or statement of faith, some form of worship, a formal or informal code of doctrine and discipline, religious services and ceremonies, established places of religious worship, religious congregations, or comparable indicia of a bona fide religious denomination. For the purposes of this definition, an inter-denominational religious organization which is exempt from taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 will be treated as a religious denomination.

Religious occupation means an activity which relates to a traditional religious function. Examples of individuals in religious occupations include, but are not limited to, liturgical workers, religious instructors, religious counselors, cantors, catechists, workers in religious hospitals or religious health care facilities, missionaries, religious translators, or religious broadcasters. This group does not include janitors, maintenance workers, clerks, fund raisers, or persons solely involved in the solicitation of donations.

Religious vocation means a calling to religious life evidenced by the demonstration of commitment practiced in the religious denomination, such as the taking of vows. Examples of individuals with a religious vocation include, but are not limited to, nuns, monks, and religious brothers and sisters.

(3) *Initial evidence.* Unless otherwise specified, each petition for a religious worker must be accompanied by:

(i) Evidence that the organization qualifies as a nonprofit organization in the form of either:

(A) Documentation showing that it is exempt from taxation in accordance with section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as it relates to religious organizations (in appropriate cases, evidence of the organization's assets and methods of operation and the organization's papers of incorporation under applicable state law may be requested); or

(B) Such documentation as is required by the Internal Revenue Service to establish eligibility for exemption under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as it relates to religious organizations; and

(ii) A letter from an authorized official of the religious organization in the United States which (as applicable to the particular alien) establishes:

(A) That, immediately prior to the filing of the petition, the alien has the required two years of membership in the denomination and the required two years of experience in the religious vocation, professional religious work, or other religious work; and

(B) That, if the alien is a minister, he or she has authorization to conduct religious worship and to perform other duties usually performed by authorized members of the clergy, including a detailed description of such authorized duties. In appropriate cases, the certificate of ordination or authorization may be requested; or

(C) That, if the alien is a religious professional, he or she has at least a United States baccalaureate or its foreign equivalent required for entry into the religious profession. In all professional cases, an official academic record showing that the alien has the required degree must be submitted; or

(D) That, if the alien is to work in another religious vocation or occupation, he or she is qualified in the religious vocation or occupation. Evidence of such qualifications may include, but need not be limited to, evidence establishing that the alien is a nun, monk, or religious brother, or that the type of work to be done relates to a traditional religious function.

(iii) If the alien is to work in a nonministerial and non-professional capacity for a bona fide religious organization which is affiliated with the religious denomination, the letter from the authorized official must explain how the affiliation exists. A tax-exempt certificate indicating that the affiliated organization is exempt from taxation in accordance with section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as it relates to religious organizations is required in this instance.

(iv) In appropriate cases, the director may request appropriate additional evidence relating to the eligibility under section 203(b)(4) of the Act of the religious organization, the alien, or the affiliated organization.

(4) *Job offer.* The letter from the authorized official of the religious organization in the United States must also state how the alien will be solely carrying on the vocation of a minister (including any terms of payment for services or other remuneration), or how the alien will be paid or remunerated if the alien will work in a professional religious capacity or in other religious work. The documentation should clearly indicate that the alien will not be solely dependent on supplemental employment or solicitation of funds for support. In doubtful cases, additional evidence such as bank letters, recent audits, church membership figures, and/or the number of individuals currently receiving compensation may be requested.

(n) *Closing action*—(1) *Approval.* An approved employment-based petition will be forwarded to the United States Consulate selected by the petitioner and indicated on the petition. If a United States Consulate is not designated, the petition will be forwarded to the consulate having jurisdiction over the place of the alien's last residence abroad. If the petition indicates that the alien will apply for adjustment to permanent residence in the United States, the approved petition will be retained by the Service for consideration with the application for permanent resident (Form I–485).

(2) *Denial.* The denial of a petition for classification under section 203(b)(1), 203(b)(2), 203(b)(3), or 203(b)(4) of the Act (as it relates to special immigrants under section 101(a)(27)(C) of the Act) shall be appealable to the Associate Commissioner for Examinations. The petitioner shall be informed in plain language of the reasons for denial and of his or her right to appeal.

(3) *Validity of approved petitions.* Unless revoked under section 203(e) or 205 of the Act, an employment-based petition is valid indefinitely.

[56 FR 60905, Nov. 29, 1991, as amended at 59 FR 502, Jan. 5, 1994; 59 FR 27229, May 26, 1994; 60 FR 29753, June 6, 1995; 61 FR 33305, June 27, 1996]

§ 204.6 Petitions for employment creation aliens.

(a) *General.* A petition to classify an alien under section 203(b)(5) of the Act must be filed on Form I–526, Immigrant Petition by Alien Entrepreneur. The petition must be accompanied by the appropriate fee. Before a petition is considered properly filed, the petition must be signed by the petitioner, and the initial supporting documentation required by this section must be attached. Legible photocopies of supporting documents will ordinarily be acceptable for initial filing and approval. However, at the discretion of the director, original documents may be required.

(b) *Jurisdiction.* The petition must be filed with the Service Center having jurisdiction over the area in which the new commercial enterprise is or will be principally doing business.

(c) *Eligibility to file.* A petition for classification as an alien entrepreneur may only be filed by any alien on his or her own behalf.

(d) *Priority date.* The priority date of a petition for classification as an alien entrepreneur is the date the petition is properly filed with the Service or, if filed prior to the effective date of these regulations, the date the Form I–526

was received at the appropriate Service Center.

(e) *Definitions.* As used in this section:

Capital means cash, equipment, inventory, other tangible property, cash equivalents, and indebtedness secured by assets owned by the alien entrepreneur, provided that the alien entrepreneur is personally and primarily liable and that the assets of the new commercial enterprise upon which the petition is based are not used to secure any of the indebtedness. All capital shall be valued at fair market value in United States dollars. Assets acquired, directly or indirectly, by unlawful means (such as criminal activities) shall not be considered capital for the purposes of section 203(b)(5) of the Act.

Commercial enterprise means any for-profit activity formed for the ongoing conduct of lawful business including, but not limited to, a sole proprietorship, partnership (whether limited or general), holding company, joint venture, corporation, business trust, or other entity which may be publicly or privately owned. This definition includes a commercial enterprise consisting of a holding company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, provided that each such subsidiary is engaged in a for-profit activity formed for the ongoing conduct of a lawful business. This definition shall not include a noncommercial activity such as owning and operating a personal residence.

Employee means an individual who provides services or labor for the new commercial enterprise and who receives wages or other remuneration directly from the new commercial enterprise. In the case of the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program, ''employee'' also means an individual who provides services or labor in a job which has been created indirectly through investment in the new commercial enterprise. This definition shall not include independent contractors.

Full-time employment means employment of a qualifying employee by the new commercial enterprise in a position that requires a minimum of 35 working hours per week. In the case of the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program, ''full-time employment'' also means employment of a qualifying employee in a position that has been created indirectly through revenues generated from increased exports resulting from the Pilot Program that requires a minimum of 35 working hours per week. A job-sharing arrangement whereby two or more qualifying employees share a full-time position shall count as full-time employment provided the hourly requirement per week is met. This definition shall not include combinations of part-time positions even if, when combined, such positions meet the hourly requirement per week.

High employment area means a part of a metropolitan statistical area that at the time of investment:

(i) Is not a targeted employment area; and

(ii) Is an area with an unemployment rate significantly below the national average unemployment rates.

Invest means to contribute capital. A contribution of capital in exchange for a note, bond, convertible debt, obligation, or any other debt arrangement between the alien entrepreneur and the new commercial enterprise does not constitute a contribution of capital for the purposes of this part.

New means established after November 29, 1990.

Qualifying employee means a United States citizen, a lawfully admitted permanent resident, or other immigrant lawfully authorized to be employed in the United States including, but not limited to, a conditional resident, a temporary resident, an asylee, a refugee, or an alien remaining in the United States under suspension of deportation. This definition does not include the alien entrepreneur, the alien entrepreneur's spouse, sons, or daughters, or any nonimmigrant alien.

Regional center means any economic unit, public or private, which is involved with the promotion of economic growth, including increased export sales, improved regional productivity, job creation, and increased domestic capital investment.

Rural area means any area not within either a metropolitan statistical area (as designated by the Office of Management and Budget) or the outer boundary of any city or town having a population of 20,000 or more.

Targeted employment area means an area which, at the time of investment, is a rural area or an area which has experienced unemployment of at least 150 percent of the national average rate.

Troubled business means a business that has been in existence for at least two years, has incurred a net loss for accounting purposes (determined on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles) during the twelve- or twenty-four month period prior to the priority date on the alien entrepreneur's Form I–526, and the loss for such period is at least equal to twenty percent of the troubled business's net worth prior to such loss. For purposes of determining whether or not the troubled business has been in existence for two years, successors in interest to the troubled business will be deemed to have been in existence for the same period of time as the business they succeeded.

(f) *Required amounts of capital.* (1) *General.* Unless otherwise specified, the amount of capital necessary to make a qualifying investment in the United States is one million United States dollars ($1,000,000).

(2) *Targeted employment area.* The amount of capital necessary to make a qualifying investment in a targeted employment area within the United States is five hundred thousand United States dollars ($500,000).

(3) *High employment area.* The amount of capital necessary to make a qualifying investment in a high employment area within the United States, as defined in section 203(b)(5)(C)(iii) of the Act, is one million United States dollars ($1,000,000).

(g) *Multiple investors*—(1) *General.* The establishment of a new commercial enterprise may be used as the basis of a petition for classification as an alien entrepreneur by more than one investor, provided each petitioning investor has invested or is actively in the process of investing the required amount for the area in which the new commercial enterprise is principally doing business, and provided each individual investment results in the creation of at least ten full-time positions for qualifying employees. The establishment of a new commercial enterprise may be used as the basis of a petition for classification as an alien entrepreneur even though there are several owners of the enterprise, including persons who are not seeking classification under section 203(b)(5) of the Act and non-natural persons, both foreign and domestic, provided that the source(s) of all capital invested is identified and all invested capital has been derived by lawful means.

(2) *Employment creation allocation.* The total number of full-time positions created for qualifying employees shall be allocated solely to those alien entrepreneurs who have used the establishment of the new commercial enterprise as the basis of a petition on Form I–526. No allocation need be made among persons not seeking classification under section 203(b)(5) of the Act or among non-natural persons, either foreign or domestic. The Service shall recognize any reasonable agreement made among the alien entrepreneurs in regard to the identification and allocation of such qualifying positions.

(h) *Establishment of a new commercial enterprise.* The establishment of a new commercial enterprise may consist of:

(1) The creation of an original business;

(2) The purchase of an existing business and simultaneous or subsequent restructuring or reorganization such that a new commercial enterprise results; or

(3) The expansion of an existing business through the investment of the required amount, so that a substantial change in the net worth or number of employees results from the investment of capital. Substantial change means a 40 percent increase either in the net worth, or in the number of employees, so that the new net worth, or number of employees amounts to at least 140 percent of the pre-expansion net worth or number of employees. Establishment of a new commercial enterprise in this manner does not exempt the petitioner from the requirements of 8 CFR 204.6(j)(2) and (3) relating to the required amount of capital investment and the creation of full-time employment for ten qualifying employees. In the case of a capital investment in a troubled business, employment creation may meet the criteria set forth in 8 CFR 204.6(j)(4)(ii).

(i) *State designation of a high unemployment area.* The state government of any state of the United States may designate a particular geographic or political subdivision located within a metropolitan statistical area or within a city or town having a population of 20,000 or more within such state as an area of high unemployment (at least 150 percent of the national average rate). Evidence of such designation, including a description of the boundaries of the geographic or political subdivision and the method or methods by which the unemployment statistics were obtained, may be provided to a prospective alien entrepreneur for submission with Form I–526. Before any such designation is made, an official of the state must notify the Associate Commissioner for Examinations of the agency, board, or other appropriate governmental body of the state which shall be delegated the authority to certify that the geographic or political subdivision is a high unemployment area.

(j) *Initial evidence to accompany petition.* A petition submitted for classification as an alien entrepreneur must be accompanied by evidence that the alien has invested or is actively in the process of investing lawfully obtained capital in a new commercial enterprise in the United States which will create full-time positions for not fewer than 10 qualifying employees. In the case of petitions submitted under the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program, a petition must be accompanied by evidence that the alien has invested, or is actively in the process of investing, capital obtained through lawful means within a regional center designated by the Service in accordance with paragraph (m)(4) of this section. The petitioner may be required to submit information or documentation that the Service deems appropriate in addition to that listed below.

(1) To show that a new commercial enterprise has been established by the petitioner in the United States, the petition must be accompanied by:

(i) As applicable, articles of incorporation, certificate of merger or consolidation, partnership agreement, certificate of limited partnership, joint venture agreement, business trust agreement, or other similar organizational document for the new commercial enterprise;

(ii) A certificate evidencing authority to do business in a state or municipality or, if the form of the business does not require any such certificate or the State or municipality does not issue such a certificate, a statement to that effect; or

(iii) Evidence that, as of a date certain after November 29, 1990, the required amount of capital for the area in which an enterprise is located has been transferred to an existing business, and that the investment has resulted in a substantial increase in the net worth or number of employees of the business to which the capital was transferred. This evidence must be in the form of stock purchase agreements, investment agreements, certified financial reports, payroll records, or any similar instruments, agreements, or documents evidencing the investment in the commercial enterprise and the resulting substantial change in the net worth, number of employees.

(2) To show that the petitioner has invested or is actively in the process of investing the required amount of capital, the petition must be accompanied by evidence that the petitioner has placed the required amount of capital at risk for the purpose of generating a return on the capital placed at risk. Evidence of mere intent to invest, or of prospective investment arrangements entailing no present commitment, will not suffice to show that the petitioner is actively in the process of investing. The alien must show actual commitment of the required amount of capital. Such evidence may include, but need not be limited to:

(i) Bank statement(s) showing amount(s) deposited in United States business account(s) for the enterprise;

(ii) Evidence of assets which have been purchased for use in the United States enterprise, including invoices, sales receipts, and purchase contracts containing sufficient information to identify such assets, their purchase costs, date of purchase, and purchasing entity;

(iii) Evidence of property transferred from abroad for use in the United States enterprise, including United

States Customs Service commercial entry documents, bills of lading, and transit insurance policies containing ownership information and sufficient information to identify the property and to indicate the fair market value of such property;

(iv) Evidence of monies transferred or committed to be transferred to the new commercial enterprise in exchange for shares of stock (voting or nonvoting, common or preferred). Such stock may not include terms requiring the new commercial enterprise to redeem it at the holder's request; or

(v) Evidence of any loan or mortgage agreement, promissory note, security agreement, or other evidence of borrowing which is secured by assets of the petitioner, other than those of the new commercial enterprise, and for which the petitioner is personally and primarily liable.

(3) To show that the petitioner has invested, or is actively in the process of investing, capital obtained through lawful means, the petition must be accompanied, as applicable, by:

(i) Foreign business registration records;

(ii) Corporate, partnership (or any other entity in any form which has filed in any country or subdivision thereof any return described in this subpart), and personal tax returns including income, franchise, property (whether real, personal, or intangible), or any other tax returns of any kind filed within five years, with any taxing jurisdiction in or outside the United States by or on behalf of the petitioner;

(iii) Evidence identifying any other source(s) of capital; or

(iv) Certified copies of any judgments or evidence of all pending governmental civil or criminal actions, governmental administrative proceedings, and any private civil actions (pending or otherwise) involving monetary judgments against the petitioner from any court in or outside the United States within the past fifteen years.

(4) *Job creation*—(i) *General.* To show that a new commercial enterprise will create not fewer than ten (10) full-time positions for qualifying employees, the petition must be accompanied by:

(A) Documentation consisting of photocopies of relevant tax records, Form I–9, or other similar documents for ten (10) qualifying employees, if such employees have already been hired following the establishment of the new commercial enterprise; or

(B) A copy of a comprehensive business plan showing that, due to the nature and projected size of the new commercial enterprise, the need for not fewer than ten (10) qualifying employees will result, including approximate dates, within the next two years, and when such employees will be hired.

(ii) *Troubled business.* To show that a new commercial enterprise which has been established through a capital investment in a troubled business meets the statutory employment creation requirement, the petition must be accompanied by evidence that the number of existing employees is being or will be maintained at no less than the pre-investment level for a period of at least two years. Photocopies of tax records, Forms I–9, or other relevant documents for the qualifying employees and a comprehensive business plan shall be submitted in support of the petition.

(iii) *Immigrant Investor Pilot Program.* To show that the new commercial enterprise located within a regional center approved for participation in the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program meets the statutory employment creation requirement, the petition must be accompanied by evidence that the investment will create full-time positions for not fewer than 10 persons either directly or indirectly through revenues generated from increased exports resulting from the Pilot Program. Such evidence may be demonstrated by reasonable methodologies including those set forth in paragraph (m)(3) of this section.

(5) To show that the petitioner is or will be engaged in the management of the new commercial enterprise, either through the exercise of day-to-day managerial control or through policy formulation, as opposed to maintaining a purely passive role in regard to the investment, the petition must be accompanied by:

(i) A statement of the position title that the petitioner has or will have in

the new enterprise and a complete description of the position's duties;

(ii) Evidence that the petitioner is a corporate officer or a member of the corporate board of directors; or

(iii) If the new enterprise is a partnership, either limited or general, evidence that the petitioner is engaged in either direct management or policy making activities. For purposes of this section, if the petitioner is a limited partner and the limited partnership agreement provides the petitioner with certain rights, powers, and duties normally granted to limited partners under the Uniform Limited Partnership Act, the petitioner will be considered sufficiently engaged in the management of the new commercial enterprise.

(6) If applicable, to show that the new commercial enterprise has created or will create employment in a targeted employment area, the petition must be accompanied by:

(i) In the case of a rural area, evidence that the new commercial enterprise is principally doing business within a civil jurisdiction not located within any standard metropolitan statistical area as designated by the Office of Management and Budget, or within any city or town having a population of 20,000 or more as based on the most recent decennial census of the United States; or

(ii) In the case of a high unemployment area:

(A) Evidence that the metropolitan statistical area, the specific county within a metropolitan statistical area, or the county in which a city or town with a population of 20,000 or more is located, in which the new commercial enterprise is principally doing business has experienced an average unemployment rate of 150 percent of the national average rate; or

(B) A letter from an authorized body of the government of the state in which the new commercial enterprise is located which certifies that the geographic or political subdivision of the metropolitan statistical area or of the city or town with a population of 20,000 or more in which the enterprise is principally doing business has been designated a high unemployment area. The letter must meet the requirements of 8 CFR 204.6(i).

(k) *Decision.* The petitioner will be notified of the decision, and, if the petition is denied, of the reasons for the denial and of the petitioner's right of appeal to the Associate Commissioner for Examinations in accordance with the provisions of part 103 of this chapter. The decision must specify whether or not the new commercial enterprise is principally doing business within a targeted employment area.

(l) *Disposition of approved petition.* The approved petition will be forwarded to the United States consulate selected by the petitioner and indicated on the petition. If a consulate has not been designated, the petition will be forwarded to the consulate having jurisdiction over the place of the petitioner's last residence abroad. If the petitioner is eligible for adjustment of status to conditional permanent residence, and if the petition indicates that the petitioner intends to apply for such adjustment, the approved petition will be retained by the Service for consideration in conjunction with the application for adjustment of status.

(m) *Immigrant Investor Pilot Program*—(1) *Scope.* The Immigrant Investor Pilot Program is established solely pursuant to the provisions of section 610 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, and subject to all conditions and restrictions stipulated in that section. Except as provided herein, aliens seeking to obtain immigration benefits under this paragraph continue to be subject to all conditions and restrictions set forth in section 203(b)(5) of the Act and this section.

(2) *Number of immigrant visas allocated.* The annual allocation of the visas available under the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program is set at 300 for each of the five fiscal years commencing on October 1, 1993.

(3) *Requirements for regional centers.* Each regional center wishing to participate in the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program shall submit a proposal to the Assistant Commissioner for Adjudications, which:

(i) Clearly describes how the regional center focuses on a geographical region of the United States, and how it will promote economic growth through increased export sales, improved regional productivity, job creation, and increased domestic capital investment;

(ii) Provides in verifiable detail how jobs will be created indirectly through increased exports;

(iii) Provides a detailed statement regarding the amount and source of capital which has been committed to the regional center, as well as a description of the promotional efforts taken and planned by the sponsors of the regional center;

(iv) Contains a detailed prediction regarding the manner in which the regional center will have a positive impact on the regional or national economy in general as reflected by such factors as increased household earnings, greater demand for business services, utilities, maintenance and repair, and construction both within and without the regional center; and

(v) Is supported by economically or statistically valid forecasting tools, including, but not limited to, feasibility studies, analyses of foreign and domestic markets for the goods or services to be exported, and/or multiplier tables.

(4) *Submission of proposals to participate in the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program.* On August 24, 1993, the Service will accept proposals from regional centers seeking approval to participate in the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program. Regional centers that have been approved by the Assistant Commissioner for Adjudications will be eligible to participate in the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program.

(5) *Decision to participate in the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program.* The Assistant Commissioner for Adjudications shall notify the regional center of his or her decision on the request for approval to participate in the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program, and, if the petition is denied, of the reasons for the denial and of the regional center's right of appeal to the Associate Commissioner for Examinations. Notification of denial and appeal rights, and the procedure for appeal shall be the same as those contained in 8 CFR 103.3.

(6) *Termination of participation of regional centers.* To ensure that regional centers continue to meet the requirements of section 610(a) of the Appropriations Act, the Assistant Commissioner for Adjudications shall issue a notice of intent to terminate the participation of a regional center in the pilot program upon a determination that the regional center no longer serves the purpose of promoting economic growth, including increased export sales, improved regional productivity, job creation, and increased domestic capital investment. The notice of intent to terminate shall be made upon notice to the regional center and shall set forth the reasons for termination. The regional center must be provided thirty days from receipt of the notice of intent to terminate to offer evidence in opposition to the ground or grounds alleged in the notice of intent to terminate. If the Assistant Commissioner for Adjudications determines that the regional center's participation in the Pilot Program should be terminated, the Assistant Commissioner for Adjudications shall notify the regional center of the decision and of the reasons for termination. The regional center may appeal the decision within thirty days after the service of notice to the Associate Commissioner for Examinations as provided in 8 CFR 103.3.

(7) *Requirements for alien entrepreneurs.* An alien seeking an immigrant visa as an alien entrepreneur under the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program must demonstrate that his or her qualifying investment is within a regional center approved pursuant to paragraph (m)(4) of this section and that such investment will create jobs indirectly through revenues generated from increased exports resulting from the new commercial enterprise.

(i) *Exports.* For purposes of paragraph (m) of this section, the term ''exports'' means services or goods which are produced directly or indirectly through revenues generated from a new commercial enterprise and which are transported out of the United States;

(ii) *Indirect job creation.* To show that 10 or more jobs are actually created indirectly by the business, reasonable methodologies may be used. Such

methodologies may include multiplier tables, feasibility studies, analyses of foreign and domestic markets for the goods or services to be exported, and other economically or statistically valid forecasting devices which indicate the likelihood that the business will result in increased employment.

(8) *Time for submission of petitions for classification as an alien entrepreneur under the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program.* Commencing on October 1, 1993, petitions will be accepted for filing and adjudicated in accordance with the provisions of this section if the alien entrepreneur has invested or is actively in the process of investing within a regional center which has been approved by the Service for participation in the Pilot Program.

(9) *Effect of termination of approval of regional center to participate in the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program.* Upon termination of approval of a regional center to participate in the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program, the director shall send a formal written notice to any alien within the regional center who has been granted lawful permanent residence on a conditional basis under the Pilot Program, and who has not yet removed the conditional basis of such lawful permanent residence, of the termination of the alien's permanent resident status, unless the alien can establish continued eligibility for alien entrepreneur classification under section 203(b)(5) of the Act.

[56 FR 60910, Nov. 29, 1991, as amended at 57 FR 1860, Jan. 16, 1992; 58 FR 44608, 44609, Aug. 24, 1993]

§204.7 Preservation of benefits contained in savings clause of Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1976.

In order to be considered eligible for the benefits of the savings clause contained in section 9 of the Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1976, an alien must show that the facts established prior to January 1, 1977 upon which the entitlement to such benefits was based continue to exist.

[41 FR 55849, Dec. 23, 1976]

§204.8 Petitions for employees of certain United States businesses operating in Hong Kong.

(a) *General.* A petition to accord an alien status as an employee of a United States business operating in Hong Kong pursuant to section 124 of the Immigration Act of 1990 shall be filed by the employer on Form I–140, Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker. Since section 124 provides for up to 12,000 additional visa numbers only in each of fiscal years 1991 through 1993, petitions for these employees will not be accepted after September 30, 1993.

(b) *Definitions.* As used in this section:

Affiliate means one of two subsidiaries both of which are owned and controlled by the same parent or individual or one of two legal entities owned and controlled by the same group of individuals, each individual owning and controlling approximately the same share or proportion of each entity. Effective October 1, 1991, in the case of a partnership that is organized in the United States to provide accounting services along with managerial and consulting services and that markets its accounting services under an internationally recognized name under an agreement with a worldwide coordinating organization that is owned and controlled by the member accounting firms, a partnership (or similar organization) that is organized outside the United States to provide accounting services shall be considered to be an affiliate of the United States partnership if its markets its accounting services under the same internationally recognized name under the agreement with the worldwide coordinating organization of which the United States partnership is also a member.

Executive capacity means an assignment within an organization in which the employee primarily:

(i) Directs the management of the organization or a major component or function of the organization;

(ii) Establishes the goals and policies of the organization, component, or function;

(iii) Exercises wide latitude in discretionary decision-making; and

(iv) Receives only general supervision or direction from higher level

executives, the board of directors, or stockholders of the organization.

Managerial capacity means an assignment within an organization in which the employee primarily:

(i) Manages the organization, or a department, subdivision, function, or component of the organization;

(ii) Supervises and controls the work of other supervisory, professional, or managerial employees, or manages an essential function within the organization, or a department or subdivision of the organization;

(iii) Has the authority to hire and fire or recommend those as well as other personnel actions (such as promotion and leave authorization) if another employee or other employees are directly supervised, or, if no other employee is directly supervised, functions at a senior level within the organizational hierarchy or with respect to the function managed; and

(iv) Exercises direction over the day-to-day operations of the activity or function for which the employee has authority.

Officer means, with respect to a business entity, the chairman or vice-chairman of the board of directors of the entity, the chairman or vice-chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors, the president, any vice-president, any assistant vice-president, any senior trust officer, the secretary, any assistant secretary, the treasurer, any assistant treasurer, any trust officer or associate trust officer, the controller, any assistant controller, or any other officer of the entity customarily performing functions similar to those performed by any of the foregoing officers.

Parent means a firm, corporation, or other legal entity which has subsidiaries.

Specialized knowledge means, with respect to an organization, that an alien has a special knowledge of the organization's product and its application in international markets or has an advanced level of knowledge of processes and procedures of the organization.

Subsidiary means a firm, corporation, or other legal entity of which a parent owns, directly or indirectly, more than half of the entity and controls the entity; or owns, directly or indirectly, 50 percent of a 50–50 joint venture and has equal control and veto power; or owns, directly or indirectly, less than half the entity, but in fact controls the entity.

Supervisor means any individual having authority, in the interest of the employer, to hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, recall, promote, discharge, assign, award, or discipline other employees, or responsibility to direct them, or to adjust their grievances, or effectively recommend such action, if in connection with the foregoing, the exercise of such authority is not merely of a routine or clerical nature, but requires the use of independent judgement.

United States business, as used in this section, means an entity or organization created under the laws of the United States which has a United States principal place of business and which is at least 50 percent owned by United States citizens or permanent residents.

(c) *Jurisdiction.* The petition must be filed at the Service Center having jurisdiction over the corporate headquarters of the business in the United States. There will be no concurrent filing of a petition with an application for status as a permanent resident (Form I–485).

(d) *Eligibility.* The alien beneficiary must:

(1) Be a resident of Hong Kong who:

(i) Is employed in Hong Kong and has been employed in Hong Kong during the 12 previous consecutive months; or

(ii) Is employed outside of Hong Kong during a temporary absence (i.e., of limited duration) from Hong Kong at the request of the employer and had been employed in Hong Kong for 12 consecutive months prior to such absence(s); and

(2) Be employed as an officer or supervisor or in a capacity that is managerial or executive or involves specialized knowledge, by a qualifying business entity. A qualifying business entity is one which:

(i) Is owned and organized in the United States (or is the subsidiary or affiliate of a business owned and organized in the United States);

(ii) Employs at least 100 employees in the United States and at least 50 employees outside the United States (not necessarily all in Hong Kong); and

(iii) Has a gross annual income of at least $50,000,000.

(3) Have an offer of employment in the United States from the United States business entity as an officer or supervisor or in a capacity that is managerial or executive, or involves specialized knowledge. The offer of employment must:

(i) Be effective from the time of filing the petition through and including the time of entry into the United States, and

(ii) Provide for salary and benefits comparable to the salary and benefits provided to others with similar responsibilities and experience within the same company.

(e) *Determining managerial or executive capacities*—(1) *Supervisors as managers.* A first-line supervisor is not considered to be acting in a managerial capacity merely by virtue of his or her supervisory duties of the supervisor's supervisory duties unless the employees supervised are professional.

(2) *Staffing levels.* If staffing levels are used as a factor in determining whether an individual is acting in a managerial or executive capacity, the reasonable needs of the organization, component, or function in light of the overall purpose and stage of development of the organization, component, or function shall be taken into account. An individual shall not be considered to be acting in a managerial or executive capacity merely on the basis of the number of employees that the individual supervises or has supervised or directs or has directed.

(f) *Evidence to accompany petition.* A petition filed on Form I–140 shall be accompanied by:

(1) Form ETA–750B, Statement of Qualifications of Alien; and

(2) A letter from the employer attesting to the information contained in paragraph (d) of this section. Since the alien's move to the United States from Hong Kong does not need to take place immediately, the employer's information on the job in the United States will be determined by the circumstances of the individual case. If immediate immigration is intended, a specific job description must be included with the employer's attestation. If immigration will be deferred, a simple commitment by the employer that a qualifying job will be available in the United States will be acceptable. Prior to seeking admission to the United States, a deferred visa applicant must present a specific job description letter for redetermination of eligibility. Such letter shall be presented to the visa-issuing consular post, or to the Service office where the alien is applying for adjustment of status in the United States.

(g) *Closing action*—(1) *Approval.* If the alien is residing in Hong Kong, an approved petition will be forwarded for visa processing to the United States Consulate at Hong Kong. Whether the alien is in Hong Kong or is adjusting in the United States, the legend ''HONG KONG SEC. 124'' will be clearly printed in the block used for indicating preference at the top of Form I–140.

(2) *Denial.* The denial of a petition filed under this provision shall be appealable to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations. Notification of denial and appeal rights, and the procedure for appeal shall be the same as those contained in 8 CFR 103.3.

(3) *Revocation.* A petition approved under this provision shall be automatically revoked for the same reasons provided in 8 CFR 205.1(c). The procedure for revocation on notice shall be the procedure described in 8 CFR 205.2. Termination of employment shall be grounds for automatic revocation; however, a transfer within the same company to a different division, section, subsidiary, or affiliate (regardless of geographical location) will not be disqualifying.

[56 FR 23210, May 21, 1991, as amended at 57 FR 14792, 14793, Apr. 23, 1992]

§204.9 Special immigrant status for certain aliens who have served honorably (or are enlisted to serve) in the Armed Forces of the United States for at least 12 years.

(a) *Petition for Armed Forces special immigrant.* An alien may not be classified as an Armed Forces special immigrant unless the alien is the beneficiary of an approved petition to classify such an

alien as a special immigrant under section 101(a)(27)(K) of the Act. The petition must be filed on Form I–360, Petition for Amerasian, Widow or Special Immigrant.

(1) *Who may file.* An alien Armed Forces enlistee or veteran may file the petition for Armed Forces special immigrant status in his or her own behalf. The person filing the petition is not required to be a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States.

(2) *Where to file.* The petition must be filed with the Service Center having jurisdiction over the place of the alien's current or intended place of residence in the United States, with the overseas Service office having jurisdiction over the alien's residence abroad, or in conjunction with 8 CFR 245.8.

(b) *Eligibility.* An alien is eligible for classification as a special immigrant under section 101(a)(27)(K) of the Act if:

(1) The alien has served honorably on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States after October 15, 1978;

(2) The alien's original lawful enlistment was outside the United States (under a treaty or agreement in effect October 1, 1991) for a period or periods aggregating—

(i) Twelve years, and who, if separated from such service, was never separated except under honorable conditions; or

(ii) Six years, in the case of an immigrant who is on active duty at the time of seeking special immigrant status under this rule and who has reenlisted to incur a total active duty service obligation of at least 12 years;

(3) The alien is a national of an independent state which maintains a treaty or agreement allowing nationals of that state to enlist in the United States Armed Forces each year; and

(4) The executive department under which the alien has served or is serving has recommended the granting of special immigrant status to the immigrant.

(c) *Derivative beneficiaries.* A spouse or child accompanying or following to join a principal immigrant who has requested benefits under this section may be accorded the same special immigrant classification as the principal alien. This may occur whether or not the spouse or child is named in the petition and without the approval of a separate petition, but only if the executive department under which the immigrant serves or served recommends the granting of special immigrant status to the principal immigrant.

(1) The relationship of spouse and child as defined in section 101(b)(1) of the Act must have existed at the time the principal alien's special immigrant application under section 101(a)(27)(K) of the Act was approved. The spouse or child of an immigrant classified as a section 103(a)(27)(K) special immigrant is entitled to a derivative status corresponding to the classification and priority date of the beneficiary of the petition.

(2) When a spouse or child of an alien granted special immigrant status under section 101(a)(27)(K) of the Act is in the United States but was not included in the principal alien's application, the spouse or child shall file Form I–485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, with the director having jurisdiction over his or her place of residence, regardless of the status of that spouse or child in the United States. The application must be supported by evidence that the principal alien has been granted special immigrant status under section 101(a)(27)(K) of the Act.

(3) *Revocation of derivative status.* The termination of special immigrant status for a person who was the principal applicant shall result in termination of the special immigrant status of a spouse or child whose status was based on the special immigrant application of the principal.

(d) *Documents which must be submitted in support of the petition.*

(1) A petition to classify an immigrant as a special immigrant under section 101(a)(27)(K) of the Act must be accompanied by the following:

(i) Certified proof of reenlistment (after 6 years of active duty service), or certification of past active duty status of 12 years, issued by the authorizing official of the executive department in which the applicant serves or has served, which certifies that the applicant has the required honorable active duty service and commitment. The authorizing official need not be at a level

above the ''local command''. The certification must be submitted with Form I–360, Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant; and

(ii) Birth certificate of the applicant establishing that the applicant is a national of an independent state which maintains a treaty or agreement allowing nationals of that state to enlist in the United States Armed Forces each year.

(2) Any documents submitted in support of the petition must meet the evidentiary requirements as set forth in 8 CFR part 103.

(3) Submission of an original Form DD–214, Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty; Form G–325b, Biographic Information; and Form N–426, Request for Certification of Military or Naval Service, is not required for approval of a petition for special immigrant status.

(e) *Decision.* The petitioner will be notified of the director's decision and, if the petition is denied, of the reasons for the denial. If the petition is denied, the petitioner will also be notified of the petitioner's right to appeal the decision to the Associate Commissioner for Examinations in accordance with 8 CFR part 103.

(f) *Revocation under section 205 of the Act.* An alien who has been granted special immigrant classification under section 101(a)(27)(K) of the Act must meet the qualifications set forth in the Act at the time he or she is admitted to the United States for lawful permanent residence. If an Armed Forces special immigrant ceases to be a qualified enlistee by failing to complete the required active duty service obligation for reasons other than an honorable discharge prior to entering the United States with an immigrant visa or approval of an application for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, the petition designating his or her classification as a special immigrant is revoked automatically under the general provisions of section 205 of the Act. The Service shall obtain a current Form DD–214, Certificate of Release or Discharge from Active Duty, from the appropriate executive department for verification of the alien's failure to maintain eligibility for the classification under section 101(a)(27)(K) of the Act.

[57 FR 33861, July 31, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 50836, Sept. 29, 1993]

§204.10 Petitions by, or for, certain scientists of the Commonwealth of Independent States or the Baltic states.

(a) *General.* A petition to classify an alien under section 203(b)(2) of the Act as a scientist of the eligible independent states of the former Soviet Union or the Baltic states must be filed on Form I–140, Immigrant Petition for Alien Worker. The petition may be filed by the alien, or anyone in the alien's behalf. The Service must approve a petition filed on behalf of the alien on or before October 24, 1996, or until 750 petitions have been approved on behalf of eligible scientists, whichever is earliest.

(b) *Jurisdiction.* Form I–140 must be filed with the service center having jurisdiction over the alien's place of intended residence in the United States, unless specifically designated for local filing by the Associate Commissioner for Examinations. To clarify that the petition is for a Soviet scientist, the petitioner should check the block in part 2 of Form I–140 which indicates that the petition is for ''a member of the professions holding an advanced degree or an alien of exceptional ability'' and clearly print the words ''SOVIET SCIENTIST'' in an available space in Part 2.

(c) *Priority date.* The priority date of any petition filed for this classification shall be the date the completed, signed petition (including all initial evidence and the correct fee) is properly filed with the Service.

(d) *Definitions.* As used in this section:

Baltic states means the sovereign nations of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.

Eligible independent states and Baltic scientists means aliens:

(i) Who are nationals of any of the independent states of the former Soviet Union or the Baltic states; and

(ii) Who are scientists or engineers who have expertise in a high-technology field which is clearly applicable

to the design, development, or production of ballistic missiles, nuclear, biological, chemical, or other high-technology weapons of mass destruction, or who are working on the design, development, and production of ballistic missiles, nuclear, biological, chemical, or other high-technology weapons of mass destruction.

Independent states of the former Soviet Union means the sovereign nations of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

(e) *Initial evidence.* A petition for classification as a scientist of the independent states of the former Soviet Union or the Baltic states must be accompanied by:

(1) Evidence that the alien is a national of one of the independent states of the former Soviet Union or one of the Baltic states. Such evidence includes, but is not limited to, identifying page(s) from a passport issued by the former Soviet Union, or by one of the independent or Baltic states; and

(2) Evidence that the alien possesses exceptional ability in the field. Such evidence shall include:

(i) Form ETA 750B, Statement of Qualifications of Alien and a supplementary statement of relevant experience within the past ten years; and

(ii) Written testimony that the alien has expertise in a field described in paragraph (d) of this section, or that the alien is or has been working on a high-technology defense project or projects in a field described in paragraph (d) of this section, from either two recognized national or international experts in the same field or from the head or duly appointed designee of an agency of the Federal Government of the United States; and

(iii) Corroborative evidence of the claimed expertise, including the beneficiary's official Labor Record Book (Trudavaya Knizhka), any significant awards and publications, and other comparable evidence, or an explanation why the foregoing items cannot be submitted; or

(iv) In the case of a qualified scientist who establishes that he or she is unable to submit the initial evidence prescribed by paragraphs (e)(2) (ii) or (iii) of this section, a full explanation and statement of the facts concerning his or her eligibility. This statement must be sufficiently detailed so as to enable the Service to meaningfully consult with other government agencies as provided in paragraph (g) of this section.

(f) *No offer of employment required.* Neither an offer of employment nor a labor certification is required for this classification.

(g) *Consultation with other United States Government agencies.* In evaluating the claimed qualifications of applicants under this provision, the Service may consult with other United States Government agencies having expertise in defense matters including, but not limited to, the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the Central Intelligence Agency. The Service may, in the exercise of discretion, accept a favorable report from such agency as evidence in lieu of the documentation prescribed in paragraphs (e)(2) (ii) and (iii) of this section.

(h) *Decision on and disposition of petition.* If the beneficiary is outside of the United States, or is in the United States but seeks to apply for an immigrant visa abroad, the approved petition will be forwarded by the service center to the Department of State's National Visa Center. If the beneficiary is in the United States and seeks to apply for adjustment of status, the approved petition will be retained at the service center for consideration with the application for adjustment of status. If the petition is denied, the petitioner will be notified of the reasons for the denial and of the right to appeal in accordance with the provisions of 8 CFR part 103.

[58 FR 30701, May 27, 1993, as amended at 60 FR 54030, Oct. 19, 1995]

§ 204.11 Special immigrant status for certain aliens declared dependent on a juvenile court (special immigrant juvenile).

(a) *Definitions.*

Eligible for long-term foster care means that a determination has been made by the juvenile court that family reunification is no longer a viable option. A child who is eligible for long-term foster care will normally be expected to

remain in foster care until reaching the age of majority, unless the child is adopted or placed in a guardianship situation. For the purposes of establishing and maintaining eligibility for classification as a special immigrant juvenile, a child who has been adopted or placed in guardianship situation after having been found dependent upon a juvenile court in the United States will continue to be considered to be eligible for long-term foster care.

Juvenile court means a court located in the United States having jurisdiction under State law to make judicial determinations about the custody and care of juveniles.

(b) *Petition for special immigrant juvenile.* An alien may not be classified as a special immigrant juvenile unless the alien is the beneficiary of an approved petition to classify an alien as a special immigrant under section 101(a)(27) of the Act. The petition must be filed on Form I–360, Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er) or Special Immigrant.

(1) *Who may file.* The alien, or any person acting on the alien's behalf, may file the petition for special immigrant juvenile status. The person filing the petition is not required to be a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States.

(2) *Where to file.* The petition must be filed at the district office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service having jurisdiction over the alien's place of residence in the United States.

(c) *Eligibility.* An alien is eligible for classification as a special immigrant under section 101(a)(27)(J) of the Act if the alien:

(1) Is under twenty-one years of age;

(2) Is unmarried;

(3) Has been declared dependent upon a juvenile court located in the United States in accordance with state law governing such declarations of dependency, while the alien was in the United States and under the jurisdiction of the court;

(4) Has been deemed eligible by the juvenile court for long-term foster care;

(5) Continues to be dependent upon the juvenile court and eligible for long-term foster care, such declaration, dependency or eligibility not having been vacated, terminated, or otherwise ended; and

(6) Has been the subject of judicial proceedings or administrative proceedings authorized or recognized by the juvenile court in which it has been determined that it would not be in the alien's best interest to be returned to the country of nationality or last habitual residence of the beneficiary or his or her parent or parents; or

(7) On November 29, 1990, met all the eligibility requirements for special immigrant juvenile status in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(6) of this section, and for whom a petition for classification as a special immigrant juvenile is filed on Form I–360 before June 1, 1994.

(d) *Initial documents which must be submitted in support of the petition.* (1) Documentary evidence of the alien's age, in the form of a birth certificate, passport, official foreign identity document issued by a foreign government, such as a Cartilla or a Cedula, or other document which in the discretion of the director establishes the beneficiary's age; and

(2) One or more documents which include:

(i) A juvenile court order, issued by a court of competent jurisdiction located in the United States, showing that the court has found the beneficiary to be dependent upon that court;

(ii) A juvenile court order, issued by a court of competent jurisdiction located in the United States, showing that the court has found the beneficiary eligible for long-term foster care; and

(iii) Evidence of a determination made in judicial or administrative proceedings by a court or agency recognized by the juvenile court and authorized by law to make such decisions, that it would not be in the beneficiary's best interest to be returned to the country of nationality or last habitual residence of the beneficiary or of his or her parent or parents.

(e) *Decision.* The petitioner will be notified of the director's decision, and, if the petition is denied, of the reasons for the denial. If the petition is denied, the petitioner will also be notified of the petitioner's right to appeal the decision to the Associate Commissioner,

Examinations, in accordance with part 103 of this chapter.

[58 FR 42850, Aug. 12, 1993]

PART 205—REVOCATION OF APPROVAL OF PETITIONS

Sec.
205.1 Automatic revocation.
205.2 Revocation on notice.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1151, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1182, and 1186a.

§ 205.1 Automatic revocation.

(a) *Reasons for automatic revocation.* The approval of a petition or self-petition made under section 204 of the Act and in accordance with part 204 of this chapter is revoked as of the date of approval:

(1) If the Secretary of State shall terminate the registration of the beneficiary pursuant to the provisions of section 203(e) of the Act before October 1, 1991, or section 203(g) of the Act on or after October 1, 1994;

(2) If the filing fee and associated service charge are not paid within 14 days of the notification to the remitter that his or her check or other financial instrument used to pay the filing fee has been returned as not payable; or

(3) If any of the following circumstances occur before the beneficiary's or self-petitioner's journey to the United States commences or, if the beneficiary or self-petitioner is an applicant for adjustment of status to that of a permanent resident, before the decision on his or her adjustment application becomes final:

(i) *Immediate relative and family-sponsored petitions, other than Amerasian petitions.* (A) Upon written notice of withdrawal filed by the petitioner or self-petitioner with any officer of the Service who is authorized to grant or deny petitions.

(B) Upon the death of the beneficiary or the self-petitioner.

(C) Upon the death of the petitioner, unless the Attorney General in his or her discretion determines that for humanitarian reasons revocation would be inappropriate.

(D) Upon the legal termination of the marriage when a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States has petitioned to accord his or her spouse immediate relative or family-sponsored preference immigrant classification under section 201(b) or section 203(a)(2) of the Act. The approval of a spousal self-petition based on the relationship to an abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States filed under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) or 204(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act, however, will not be revoked solely because of the termination of the marriage to the abuser.

(E) Upon the remarriage of the spouse of an abusive citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States when the spouse has self-petitioned under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iii) or 204(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Act for immediate relative classification under section 201(b) of the Act or for preference classification under section 203(a)(2) of the Act.

(F) Upon a child reaching the age of 21, when he or she has been accorded immediate relative status under section 201(b) of the Act. A petition filed on behalf of a child under section 204(a)(1)(A)(i) of the Act or a self-petition filed by a child of an abusive United States citizen under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iv) of the Act, however, will remain valid for the duration of the relationship to accord preference status under section 203(a)(1) of the Act if the beneficiary remains unmarried, or to accord preference status under section 203(a)(3) of the Act if he or she marries.

(G) Upon the marriage of a child, when he or she has been accorded immediate relative status under section 201(b) of the Act. A petition filed on behalf of the child under section 204(a)(1)(A)(i) of the Act or a self-petition filed by a child of an abusive United States citizen under section 204(a)(1)(A)(iv) of the Act, however, will remain valid for the duration of the relationship to accord preference status under section 203(a)(3) of the Act if he or she marries.

(H) Upon the marriage of a person accorded preference status as a son or daughter of a United States citizen under section 203(a)(1) of the Act. A petition filed on behalf of the son or daughter, however, will remain valid for the duration of the relationship to

accord preference status under section 203(a)(3) of the Act.

(I) Upon the marriage of a person accorded status as a son or daughter of a lawful permanent resident alien under section 203(a)(2) of the Act.

(J) Upon legal termination of the petitioner's status as an alien admitted for lawful permanent residence in the United States unless the petitioner became a United States citizen. The provisions of 8 CFR 204.2(i)(3) shall apply if the petitioner became a United States citizen.

(ii) *Petition for Pub. L. 97–359 Amerasian.* (A) Upon formal notice of withdrawal filed by the petitioner with the officer who approved the petition.

(B) Upon the death of the beneficiary.

(C) Upon the death or bankruptcy of the sponsor who executed Form I–361, Affidavit of Financial Support and Intent to Petition for Legal Custody for Pub. L. 97–359 Amerasian. In that event, a new petition may be filed in the beneficiary's behalf with the documentary evidence relating to sponsorship and, in the case of a beneficiary under 18 years of age, placement. If the new petition is approved, it will be given the priority date of the previously approved petition.

(D) Upon the death or substitution of the petitioner if other than the beneficiary or sponsor. However, if the petitioner dies or no longer desires or is able to proceed with the petition, and another person 18 years of age or older, an emancipated minor, or a corporation incorporated in the United States desires to be substituted for the deceased or original petitioner, a written request may be submitted to the Service or American consular office where the petition is located to reinstate the petition and restore the original priority date.

(E) Upon the beneficiary's reaching the age of 21 when the beneficiary has been accorded classification under section 201(b) of the Act. Provided that all requirements of section 204(f) of the Act continue to be met, however, the petition is to be considered valid for purposes of according the beneficiary preference classification under section 203(a)(1) of the Act if the beneficiary remains unmarried or under section 203(a)(3) if the beneficiary marries.

(F) Upon the beneficiary's marriage when the beneficiary has been accorded classification under section 201(b) or section 203(a)(1) of the Act. Provided that all requirements of section 204(f) of the Act continue to be met, however, the petition is to be considered valid for purposes of according the beneficiary preference classification under section 203(a)(3) of the Act.

(iii) *Petitions under section 203(b), other than special immigrant juvenile petitions.* (A) Upon invalidation pursuant to 20 CFR Part 656 of the labor certification in support of the petition.

(B) Upon the death of the petitioner or beneficiary.

(C) Upon written notice of withdrawal filed by the petitioner, in employment-based preference cases, with any officer of the Service who is authorized to grant or deny petitions.

(D) Upon termination of the employer's business in an employment-based preference case under section 203(b)(1)(B), 203(b)(1)(C), 203(b)(2), or 203(b)(3) of the Act.

(iv) *Special immigrant juvenile petitions.* Unless the beneficiary met all of the eligibility requirements as of November 29, 1990, and the petition requirements as of November 29, 1990, and the petition for classification as a special immigrant juvenile was filed before June 1, 1994, or unless the change in circumstances resulted from the beneficiary's adoption or placement in a guardianship situation:

(A) Upon the beneficiary reaching the age of 21;

(B) Upon the marriage of the beneficiary;

(C) Upon the termination of the beneficiary's dependency upon the juvenile court;

(D) Upon the termination of the beneficiary's eligibility for long-term foster care; or

(E) Upon the determination in administrative or judicial proceedings that it is in the beneficiary's best interest to be returned to the country of nationality or last habitual residence of the beneficiary or of his or her parent or parents.

(b) *Notice.* When it shall appear to the director that the approval of a petition has been automatically revoked, he or

she shall cause a notice of such revocation to be sent promptly to the consular office having jurisdiction over the visa application and a copy of such notice to be mailed to the petitioner's last known address.

[61 FR 13077, Mar. 26, 1996]

§ 205.2 Revocation on notice.

(a) *General.* Any Service officer authorized to approve a petition under section 204 of the Act may revoke the approval of that petition upon notice to the petitioner on any ground other than those specified in § 205.1 when the necessity for the revocation comes to the attention of this Service.

(b) *Notice of intent.* Revocation of the approval of a petition of self-petition under paragraph (a) of this section will be made only on notice to the petitioner or self-petitioner. The petitioner or self-petitioner must be given the opportunity to offer evidence in support of the petition or self-petition and in opposition to the grounds alleged for revocation of the approval.

(c) *Notification of revocation.* If, upon reconsideration, the approval previously granted is revoked, the director shall provide the petitioner or the self-petitioner with a written notification of the decision that explains the specific reasons for the revocation. The director shall notify the consular officer having jurisdiction over the visa application, if applicable, of the revocation of an approval.

(d) *Appeals.* The petitioner or self-petitioner may appeal the decision to revoke the approval within 15 days after the service of notice of the revocation. The appeal must be filed as provided in part 3 of this chapter, unless the Associate Commissioner for Examinations exercises appellate jurisdiction over the revocation under part 103 of this chapter. Appeals filed with the Associate Commissioner for Examinations must meet the requirements of part 103 of this chapter.

[48 FR 19156, Apr. 28, 1983, as amended at 58 FR 42851, Aug. 12, 1993; 61 FR 13078, Mar. 26, 1996]

PART 207—ADMISSION OF REFUGEES

Sec.
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AUTHORITY: Secs. 101, 103, 201, 207, 209, and 212; (8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1151, 1157, 1159, and 1182).

SOURCE: 46 FR 45118, Sept. 10, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

§ 207.1 Eligibility.

(a) *Presidential designation.* Before the beginning of each fiscal year the President determines (after appropriate consultation) the number and allocation of refugees who are of special humanitarian concern to the United States and who are to be admitted during the succeeding twelve months. Any alien who believes he/she is a ''refugee'' as defined in section 101(a)(42) of the Act, and is included in a refugee group of special humanitarian concern as designated by the President, may apply for admission to the United States by filing Form I–590 (Registration for Classification as Refugee) with the overseas Immigration and Naturalization Service's officer in charge responsible for the area where the applicant is located. In those areas too distant from an officer in charge, making direct filing impracticable, the Form I–590 may be filed preliminarily at a designated consular office.

(b) *Firmly resettled.* A refugee is considered to be ''firmly resettled'' if he/she has been offered resident status, citizenship, or some other type of permanent resettlement by a country other than the United States and has travelled to and entered that country as a consequence of his/her flight from persecution. Any applicant who has become firmly resettled in a foreign country is not eligible for refugee status under this chapter.

(c) *Not firmly resettled.* Any applicant who claims not to be firmly resettled in a foreign country must establish that the conditions of his/her residence in that country are so restrictive as to deny resettlement. In determining whether or not an applicant is firmly resettled in a foreign country, the officer reviewing the matter shall consider the conditions under which other residents of the country live: (1) Whether permanent or temporary housing is available to the refugee in the foreign country; (2) nature of employment available to the refugee in the foreign country; and (3) other benefits offered or denied to the refugee by the foreign country which are available to other residents, such as (i) right to property ownership, (ii) travel documentation, (iii) education, (iv) public welfare, and (v) citizenship.

(d) *Immediate relatives and special immigrants.* Any applicant for refugee status who qualifies as an immediate relative or as a special immigrant shall not be processed as a refugee unless it is in the public interest. The alien shall be advised to obtain an immediate relative or special immigrant visa and shall be provided with the proper petition forms to send to any prospective petitioners. An applicant who may be eligible for classification under sections 203(a)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), or (7) of the Act, and for whom a visa number is now available, shall be advised of such eligibility but is not required to apply.

(e) *Spouse and children.* The spouse of child (as defined in section 101(b)(1)(A), (B), (C), (D), or (E) of the Act) of any refugee who qualifies for admission, shall if not otherwise entitled to admission and if not a person described in the second sentence of section 101(a)(42) of the Act, be entitled to the same status as such refugee if accompanying, or following to join such refugee. His/her entry shall be charged against the numerical limitation under which the refugee's entry is charged.

§207.2 Applicant processing.

(a) *Forms.* Each applicant who seeks admission as a refugee shall submit an individual Form I–590 (Registration for Classification as Refugee). Additionally, each applicant 14 years old or older must submit completed forms G–325C (Biographical Information) and FD–258 (Applicant Card).

(b) *Hearing.* Each applicant 14 years old or older shall appear in person before an immigration officer for inquiry under oath to determine his/her eligibility for admission as a refugee.

(c) *Medical examination.* Each applicant shall submit to a medical examination as required by sections 221(d) and 234 of the Act.

(d) *Sponsorship.* Each applicant must be sponsored by a responsible person or organization. Transportation for the applicant from his/her present abode to the place of resettlement in the United States must be guaranteed by the sponsor. The application for refugee status will not be approved until the Service receives an acceptable sponsorship agreement and guaranty of transportation in behalf of the applicant.

§207.3 Inadmissible applicant.

(a) *Statutory exclusion.* An applicant within the class of aliens excluded from admission to the United States under paragraphs (27), (29), (33), or so much of paragraph (23) as it relates to trafficking in narcotics of section 212(a) of the Act, shall not be admitted as a refugee under section 207 of the Act. However, an applicant seeking refugee status under section 207 is exempt by statute from the exclusionary provisions of paragraphs (14), (15), (20), (21), (25), and (32) of section 212(a) of the Act and a waiver of exclusion is not required.

(b) *Waiver of exclusion.* Except for the exclusionary and statutory exemption provisions noted in §207.3(a) any other exclusionary provisions of section 212(a) of the Act may be waived for humanitarian purposes, to assure family unity, or when it is in the public interest. This authority is delegated to officers in charge who shall initiate the necessary investigations to establish the facts in each waiver application pending before them. Form I–602 (Application by Refugee for Waiver of Grounds of Excludability) may be filed with the officer in charge before whom the applicant's Form I–590 is pending. The burden is upon the applicant to show that the waiver should be granted based upon: (1) Humanitarian purposes, (2) family unity, or (3) public interest.

The applicant shall be notified in writing regarding the application for waiver, including the reason for denial if the application is denied. There is no appeal from a waiver denial under this chapter.

§ 207.4 Approved application.

Approval of Form I–590 by an officer in charge outside the United States authorizes the district director of the port of entry in the United States to admit the applicant conditionally as a refugee upon arrival at the port within four months of the date the Form I–590 was approved. There is no appeal from a denial of refugee status under this chapter.

§ 207.5 Waiting lists and priority handling.

Waiting lists are maintained for each designated refugee group of special humanitarian concern. Each applicant whose application is accepted for filing by the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall be registered as of the date of filing. The date of filing is the priority date for purposes of case control. Refugees or groups of refugees may be selected from these lists in a manner that will best support the policies and interests of the United States. The Attorney General may adopt appropriate criteria for selecting the refugees and assignment of processing priorities for each designated group based upon such considerations as: Reuniting families, close association with the United States, compelling humanitarian concerns, and public interest factors.

§ 207.6 Control over approved refugee numbers.

Current numerical accounting of approved refugees is maintained for each special group designated by the President. As refugee status is authorized for each applicant, the total count is reduced correspondingly from the appropriate group so that information is readily available to indicate how many refugee numbers remain available for issuance.

§ 207.7 Physical presence in the United States.

For the purpose of adjustment of status under section 209(a)(1) of the Act, the required one year physical presence of the applicant in the United States is computed from the date the applicant entered the United States as a refugee.

§ 207.8 Termination of refugee status.

The refugee status of any alien (and of the spouse or child of the alien) admitted to the United States under section 207 of the Act shall be terminated by any district director in whose district the alien is found if the alien was not a refugee within the meaning of section 101(a)(42) of the Act at the time of admission. The district director shall notify the alien in writing of the Service's intent to terminate the alien's refugee status. The alien shall have 30 days from the date notice is served upon him/her or, delivered to his/her last known address, to present written or oral evidence to show why the alien's refugee status should not be terminated. There is no appeal under this chapter from the termination of refugee status by the district director. Upon termination of refugee status, the district director shall process the alien under sections 235, 236, and 237 of the Act.

PART 208—PROCEDURES FOR ASYLUM AND WITHHOLDING OF DEPORTATION

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1158, 1226, 1252, 1252 note, 1252b, 1253, 1282 and 1283; 31 U.S.C. 9701; and 8 CFR part 2.

SOURCE: 55 FR 30680, July 27, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

§208.1 General.

(a) This part shall apply to all applications for asylum or withholding of deportation, whether before an asylum officer or an immigration judge, that are filed on or after January 4, 1995 or pending as of January 4, 1995. No application for asylum or withholding of deportation that has been filed with a District Director or Immigration Judge prior to January 4, 1995, may be reopened or otherwise reconsidered under the provisions of this part except by motion granted in the exercise of discretion by the Board of Immigration Appeals, an Immigration Judge or an Asylum Officer for proper cause shown. Motions to reopen or reconsider must meet the requirements of 8 CFR 3.2, 3.8, 3.22, 103.5, and 242.22 where applicable. The provisions of this part shall not affect the finality or validity of any decision made by District Directors, Immigration Judges, or the Board of Immigration Appeals in any asylum or withholding of deportation case prior to January 4, 1995. The provisions of this part relating to a person convicted of an aggravated felony, as defined in section 101(a)(43) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(43), shall apply to applications for asylum or withholding of deportation that are filed on or after November 29, 1990.

(b) There shall be attached to the Office of Refugees, Asylum, and Parole such number of employees as the Commissioner, upon recommendation from the Assistant Commissioner, shall direct. These shall include a corps of professional asylum officers who are to receive special training in international human rights law, conditions in countries of origin, and other relevant national and international refugee laws. The Assistant Commissioner shall be further responsible for general supervision and direction in the conduct of the asylum program, including evaluation of the performance of the employees attached to the Office.

(c) As an ongoing component of the training required by paragraph (b) of this section, the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Refugees, Asylum and Parole, shall coordinate with the Department of State, and in cooperation with other appropriate sources, to compile and disseminate to Asylum Officers information concerning the persecution of persons in other countries on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, as well as other information relevant to asylum determinations, and shall maintain a documentation center with information on human rights conditions.

[55 FR 30680, July 27, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 62297, Dec. 5, 1994]

§208.2 Jurisdiction.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the Office of Refugees, Asylum, and Parole shall have initial jurisdiction over applications for asylum and withholding of deportation filed by an alien physically present in the United States or seeking admission at a port of entry. An application that is complete within the meaning of §208.3(c)(5) shall be either adjudicated or referred by asylum officers under this part in accordance with §208.14. With the exception of cases involving crewmen, stowaways, or aliens temporarily excluded under section 235(c) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1225(c), which are within the jurisdiction of an asylum officer pursuant to §253.1(f) of this chapter, and aliens classified pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act, an asylum officer shall not decide whether an alien is entitled to withholding of deportation under section 243(h) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1253(h). An application that is incomplete within the meaning

of § 208.3(c)(5) shall be returned to the applicant.

(b) Immigration Judges shall have exclusive jurisdiction over asylum applications filed by an alien who has been served notice of referral to exclusion proceedings under part 236 of this chapter, or served an order to show cause under part 242 of this chapter, after a copy of the charging document has been filed with the Immigration Court. The immigration judge shall make a determination on such claims. In cases where the adjudication of an application has been referred in accordance with § 208.14, that application shall be forwarded with the charging document to the Immigration Court by the Asylum Office. As a matter of discretion, the immigration judge may permit the applicant to amend the application, but any delay caused by such a request shall extend the period within which the applicant may not apply for employment authorization in accordance with § 208.7(a).

[55 FR 30680, July 27, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 62298, Dec. 5, 1994; 60 FR 34090, June 30, 1995; 60 FR 44264, Aug. 25, 1995]

§ 208.3 Form of application.

(a) An application for asylum or withholding of deportation shall be made on Form I–589 (Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Deportation) and shall be submitted, together with any additional supporting material, in triplicate, meaning the original plus two copies. The applicant's spouse and children as defined in section 101 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(35) and 1101(b)(1), may be included on the application if they are in the United States. One additional copy of the principal applicant's I–589 must be submitted for each dependent listed on the principal's application. An application shall be accompanied by one completed Form FD–258 (Fingerprint Card) for every individual included on the application who is 14 years of age or older. Forms I–589 and FD–258 are available from the INS and from the Immigration Court. The application for asylum or withholding of deportation also shall be accompanied by a total of two photographs of each applicant and two photographs of each dependent included on the application.

(b) An application for asylum shall be deemed to constitute at the same time an application for withholding of deportation, pursuant to §§ 208.16, 236.3, and 242.17 of this chapter.

(c) The application (Form I–589) shall be filed under the following conditions and shall have the following consequences, as shall be noted in the instructions on the application:

(1) Information provided in completing the application may be used as a basis for the institution of, or as evidence in, exclusion proceedings in accordance with part 236 of this chapter or deportation proceedings in accordance with part 242 of this chapter;

(2) Information provided in the application may be used to satisfy the burden of proof of the INS in establishing the applicant's deportability under part 242 of this chapter;

(3) Mailing to the address provided by the applicant on the application or the last change of address form (INS Form AR–11), if any, received by the INS shall constitute adequate service of all notices or other documents, except a Notice to Alien Detained for Hearing by an Immigration Judge (Form I–122), service of which is governed by § 235.6 of this chapter, and an Order to Show Cause (Form I–221), service of which is governed by section 242B(a)(1) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1252b(a)(1);

(4) The applicant and anyone other than an immediate relative who assists the applicant in preparing the application must sign the application under penalty of perjury. The applicant's signature is evidence that the applicant is aware of the contents of the application. A person other than an immediate relative who assists the applicant in preparing the application also must provide his or her full mailing address;

(5) An application for asylum and for withholding of deportation that does not include a response to each of the questions contained in the Form I–589, that is unsigned, or that is unaccompanied by the required materials specified in paragraph (a) of this section is incomplete. An application that is incomplete shall be returned by mail to the applicant within 30 days of the receipt of the application by the INS. The filing of an incomplete application shall not commence the 150-day period

after which the applicant may file an application for employment authorization in accordance with §208.7(a)(1). If an application has not been mailed to the applicant within 30 days, it shall be deemed complete; and

(6) Knowing placement of false information on the application may subject the person placing that information on the application to criminal penalties under title 18 of the United States Code and to civil penalties under section 274C of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1324c.

[55 FR 30680, July 27, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 50812, Oct. 9, 1991; 59 FR 62298, Dec. 5, 1994; 60 FR 34090, June 30, 1995]

§208.4 Filing the application.

If no prior application for asylum or withholding of deportation has been filed, an applicant shall file any initial application according to the following procedures:

(a) *With the Service Center by mail.* Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, applications for asylum or withholding of deportation shall be filed directly by mail with the Service Center servicing the Asylum Office with jurisdiction over the place of the applicant's residence or, in the case of an alien without a United States residence, the applicant's current lodging or the land border port of entry through which the alien seeks admission to the United States. The addresses of the Service Centers shall be made available through the local INS Information Unit. Upon receipt of the application, except in the case of an alien who has been convicted of an aggravated felony, the Service Center shall forward a copy of the application to the Department of State.

(b) *With the District Director.* In the cases of:

(1) Stowaways who are presented to the Service,

(2) Crewmen who affirmatively approach a Service officer in order to file for asylum, and

(3) Other aliens seeking admission at a seaport or airport of entry, applications for asylum or withholding of deportation shall be accepted by the District Director having jurisdiction over the port of entry.

The District Director shall immediately forward the application to the asylum office with jurisdiction over that port of entry.

(c) *With the Immigration Judge.* Initial applications for asylum or withholding of deportation are to be filed with the Immigration Court in the following circumstances (and shall be treated as provided in part 236 or 242 of this chapter):

(1) *During exclusion or deportation proceedings.* If exclusion or deportation proceedings have been commenced against an alien pursuant to part 236 or 242 of this chapter, an initial application for asylum or withholding of deportation from that alien shall be filed thereafter with the Immigration Court.

(2) *After completion of exclusion or deportation proceedings.* If exclusion or deportation proceedings have been completed, an initial application for asylum or withholding of deportation shall be filed with the Immigration Court having jurisdiction over the prior proceeding in conjunction with a motion to reopen pursuant to 8 CFR 3.8, 3.22 and 242.22 where applicable.

(3) *Pursuant to appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals.* If jurisdiction over the proceedings is vested in the Board of Immigration Appeals under part 3 of this chapter, an initial application for asylum or withholding of deportation shall be filed with the Immigration Court having jurisdiction over the prior proceeding in conjunction with a motion to remand or reopen pursuant to 8 CFR 3.2 and 3.8 where applicable.

(4) Any motion to reopen or remand accompanied by an initial application for asylum filed under paragraph (b) of this section must reasonably explain the failure to request asylum prior to the completion of the exclusion or deportation proceeding.

[55 FR 30680, July 27, 1990, as amended at 56 FR 50812, Oct. 9, 1991; 59 FR 62298, Dec. 5, 1994; 60 FR 34090, June 30, 1995]

§208.5 Special duties toward aliens in custody of the Service.

(a) When an alien in the custody of the Service requests asylum or withholding of deportation or expresses fear of persecution or harm upon return to his country of origin or to agents thereof, the Service shall make available the appropriate application forms

for asylum and withholding of deportation and shall provide the applicant with a list, if available, of persons or private agencies that can assist in preparation of the application.

(b) Where possible, expedited consideration shall be given to applications of aliens detained under 8 CFR part 235 or 242. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, such alien shall not be deported or excluded before a decision is rendered on his initial asylum or withholding of deportation application.

(c) A motion to reopen or an order to remand accompanied by an application for asylum or withholding of deportation pursuant to § 208.4(b) shall not stay execution of a final order of exclusion or deportation unless such a stay is specifically granted by the Board or the Immigration Judge having jurisdiction over the motion.

§ 208.6 Disclosure to third parties.

(a) An application for asylum or withholding of deportation shall not be disclosed, except as permitted by this section, or at the discretion of the Attorney General, without the written consent of the applicant. Names and other identifying details shall be deleted from copies of asylum or withholding of deportation decisions maintained in public reading rooms under § 103.9 of this chapter.

(b) The confidentiality of other records kept by the Service (including G–325A forms) that indicate that a specific alien has applied for asylum or withholding of deportation shall also be protected from disclosure. The Service will coordinate with the Department of State to ensure that the confidentiality of these records is maintained when they are transmitted to State Department offices in other countries.

(c) This section shall not apply to any disclosure to:

(1) Any United States Government official or contractor having a need to examine information in connection with:

(i) Adjudication of asylum or withholding of deportation applications;

(ii) The defense of any legal action arising from the adjudication of or failure to adjudicate the asylum or withholding of deportation application;

(iii) The defense of any legal action of which the asylum or withholding of deportation application is a part; or

(iv) Any United States Government investigation concerning any criminal or civil matter; or

(2) Any Federal, state, or local court in the United States considering any legal action:

(i) Arising from the adjudication of or failure to adjudicate the asylum or withholding of deportation application; or

(ii) Arising from the proceedings of which the asylum or withholding of deportation application is a part.

§ 208.7 Employment authorization.

(a)(1) An applicant for asylum who has not been convicted of an aggravated felony shall be eligible pursuant to §§ 274a.12(c)(8) and 274a.13(a) of this chapter to submit an Application for Employment Authorization (Form I–765). The application shall be submitted no earlier than 150 days after the date on which a complete application for asylum submitted in accordance with §§ 208.3 and 208.4 of this part has been received. If an application for asylum has been returned as incomplete in accordance with § 208.3(c)(5), the 150-day period will commence upon receipt by the INS of a complete application for asylum. An applicant whose application for asylum has been denied by an asylum officer or by an immigration judge within the 150-day period shall not be eligible to apply for employment authorization. After the expiration of the 150-day period, the INS shall have 30 days from the date of filing of an initial application for employment authorization to grant or deny that application. If the INS fails to adjudicate the employment application within that period, the alien shall be eligible for interim employment authorization under this chapter. If an application for asylum is denied by an immigration judge or an asylum officer within the 30-day period, but prior to a decision on the application for employment authorization, the application for employment authorization shall be denied.

(2) An applicant who has been convicted of an aggravated felony shall not be granted employment authorization. In cases where an applicant has previously received employment authorization and his or her application for asylum or withholding of deportation is denied because the applicant has been convicted of an aggravated felony, the employment authorization shall terminate as of the date of the denial.

(3) For purposes of this paragraph (a), the time periods within which the alien may not apply for employment authorization and within which the INS must respond to any such application shall begin when the alien has filed a complete asylum application in accordance with §§ 208.3 and 208.4. Any delay requested or caused by the applicant shall not be counted as part of these time periods. Such time periods also shall be extended by the equivalent of the time between issuance of a request for evidence under § 103.2(b)(8) of this chapter and the receipt of the applicant's response to such request.

(4) An applicant who fails without good cause to appear for a scheduled interview before an asylum officer or a hearing before an immigration judge shall not be granted employment authorization pursuant to § 274a.12(c)(8) of this chapter.

(5) The provisions of paragraphs (a)(1), (3), and (4) of this section shall apply to persons who have filed an application for asylum or withholding of deportation on or after January 4, 1995.

(b) Subject to the restrictions in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, employment authorization shall be renewable, in increments to be determined by the Commissioner, for the continuous period of time necessary for the asylum officer or immigration judge to decide the asylum application and, if necessary, for final adjudication of any administrative or judicial review.

(1) If the asylum application is denied by the Asylum Officer, the employment authorization shall terminate at the expiration of the employment authorization document or sixty days after the denial of asylum, whichever is longer.

(2) If the application is denied by the Immigration Judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or upon judicial review of the asylum denial, the employment authorization terminates upon the expiration of the employment authorization document.

(3) If an application for asylum filed on or after November 29, 1990 is denied pursuant to § 208.14(c)(4) or § 208.16(c)(2)(ii) because the applicant has been convicted of an aggravated felony, any employment authorization previously issued under § 208.7(a) shall automatically terminate as of the date of the denial.

(c) In order for employment authorization to be renewed under this section, the alien must provide the INS, in accordance with the instructions on or attached to the employment authorization application, with a Form I–765, with fee and proof that he has continued to pursue his application for asylum before an immigration judge or sought administrative or judicial review. Pursuit of an application for asylum, for purposes of employment authorization is established by presenting to the INS one of the following, depending on the stage of the alien's immigration proceedings:

(1) If the alien's case is pending before the immigration judge, and the alien wishes to pursue an application for asylum, a copy of the asylum denial and the Order to Show Cause (Form I–221/I–221S) or Notice to Applicant for Admission Detained for Hearing before Immigration Judge (Form I–122) placing the alien in proceedings after asylum has been denied;

(2) If the immigration judge has denied asylum a copy of the Notice of Appeal (EOIR–26) date stamped by the Immigration Court to show that a timely appeal has been filed from a denial of the asylum application by the immigration judge; or

(3) If the Board has dismissed the alien's appeal of the denial of asylum, a copy of the petition for judicial review or for habeas corpus pursuant to section 106 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, date stamped by the appropriate court.

(d) In order for employment authorization to be renewed before its expiration, applications for renewal must be received by the Service ninety days

prior to expiration of the employment authorization.

(e) Upon the denied applicant's request, the INS may grant further employment authorization pursuant to 8 CFR 274a.12(c)(12).

[55 FR 30680, July 27, 1990, as amended at 58 FR 12148, Mar. 3, 1993; 59 FR 62299, Dec. 5, 1994; 60 FR 21974, 21975, May 4, 1995; 60 FR 34090, June 30, 1995]

§ 208.8 Limitations on travel outside the United States.

An applicant who leaves the United States pursuant to advance parole granted under 8 CFR 212.5(e) shall be presumed to have abandoned his application under this section if he returns to the country of claimed persecution unless the applicant is able to establish compelling reasons for such return.

[59 FR 62299, Dec. 5, 1994]

§ 208.9 Interview and procedure.

(a) For each application for asylum or withholding of deportation that is complete within the meaning of § 208.3(c)(5) and that is within the jurisdiction of the Office of Refugees, Asylum, and Parole, an interview shall be conducted by an asylum officer, either at the time of the application or at a later date to be determined by the Asylum Office. Applications within the jurisdiction of an immigration judge are to be adjudicated under the rules of procedure established by the Executive Office for Immigration Review in parts 3, 236, and 242 of this chapter.

(b) The asylum officer shall conduct the interview in a nonadversarial manner and, at the request of the applicant, separate and apart from the general public. The purpose of the interview shall be to elicit all relevant and useful information bearing on the applicant's eligibility for the form of relief sought. At the time of the interview, the applicant must provide complete information regarding his or her identity, including name, date and place of birth, and nationality, and may be required to register this identity electronically or through any other means designated by the Attorney General. The applicant may have counsel or a representative present, may present witnesses, and may submit affidavits of witnesses and other evidence.

(c) The asylum officer shall have authority to administer oaths, verify the identity of the applicant (including through the use of electronic means), verify the identity of any interpreter, present and receive evidence, and question the applicant and any witnesses.

(d) Upon completion of the interview, the applicant or his representative shall have an opportunity to make a statement or comment on the evidence presented. The asylum officer, in his or her discretion, may limit the length of such statement or comment and may require their submission in writing. Upon completion of the interview, the applicant shall be informed that he or she must appear in person to receive and to acknowledge receipt of the decision of the asylum officer and any other accompanying material at a time and place designated by the asylum officer. An applicant's failure to appear to receive and acknowledge receipt of the decision shall be treated as delay caused by the applicant for purposes of § 208.7(a)(3) and shall extend the period within which the applicant may not apply for employment authorization by the number of days until the applicant does appear to receive and acknowledge receipt of the decision or until the applicant appears before an immigration judge in response to the issuance of a charging document under § 208.14(b).

(e) The asylum officer shall consider evidence submitted by the applicant together with his or her asylum application, as well as any evidence submitted by the applicant before or at the interview. As a matter of discretion, the asylum officer may grant the applicant a brief extension of time following an interview during which the applicant may submit additional evidence. Any such extension shall extend by equivalent time the periods specified by § 208.7 for the filing and adjudication of employment authorization applications.

(f) The application, all supporting information provided by the applicant, any comments submitted by the Department of State, or by the Service, and any other information considered

by the Asylum Officer shall comprise the record.

(g) An applicant unable to proceed with the interview in English must provide, at no expense to the INS, a competent interpreter fluent in both English and the applicant's native language. The interpreter must be at least 18 years of age. Neither the applicant's attorney or representative of record nor a witness testifying on the applicant's behalf may serve as the applicant's interpreter. Failure without good cause to comply with this paragraph may be considered a failure without good cause to appear for the interview for purposes of §208.10.

[55 FR 30680, July 27, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 62299, Dec. 5, 1994]

§208.10 Failure to appear.

The failure without good cause of an applicant to appear for a scheduled interview under §208.9(a) may be deemed to constitute a waiver of the right to an interview with an asylum officer or, in the case of an alien crewman, stowaway, alien temporarily excludable under section 235(c) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1225, or alien currently in lawful immigration status, may be deemed to constitute an abandonment of the application. Failure to appear shall be excused if the notice of the interview was not mailed to the applicant's current address and such address had been provided to the Office of Refugees, Asylum, and Parole by the applicant prior to the date of mailing in accordance with section 265 of the Act and regulations promulgated thereunder, unless the asylum officer determines that the applicant received reasonable notice of the interview. Such failure to appear may be excused for other serious reasons in the discretion of the asylum officer.

[55 FR 30680, July 27, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 62300, Dec. 5, 1994]

§208.11 Comments from the Department of State.

(a) At its option, the Department of State may provide detailed country conditions information addressing the specific conditions relevant to eligibility for refugee status according to the grounds specified in section 101(a)(42) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42). Any such information relied upon by an immigration judge in deciding a claim for asylum or withholding of deportation shall be made part of the record and the parties shall be provided an opportunity to review and respond to such information prior to the issuance of a decision.

(b) At its option, the Department of State also may comment on an application it receives pursuant to §208.4(a), §236.3, or §242.17 of this chapter by providing:

(1) An assessment of the accuracy of the applicant's assertions about conditions in his or her country of nationality or habitual residence and his or her particular situation;

(2) Information about whether persons who are similarly situated to the applicant are persecuted in his or her country of nationality or habitual residence and the frequency of such persecution;

(3) Such other information as it deems relevant.

(c) Asylum officers and immigration judges may request specific comments from the Department of State regarding individual cases or types of claims under consideration, or such other information as they deem appropriate. Any such comments shall be made part of the record. Unless the comments are classified under Executive Order 12356 (3 CFR, 1982 Comp., p. 166), the applicant shall be provided an opportunity to review and respond to such comments prior to the issuance of an adverse decision.

[59 FR 62300, Dec. 5, 1994]

§208.12 Reliance on information compiled by other sources.

(a) In deciding applications for asylum or withholding of deportation, the asylum officer may rely on material provided by the Department of State, the Office of Refugees, Asylum, and Parole, the district director having jurisdiction over the place of the applicant's residence or the port of entry from which the applicant seeks admission to the United States, or other credible sources, such as international organizations, private voluntary agencies, or academic institutions.

(b) Nothing in this part shall be construed to entitle the applicant to conduct discovery directed toward the records, officers, agents, or employees of the Service, the Department of Justice, or the Department of State.

[55 FR 30680, July 27, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 62300, Dec. 5, 1994]

§ 208.13 Establishing refugee status; burden of proof.

(a) The burden of proof is on the applicant for asylum to establish that he is a refugee as defined in section 101(a)(42) of the Act. The testimony of the applicant, if credible in light of general conditions in the applicant's country of nationality or last habitual residence, may be sufficient to sustain the burden of proof without corroboration.

(b) The applicant may qualify as a refugee either because he has suffered actual past persecution or because he has a well-founded fear of future persecution.

(1) *Past persecution.* An applicant shall be found to be a refugee on the basis of past persecution if he can establish that he has suffered persecution in the past in his country of nationality or last habitual residence on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, and that he is unable or unwilling to return to or avail himself of the protection of that country owing to such persecution.

(i) If it is determined that the applicant has established past persecution, he shall be presumed also to have a well-founded fear of persecution unless a preponderance of the evidence establishes that since the time the persecution occurred conditions in the applicant's country of nationality or last habitual residence have changed to such an extent that the applicant no longer has a well-founded fear of being persecuted if he were to return.

(ii) An application for asylum shall be denied if the applicant establishes past persecution under this paragraph but is determined not also to have a well-founded fear of future persecution under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, unless it is determined that the applicant has demonstrated compelling reasons for being unwilling to return to his country of nationality or last habitual residence arising out of the severity of the past persecution. If the applicant demonstrates such compelling reasons, he may be granted asylum unless such a grant is barred by paragraph (c) of this section or § 208.14(d).

(2) *Well-founded fear of persecution.* An applicant shall be found to have a well-founded fear of persecution if he can establish first, that he has a fear of persecution in his country of nationality or last habitual residence on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, second, that there is a reasonable possibility of actually suffering such persecution if he were to return to that country, and third, that he is unable or unwilling to return to or avail himself of the protection of that country because of such fear.

(i) In evaluating whether the applicant has sustained his burden of proving that he has a well-founded fear of persecution, the Asylum Officer or Immigration Judge shall not require the applicant to provide evidence that he would be singled out individually for persecution if:

(A) He establishes that there is a pattern or practice in his country of nationality or last habitual residence of persecution of groups of persons similarly situated to the applicant on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion; and

(B) He establishes his own inclusion in and identification with such group of persons such that his fear of persecution upon return is reasonable.

(ii) The asylum officer or immigration judge shall give due consideration to evidence that the government of the applicant's country of nationality or last habitual residence persecutes its nationals or residents if they leave the country without authorization or seek asylum in another country.

(c) An applicant shall not qualify as a refugee if he ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. If the evidence indicates that the applicant engaged in such conduct, he shall have the burden

of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that he did not so act.

[55 FR 30680, July 27, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 62300, Dec. 5, 1994]

§208.14 Approval, denial, or referral of application.

(a) An immigration judge may grant or deny asylum in the exercise of discretion to an applicant who qualifies as a refugee under section 101(a)(42) of the Act unless otherwise prohibited by paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) (1) An asylum officer may grant asylum in the exercise of discretion to an applicant who qualifies as a refugee under section 101(a)(42) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42), unless otherwise prohibited by paragraph (d) of this section.

(2) In the case of an alien (other than a crewman, stowaway, or alien temporarily excluded under section 235(c) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1225(c)) who shall appear to be deportable under section 241 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1251, or excludable under section 212 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1182, the asylum officer shall either grant asylum or refer the application to an immigration judge for adjudication in deportation or exclusion proceedings commenced in accordance with part 236 or part 242 of this chapter. An asylum officer may refer such an application after an interview conducted in accordance with §208.9 or if, in accordance with §208.10, the applicant is deemed to have waived his or her right to an interview.

(3) In the case of a crewman, stowaway, or alien temporarily excluded under section 235(c) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1225(c), the asylum officer may grant or deny asylum in accordance with the procedures set forth in §253.1(f) of this chapter. In addition, where an application filed by such a person is not granted, the asylum officer shall issue a Notice of Intent to Deny to the applicant stating the reasons why the application would be denied. The applicant shall be given a period not less than 10 days to rebut the Notice of Intent to Deny.

(4) In the case of a person other than described in paragraphs (b) (2) and (3) of this section, the asylum officer may grant or deny asylum.

(5) No application for asylum or withholding of deportation shall be subject to denial under the authority contained in §103.2(b) of this chapter.

(c) If the evidence indicates that one or more of the grounds for denial of asylum enumerated in paragraph (d) of this section may apply, the applicant shall have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that such grounds do not apply.

(d) *Mandatory denials.* An application for asylum shall be denied if:

(1) The alien, having been convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime in the United States, constitutes a danger to the community;

(2) The applicant has been firmly resettled within the meaning of §208.15;

(3) There are reasonable grounds for regarding the alien as a danger to the security of the United States; or

(4) The alien has been convicted of an aggravated felony, as defined in section 101(a)(43) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(43).

(e) *Discretionary denials.* An application from an alien may be denied in the discretion of the Attorney General if the alien can and will be deported or returned to a country through which the alien traveled en route to the United States and in which the alien would not face harm or persecution and would have access to a full and fair procedure for determining his or her asylum claim in accordance with a bilateral or multilateral arrangement with the United States governing such matter.

[55 FR 30680, July 27, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 62300, Dec. 5, 1994]

§208.15 Definition of "firm resettlement."

An alien is considered to be firmly resettled if, prior to arrival in the United States, he entered into another nation with, or while in that nation received, an offer of permanent resident status, citizenship, or some other type of permanent resettlement unless he establishes:

(a) That his entry into that nation was a necessary consequence of his flight from persecution, that he remained in that nation only as long as was necessary to arrange onward travel, and that he did not establish significant ties in that nation; or

(b) That the conditions of his residence in that nation were so substantially and consciously restricted by the authority of the country of refuge that he was not in fact resettled. In making his determination, the Asylum Officer or Immigration Judge shall consider the conditions under which other residents of the country live, the type of housing made available to the refugee, whether permanent or temporary, the types and extent of employment available to the refugee, and the extent to which the refugee received permission to hold property and to enjoy other rights and privileges, such as travel documentation including a right of entry and/or reentry, education, public relief, or naturalization, ordinarily available to others resident in the country.

§ 208.16 Entitlement to withholding of deportation.

(a) *Consideration of application for withholding of deportation.* With the exception of cases that are within the jurisdiction of an asylum officer pursuant to § 253.1(f) of this chapter, and aliens classified pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act, an asylum officer shall not decide whether an alien is entitled to withholding of deportation under section 243(h) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1253(h). If the application for asylum is granted, no decision on withholding of deportation will be made unless and until the grant of asylum is later revoked or terminated, and exclusion or deportation proceedings at which a new request for withholding of deportation is made are commenced. In such proceedings, an immigration judge may adjudicate both a renewed asylum claim and a request for withholding of deportation simultaneously whether or not asylum is granted.

(b) *Eligibility for withholding of deportation; burden of proof.* The burden of proof is on the applicant for withholding of deportation to establish that his life or freedom would be threatened in the proposed country of deportation on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. The testimony of the applicant, if credible in light of general conditions in the applicant's country of nationality or last habitual residence, may be sufficient to sustain the burden of proof without corroboration. The evidence shall be evaluated as follows:

(1) The applicant's life or freedom shall be found to be threatened if it is more likely than not that he would be persecuted on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

(2) If the applicant is determined to have suffered persecution in the past such that his life or freedom was threatened in the proposed country of deportation on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, it shall be presumed that his life or freedom would be threatened on return to that country unless a preponderance of the evidence establishes that conditions in the country have changed to such an extent that it is no longer more likely than not that the applicant would be so persecuted there.

(3) In evaluating whether the applicant has sustained the burden of proving that his life or freedom would be threatened in a particular country on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, the Asylum Officer or Immigration Judge shall not require the applicant to provide evidence that he would be singled out individually for such persecution if:

(i) He establishes that there is a pattern or practice in the country of proposed deportation of persecution of groups of persons similarly situated to the applicant on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion; and

(ii) He establishes his own inclusion in and identification with such group of persons such that it is more likely than not that his life or freedom would be threatened upon return.

(4) In addition, the asylum officer or immigration judge shall give due consideration to evidence that the life or freedom of nationals or residents of the country of claimed persecution is threatened if they leave the country without authorization or seek asylum in another country.

(c) *Approval or denial of application.* The following standards shall govern

approval or denial of applications for withholding of deportation:

(1) Subject to paragraph (c)(2) of this section, an application for withholding of deportation to a country of proposed deportation shall be granted if the applicant's eligibility for withholding is established pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) An application for withholding of deportation shall be denied if:

(i) The alien ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion;

(ii) The alien, having been convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime, constitutes a danger to the community of the United States. An alien who has been convicted of an aggravated felony shall be considered to have committed a particularly serious crime and to constitute a danger to the community of the United States;

(iii) There are serious reasons for considering that the alien has committed a serious nonpolitical crime outside the United States prior to arrival in the United States; or

(iv) There are reasonable grounds for regarding the alien as a danger to the security of the United States.

(3) If the evidence indicates that one or more of the grounds for denial of withholding of deportation enumerated in paragraph (c)(2) of this section apply, the applicant shall have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that such grounds do not apply.

(4) In the event that an applicant is denied asylum solely in the exercise of discretion, and the applicant is subsequently granted withholding of deportation under this section, thereby effectively precluding admission of the applicant's spouse or minor children following to join him, the denial of asylum shall be reconsidered. Factors to be so considered will include the reasons for the denial and reasonable alternatives available to the applicant such as reunification with his spouse or minor children in a third country.

[55 FR 30680, July 27, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 62301, Dec. 5, 1994; 60 FR 44264, Aug. 25, 1995]

§208.17 Decision.

The decision of an asylum officer to grant or to deny asylum or withholding of deportation, or to refer an application in accordance with §208.14(b), shall be communicated in writing to the applicant, to the Assistant Commissioner, Refugees, Asylum, and Parole, and to the district director having jurisdiction over the place of the applicant's residence or over the port of entry from which the applicant sought admission to the United States. A letter communicating denial of the application shall state why asylum or withholding of deportation was denied. The letter also shall contain an assessment of the applicant's credibility, unless the application was denied pursuant to §208.14(d)(4) or §208.16(c)(2)(ii).

Pursuant to §208.9(d), an applicant must appear in person to receive and to acknowledge receipt of the decision.

[59 FR 62301, Dec. 5, 1994]

§208.18 Review of decisions and appeal.

(a) The Assistant Commissioner, Office of Refugees, Asylum, and Parole, may review decisions by asylum officers. Parties shall have no right of appeal to or right to appear before the Assistant Commissioner in the course of such review.

(b) Except as provided in §253.1(f) of this chapter, there shall be no appeal from a decision of an asylum officer. In a case referred to an immigration judge in accordance with §208.14(b), the supervisory asylum officer, pursuant to the authority set forth in §§235.6(a) and 242.1(a) of this chapter, shall issue respectively a Notice to Applicant for Admission Detained for Hearing Before Immigration Judge (Form I–122) or an Order to Show Cause (Form I–221).

(c) A denial of asylum or withholding of deportation may only be reviewed by the Board of Immigration Appeals in conjunction with an appeal taken under 8 CFR part 3.

[55 FR 30680, July 27, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 62301, Dec. 5, 1994]

§208.19 Motion to reopen or reconsider.

(a) A proceeding in which asylum or withholding of deportation was denied

may be reopened or a decision from such a proceeding reconsidered for proper cause upon motion pursuant to the requirements of 8 CFR 3.2, 3.23, 103.5, and 242.22 where applicable.

(b) A motion to reopen or reconsider shall be filed:

(1) With the District Director having jurisdiction over the location at which the prior determination was made who shall forward the motion immediately to an Asylum Officer; or

(2) With the Immigration Court having jurisdiction over the prior proceeding.

[55 FR 30680, July 27, 1990, as amended at 60 FR 34090, June 30, 1995; 61 FR 18909, Apr. 29, 1996]

§ 208.20 Approval and employment authorization.

An alien granted asylum and eligible derivative family members are authorized to be employed in the United States pursuant to § 274a.12(a)(5) of this chapter and if intending to be employed, must apply to the INS for a document evidencing such authorization. The INS shall issue such document within 30 days of the receipt of the application therefor.

[59 FR 62301, Dec. 5, 1994]

§ 208.21 Admission of asylee's spouse and children.

(a) *Eligibility*. A spouse, as defined in section 101(a)(35) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(35), or child, as defined in section 101(b)(1)(A), (B), (C), (D), (E), or (F) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(b)(1)(A), (B), (C), (D), (E), or (F), also may be granted asylum if accompanying or following to join the principal alien who was granted asylum, unless it is determined that:

(1) The spouse or child ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the persecution of any persons on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion;

(2) The spouse or child, having been convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime in the United States, constitutes a danger to the community of the United States;

(3) The spouse or child has been convicted of an aggravated felony, as defined in section 101(a)(43) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(43); or

(4) There are reasonable grounds for regarding the spouse or child a danger to the security of the United States.

(b) *Relationship*. The relationship of spouse and child as defined in section 101(b)(1) of the Act must have existed at the time the principal alien's asylum application was approved, except for children born to or legally adopted by the principal alien and spouse after approval of the principal alien's asylum application.

(c) *Spouse or child in the United States*. When a spouse or child of an alien granted asylum is in the United States but was not included in the principal alien's application, the principal alien may request asylum for the spouse or child by filing Form I–730 with the District Director having jurisdiction over his place of residence, regardless of the status of that spouse or child in the United States.

(d) *Spouse or child outside the United States*. When a spouse or child of an alien granted asylum is outside the United States, the principal alien may request asylum for the spouse or child by filing form I–730 with the District Director, setting forth the full name, relationship, date and place of birth, and current location of each such person. Upon approval of the request, the District Director shall notify the Department of State, which will send an authorization cable to the American Embassy or Consulate having jurisdiction over the area in which the asylee's spouse or child is located.

(e) *Denial*. If the spouse or child is found to be ineligible for the status accorded under section 208(c) of the Act, a written notice explaining the basis for denial shall be forwarded to the principal alien. No appeal shall lie from this decision.

(f) *Burden of proof*. To establish the claim of relationship of spouse or child as defined in section 101(b)(1) of the Act, evidence must be submitted with the request as set forth in part 204 of this chapter. Where possible this will consist of the documents specified in 8 CFR 204.2(c)(2) and (c)(3). The burden of proof is on the principal alien to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that any person on whose behalf he is

making a request under this section is an eligible spouse or child.

(g) *Duration.* The spouse or child qualifying under section 208(c) of the Act shall be granted asylum for an indefinite period unless the principal's status is revoked.

[55 FR 30680, July 27, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 62301, Dec. 5, 1994]

§208.22 Effect on deportation proceedings.

(a) An alien who has been granted asylum may not be excluded or deported unless his asylum status is revoked pursuant to §208.24. An alien in exclusion or deportation proceedings who is granted withholding of deportation may not be deported to the country as to which his deportation is ordered withheld unless withholding of deportation is revoked pursuant to §208.24.

(b) When an alien's asylum status or withholding of deportation is revoked under this chapter, he shall be placed in exclusion or deportation proceedings. Exclusion or deportation proceedings may be conducted concurrently with a revocation hearing scheduled under §208.24.

§208.23 Restoration of status.

An alien who was maintaining his nonimmigrant status at the time of filing an application for asylum or withholding of deportation may continue or be restored to that status, if it has not expired, notwithstanding the denial of asylum or withholding of deportation.

§208.24 Revocation of asylum or withholding of deportation.

(a) *Revocation of asylum by the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Refugees, Asylum, and Parole.* Upon motion by the Assistant Commissioner and following an interview by an asylum officer, the grant to an alien of asylum made under the jurisdiction of an asylum officer or a district director may be revoked if, by a preponderance of the evidence, the INS establishes that:

(1) The alien no longer has a well-founded fear of persecution upon return due to a change of conditions in the alien's country of nationality or habitual residence;

(2) There is a showing of fraud in the alien's application such that he was not eligible for asylum at the time it was granted; or

(3) The alien has committed any act that would have been grounds for denial of asylum under §208.14(d).

(b) *Revocation of withholding of deportation by the Assistant Commissioner, Office of Refugees, Asylum, and Parole.* Upon motion by the Assistant Commissioner and following an interview by an asylum officer, the grant to an alien of withholding of deportation made under the jurisdiction of an asylum officer or a district director may be revoked if, by a preponderance of the evidence, the INS establishes that:

(1) The alien is no longer entitled to withholding of deportation due to a change of conditions in the country to which deportation was withheld;

(2) There is a showing of fraud in the alien's application such that he was not eligible for withholding of deportation at the time it was granted;

(3) The alien has committed any other act that would have been grounds for denial of withholding of deportation under §208.16(c)(2).

(c) *Notice to applicant.* Upon motion by the Assistant Commissioner to revoke asylum status or withholding of deportation, the alien shall be given notice of intent to revoke, with the reason therefore, at least thirty days before the interview by the asylum officer. The alien shall be provided the opportunity to present evidence tending to show that he or she is still eligible for asylum or withholding of deportation. If the asylum officer determines that the alien is no longer eligible for asylum or withholding of deportation, the alien shall be given written notice that asylum status or withholding of deportation along with employment authorization are revoked. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, an alien granted asylum or withholding of deportation who is subject to revocation because he or she has been convicted of an aggravated felony is not entitled to an interview before an asylum officer.

(d) *Revocation of derivative status.* The termination of asylum status for a person who was the principal applicant

shall result in termination of the asylum status of a spouse or child whose status was based on the asylum application of the principal.

(e) *Reassertion of asylum claim.* A revocation of asylum or withholding of deportation pursuant to paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section shall not preclude an applicant from reasserting an asylum or withholding of deportation claim in any subsequent exclusion or deportation proceeding.

(f) *Revocation of asylum or withholding of deportation by the Executive Office for Immigration Review.* An Immigration Judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals may reopen a case pursuant to § 3.2 or § 242.22 of this chapter for the purpose of revoking a grant of asylum or withholding of deportation made under the exclusive jurisdiction of an Immigration Judge. In such a reopened proceeding, the Service must similarly establish by the appropriate standard of evidence one or more of the grounds set forth in paragraphs (a) or (b) of this section. Any revocation under this paragraph may occur in conjunction with an exclusion or deportation proceeding.

[55 FR 30680, July 27, 1990, as amended at 59 FR 62301, Dec. 5, 1994]

PART 209—ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF REFUGEES AND ALIENS GRANTED ASYLUM

Sec.

209.1 Admission for permanent residence after one year.
209.2 Adjustment of status of alien granted asylum.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1157, 1158, and 1159; 31 U.S.C. 9701.

§ 209.1 Admission for permanent residence after one year.

(a) *Eligibility.* (1) Every alien in the United States as a refugee under § 207 of this chapter whose status has not been terminated, is required to appear before an immigration officer one year after entry to determine his/her admissibility under sections 235, 236, and 237 of the Act. The applicant shall be examined under oath to determine admissibility. If the applicant is found to be admissible, he/she shall be inspected and admitted for lawful permanent residence as of the date of the alien's arrival in the United States. If the applicant is determined to be inadmissible, he/she shall be informed that he/she may renew the request for admission to the United States as an immigrant in exclusion proceedings under section 236 of the Act. The provisions of this section shall provide the sole and exclusive procedure for adjustment of status by a refugee admitted under section 207 of the Act, whose application is based on his/her refugee status.

(2) Every alien processed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service abroad and paroled into the United States as a refugee after April 1, 1980, and before May 18, 1980 shall be considered as having entered the United States as a refugee under section 207(a) of the Act.

(b) *Processing Application.* One year after arrival in the United States, every refugee entrant shall be notified to appear for examination before an immigration officer. Each applicant shall be examined under oath to determine eligibility for permanent residence. If the refugee entrant has been physically present in the United States for at least one year, forms FD–258 (Applicant Card) and G–325A (Biographical Information) will be processed. Unless there were medical grounds for exclusion at the time of arrival, a United States Public Health Service medical examination is not required. If the alien is found admissible after inspection under section 209(a) of the Act, he/she shall be processed for issuance of Form I–551 (Alien Registration Receipt Card).

[46 FR 45119, Sept. 10, 1981]

§ 209.2 Adjustment of status of alien granted asylum.

The provisions of this section shall be the sole and exclusive procedure for adjustment of status by an asylee admitted under section 208 of the Act whose application is based on his or her asylee status.

(a) *Eligibility.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the status of any alien who has been granted asylum in the United States may be adjusted by the district director to that of an alien lawfully admitted for

permanent residence, provided the alien:

(i) Applies for such adjustment;

(ii) Has been physically present in the United States for at least one year after having been granted asylum;

(iii) Continues to be a refugee within the meaning of section 101(a)(42) of the Act, or is the spouse or child of a refugee;

(iv) Has not been firmly resettled in any foreign country; and

(v) Is admissible to the United States as an immigrant under the Act at the time of examination for adjustment without regard to paragraphs (4), (5)(A), (5)(B), and (7)(A)(i) of section 212(a) of the Act, and (vi) has a refugee number available under section 207(a) of the Act.

If the application for adjustment filed under this part exceeds the refugee numbers available under section 207(a) of the Act for the fiscal year, a waiting list will be established on a priority basis by the date the application was properly filed.

(2) An alien, who was granted asylum in the United States prior to November 29, 1990 (regardless of whether or not such asylum has been terminated under section 208(b) of the Act), and is no longer a refugee due to a change in circumstances in the foreign state where he or she feared persecution, may also have his or her status adjusted by the district director to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence even if he or she is no longer able to demonstrate that he or she continues to be a refugee within the meaning of section 10l(a)(42) of the Act, or to be a spouse or child of such a refugee or to have been physically present in the United States for at least one year after being granted asylum, so long as he or she is able to meet the requirements noted in paragraphs (a)(1)(i), (iv), and (v) of this section. Such persons are exempt from the numerical limitations of section 209(b) of the Act. However, the number of aliens who are natives of any foreign state who may adjust status pursuant to this paragraph in any fiscal year shall not exceed the difference between the per country limitation established under section 202(a) of the Act and the number of aliens who are chargeable to that foreign state in the fiscal year under section 202 of the Act. Aliens who applied for adjustment of status under section 209(b) of the Act before June 1, 1990, are also exempt from its numerical limitation without any restrictions.

(b) *Inadmissible Alien*. An applicant who is inadmissible to the United States under section 212(a) of the Act, may, under section 209(c) of the Act, have the grounds of inadmissibility waived by the district director (except for those grounds under paragraphs (27), (29), (33), and so much of (23) as relates to trafficking in narcotics) for humanitarian purposes, to assure family unity, or when it is otherwise in the public interest. An application for the waiver may be filed on Form I–602 (Application by Refugee for Waiver of Grounds of Excludability) with the application for adjustment. An applicant for adjustment who has had the status of an exchange alien nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act, and who is subject to the foreign resident requirement of section 212(e) of the Act, shall be eligible for adjustment without regard to the foreign residence requirement.

(c) *Application*. An application for the benefits of section 209(b) of the Act may be filed on Form I–485, with fee, with the district director having jurisdiction over the applicant's place of residence. A separate application must be filed by each alien, and if the alien is 14 years or older it must be accompanied by a completed Form G–325A (Biographical Information) and Form FD–258 (Applicant Card). Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, the application must also be supported by evidence that the applicant has been physically present in the United States for at least one year. If an alien has been placed in deportation or exclusion proceedings, the application can be filed and considered only in proceedings under section 242 or 236 of the Act.

(d) *Medical Examination*. Upon acceptance of the application, the applicant shall submit to an examination by a selected civil surgeon as required by sections 221(d) and 234 of the Act. The report setting forth the findings of the mental and physical condition of the

applicant shall be incorporated into the record.

(e) *Interview.* Each applicant for adjustment of status under this part shall be interviewed by an immigration officer. The interview may be waived for a child under 14 years of age.

(f) *Decision.* The applicant shall be notified of the decision, and if the application is denied, of the reasons for denial. No appeal shall lie from the denial of an application by the district director but such denial will be without prejudice to the alien's right to renew the application in proceedings under parts 242 and 236 of this chapter. If the application is approved, the district director shall record the alien's admission for lawful permanent residence as of the date one year before the date of the approval of the application, but not earlier than the date of the approval for asylum in the case of an applicant approved under paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

[46 FR 45119, Sept. 10, 1981, as amended at 56 FR 26898, June 12, 1991; 57 FR 42883, 42884, Sept. 17, 1992; 58 FR 12149, Mar. 3, 1993]

PART 210—SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

Sec.

210.1 Definition of terms used in this part.
210.2 Application for temporary resident status.
210.3 Eligibility.
210.4 Status and benefits.
210.5 Adjustment to permanent resident status.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1103, 1160, 8 CFR part 2.

SOURCE: 53 FR 10064, Mar. 29, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

§ 210.1 Definition of terms used in this part.

(a) *Act.* The Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

(b) *ADIT. Alien Documentation, Identification and Telecommunications card, Form I–89.* Used to collect key data concerning an alien. When processed together with an alien's photographs, fingerprints and signature, this form becomes the source document for generation of Form I–551 Alien Registration Receipt Card.

(c) *Application period.* The 18-month period during which an application for adjustment of status to that of a temporary resident may be accepted, begins on June 1, 1987, and ends on November 30, 1988.

(d) *Complete application.* A complete application consists of an executed Form I–700, Application for Temporary Resident Status as a Special Agricultural Worker, evidence of qualifying agricultural employment and residence, a report of medical examination, and the prescribed number of photographs. An application is not complete until the required fee has been paid and recorded.

(e) *Determination process.* Determination process as used in this part means reviewing and evaluating all information provided pursuant to an application for the benefit sought and making a determination thereon. If fraud, willful misrepresentation of a material fact, a false writing or document, or any other activity prohibited by section 210(b)(7) of the Act is discovered during the determination process the Service shall refer the case to a U.S. Attorney for possible prosecution.

(f) *Family unity.* The term *family unity* as used in section 210(c)(2)(B)(i) of the Act means maintaining the family group without deviation or change. The family group shall include the spouse, unmarried minor children who are not members of some other household, and parents who reside regularly in the household of the family group.

(g) *Group 1.* Special agricultural workers who have performed qualifying agricultural employment in the United States for at least 90 man-days in the aggregate in each of the twelve-month periods ending on May 1, 1984, 1985, and 1986, and who have resided in the United States for six months in the aggregate in each of those twelve-month periods.

(h) *Group 2.* Special agricultural workers who during the twelve-month period ending on May 1, 1986 have performed at least 90 man-days in the aggregate of qualifying agricultural employment in the United States.

(i) *Legalization Office.* Legalization offices are local offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service which

accept and process applications for legalization or special agricultural worker status, under the authority of the district directors in whose districts such offices are located.

(j) *Man-day.* The term *man-day* means the performance during any day of not less than one hour of qualifying agricultural employment for wages paid. If employment records relating to an alien applicant show only piece rate units completed, then any day in which piece rate work was performed shall be counted as a man-day. Work for more than one employer in a single day shall be counted as no more than one man-day for the purposes of this part.

(k) *Nonfrivolous application.* A complete application will be determined to be nonfrivolous at the time the applicant appears for an interview at a legalization or overseas processing office if it contains:

(1) Evidence or information which shows on its face that the applicant is admissible to the United States or, if inadmissible, that the applicable grounds of excludability may be waived under the provisions of section 210(c)(2)(i) of the Act,

(2) Evidence or information which shows on its face that the applicant performed at least 90 man-days of qualifying employment in seasonal agricultural services during the twelve-month period from May 1, 1985 through May 1, 1986, and

(3) Documentation which establishes a reasonable inference of the performance of the seasonal agricultural services claimed by the applicant.

(l) *Overseas processing office.* Overseas processing offices are offices outside the United States at which applications for adjustment to temporary resident status as a special agricultural worker are received, processed, referred to the Service for adjudication or denied. The Secretary of State has designated for this purpose the United States Embassy at Mexico City, and in all other countries the immigrant visa issuing of office at which the alien, if an applicant for an immigrant visa, would make such application. Consular officers assigned to such offices are authorized to recommend approval of an application for special agricultural worker status to the Service if the alien establishes eligibility for approval and to deny such an application if the alien fails to establish eligibility for approval or is found to have committed fraud or misrepresented facts in the application process.

(m) *Preliminary application.* A preliminary application is defined as a fully completed and signed application with fee and photographs which contains specific information concerning the performance of qualifying employment in the United States, and identifies documentary evidence which the applicant intends to submit as proof of such employment. The applicant must be otherwise admissible to the United States and must establish to the satisfaction of the examining officer during an interview that his or her claim to eligibility for special agriculture worker status is credible.

(n) *Public cash assistance.* Public cash assistance means income or needs-based monetary assistance. This includes but is not limited to supplemental security income received by the alien or his immediate family members through federal, state, or local programs designed to meet subsistence levels. It does not include assistance in kind, such as food stamps, public housing, or other non-cash benefits, nor does it include work-related compensation or certain types of medical assistance (Medicare, Medicaid, emergency treatment, services to pregnant women or children under 18 years of age, or treatment in the interest of public health).

(o) *Qualified designated entity.* A qualified designated entity is any state, local, church, community, or voluntary agency, farm labor organization, association of agricultural employers or individual designated by the Service to assist aliens in the preparation of applications for Legalization and/or Special Agricultural Worker status.

(p) *Qualifying agricultural employment.* Qualifying agricultural employment means the performance of ''seasonal agricultural services'' described at section 210(h) of the Act as that term is defined in regulations by the Secretary of Agriculture at 7 CFR part 1d.

(q) *Regional processing facility.* Regional Processing Facilities are Service offices established in each of the four Service regions to adjudicate, under the authority of the Directors of the Regional Processing Facilities, applications for adjustment of status under sections 210 and 245a of the Act.

(r) *Service.* The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

(s) *Special agricultural worker.* Any individual granted temporary resident status in the Group 1 or Group 2 classification or permanent resident status under section 210(a) of the Act.

[53 FR 10064, Mar. 29, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 50339, Dec. 6, 1989]

§ 210.2 Application for temporary resident status.

(a)(1) *Application for temporary resident status.* An alien agricultural worker who believes that he or she is eligible for adjustment of status under the provisions of § 210.3 of this part may file an application for such adjustment at a qualified designated entity, at a legalization office, or at an overseas processing office outside the United States. Such application must be filed within the application period.

(2) *Application for Group 1 status.* An alien who believes that he or she qualifies for Group 1 status as defined in § 210.1(f) of this part and who desires to apply for that classification must so endorse his or her application at the time of filing. Applications not so endorsed will be regarded as applications for Group 2 status as defined in § 210.1(g) of this part.

(3) *Numerical limitations.* The numerical limitations of sections 201 and 202 of the Act do not apply to the adjustment of aliens to lawful temporary or permanent resident status under section 210 of the Act. No more than 350,000 aliens may be granted temporary resident status in the Group 1 classification. If more than 350,000 aliens are determined to be eligible for Group 1 classification, the first 350,000 applicants (in chronological order by date the application is filed at a legalization or overseas processing office) whose applications are approved for Group 1 status shall be accorded that classification. Aliens admitted to the United States under the transitional admission standard placed in effect between July 1, 1987, and November 1, 1987, and under the preliminary application standard at § 210.2(c)(4) who claim eligibility for Group 1 classification shall be registered as applicants for that classification on the date of submission to a legalization office of a complete application as defined in § 210.1(c) of this part. Other applicants who may be eligible for Group 1 classification shall be classified as Group 2 aliens. There is no limitation on the number of aliens whose resident status may be adjusted from temporary to permanent in Group 2 classification.

(b) *Filing date of application*—(1) *General.* The date the alien submits an application to a qualified designated entity, legalization office or overseas processing office shall be considered the filing date of the application, provided that in the case of an application filed at a qualified designated entity the alien has consented to have the entity forward the application to a legalization office. Qualified designated entities are required to forward completed applications to the appropriate legalization office within 60 days after the applicant gives consent for such forwarding.

(c) *Filing of application*—(1) *General.* The application must be filed on Form I–700 at a qualified designated entity, at a legalization office, at a designated port of entry, or at an overseas processing office within the eighteen-month period beginning on June 1, 1987 and ending on November 30, 1988.

(2) *Applications in the United States.* (i) The application must be filed on Form I–700 with the required fee and, if the applicant is 14 years or older, the application must be accompanied by a completed Form FD–258 (Fingerprint Card).

(ii) All fees for applications filed in the United States, other than those within the provisions of § 210.2(c)(4), must be submitted in the exact amount in the form of a money order, cashier's check, or bank check made payable to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. No personal checks or currency will be accepted. Fees will not be waived or refunded under any circumstances.

(iii) In the case of an application filed at a legalization office, including

an application received from a qualified designated entity, the district director may, at his or her discretion, require filing either by mail or in person, or may permit filing in either manner.

(iv) Each applicant, regardless of age, must appear at the appropriate Service legalization office and must be fingerprinted for the purpose of issuance of Form I–688A. Each applicant shall be interviewed by an immigration officer, except that the interview may be waived when it is impractical because of the health of the applicant.

(3) *Filing at overseas processing offices.* (i) The application must be filed on Form I–700 and must include a completed State Department Form OF–179 (Biographic Data for Visa Purposes).

(ii) Every applicant must appear at the appropriate overseas processing office to be interviewed by a consular officer. The overseas processing office will inform each applicant of the date and time of the interview. At the time of the interview every applicant shall submit the required fee.

(iii) All fees for applications submitted to an overseas processing office shall be submitted in United States currency, or in the currency of the country in which the overseas processing office is located. Fees will not be waived or refunded under any circumstances.

(iv) An applicant at an overseas processing office whose application is recommended for approval shall be provided with an entry document attached to the applicant's file. Upon admission to the United States, the applicant shall proceed to a legalization office for presentation or completion of Form FD–258 (Fingerprint Card), presentation of the applicant's file and issuance of the employment authorization Form I–688A.

(4) *Border processing.* The Commissioner will designate specific ports of entry located on the southern land border to accept and process applications under this part. Ports of entry so designated will process preliminary applications as defined at § 210.1(l) under the authority of the district directors in whose districts they are located. The ports of entry at Calexico, California, Otay Mesa, California, and Laredo, Texas have been designated to conduct preliminary application processing. Designated ports of entry may be closed or added at the discretion of the Commissioner.

(i) *Admission standard.* The applicant must present a fully completed and signed Form I–700, Application for Temporary Resident Status with the required fee and photographs at a designated port of entry. The application must contain specific information concerning the performance of qualifying employment in the United States and identify documentary evidence which the applicant intends to submit as proof of such employment. The applicant must establish to the satisfaction of the examining officer during an interview that his or her claim to eligibility for special agricultural worker classification is credible, and that he or she is otherwise admissible to the United States under the provisions of § 210.3(e) of this part including, if required, approval of an application for waiver of grounds of excludability.

(ii) *Procedures.* The fee for any application under this paragraph including applications for waivers of grounds of excludability, must be submitted in United States currency. Application fees shall not be collected until the examining immigration officer has determined that the applicant has presented a preliminary application and is admissible to the United States including, if required, approval of an application for waiver of grounds of excludability as provided in this paragraph. Applicants at designated ports of entry must present proof of identity in the form of a valid passport, a ''cartilla'' (Mexican military service registration booklet), a Form 13 (''Forma trece''—Mexican lieu passport identity document), or a certified copy of a birth certificate accompanied by additional evidence of identity bearing a photograph and/or fingerprint of the applicant. Upon a determination by an immigration officer at a designated port of entry that an applicant has presented a preliminary application, the applicant shall be admitted to the United States as an applicant for special agricultural worker status. All preliminary applicants shall be considered as prospective applicants for the Group 2 classification. However, such applicants may later submit a

complete application for either the Group 1 or Group 2 classification to a legalization office. Preliminary applicants are not required to pay the application fee a second time when submitting the complete application to a legalization office.

(iii) *Conditions of admission.* Aliens who present a preliminary application shall be admitted to the United States for a period of ninety (90) days with authorization to accept employment, if they are determined by an immigration officer to be admissible to the United States. Such aliens are required, within that ninety-day period, to submit evidence of eligibility which meets the provisions of § 210.3 of this part; to complete Form FD–258 (Fingerprint Card); to obtain a report of medical examination in accordance with § 210.2(d) of this part; and to submit to a legalization office a complete application as defined at § 210.1(c) of this part. The INS may, for good cause, extend the ninety-day period and grant further authorization to accept employment in the United States if an alien demonstrates he or she was unable to perfect an application within the initial period. If an alien described in this paragraph fails to submit a complete application to a legalization office within ninety days or within such additional period as may have been authorized, his or her application may be denied for lack of prosecution, without prejudice.

(iv) Deportation is not stayed for an alien subject to deportation and removal under the INA, notwithstanding a claim to eligibility for SAW status, unless that alien has filed a nonfrivolous application.

(d) *Medical examination.* An applicant under this part must be examined at no expense to the government by a designated civil surgeon or, in the case of an applicant abroad, by a physician or clinic designated to perform medical examinations of immigrant visa applicants. The medical report setting forth the findings concerning the mental and physical condition of the applicant shall be incorporated into the record. Any applicant certified under paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of section 212(a) of the Act may appeal to a Board of Medical Officers of the U.S. Public Health Service as provided in section 234 of the Act and part 235 of this chapter.

(e) *Limitation on access to information and confidentiality.* (1) Except for consular officials engaged in the processing of applications overseas and employees of a qualified designated entity where an application is filed with that entity, no person other than a sworn officer or employee of the Department of Justice or bureau or agency thereof, or contract personnel employed by the Service to work in connection with the legalization program, will be permitted to examine individual applications.

(2) Files and records prepared by qualified designated entities under this section are confidential. The Attorney General and the Service shall not have access to these files and records without the consent of the alien.

(3) All information furnished pursuant to an application for temporary resident status under this part including documentary evidence filed with the application shall be used only in the determination process, including a determination under § 210.4(d) of this part, or to enforce the provisions of section 210(b)(7) of the Act, relating to prosecutions for fraud and false statements made in connection with applications, as provided in paragraph (e)(4) of this section.

(4) If a determination is made by the Service that the alien has, in connection with his or her application, engaged in fraud or willful misrepresentation or concealment of a material fact, knowingly provided a false writing or document in making his or her application, knowingly made a false statement or representation, or engaged in any other activity prohibited by section 210(b)(7) of the Act, the Service shall refer the matter to the U.S. Attorney for prosecution of the alien or any person who created or supplied a false writing or document for use in an application for adjustment of status under this part.

(f) *Decision.* The applicant shall be notified in writing of the decision and, if the application is denied, of the reason(s) therefor. An adverse decision under this part including an overseas application may be appealed to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations

(Administrative Appeals Unit) on Form I–694. The appeal with the required fee shall be filed with the Regional Processing Facility in accordance with the provisions of §103.3(a)(2) of this chapter. An applicant for Group 1 status as defined in §210.1(f) of this part who is determined to be ineligible for that status may be classified as a temporary resident under Group 2 as defined in §210.1(g) of this part if otherwise eligible for Group 2 status. In such a case the applicant shall be notified of the decision to accord him or her Group 2 status and to deny Group 1 status. He or she is entitled to file an appeal in accordance with the provisions of §103.3(a)(2) of this chapter from that portion of the decision denying Group 1 status. In the case of an applicant who is represented in the application process in accordance with 8 CFR part 292, the applicant's representative shall also receive notification of decision specified in this section.

(g) *Motions.* In accordance with the provisions of §103.5(b) of this chapter, the director of a regional processing facility or a consular officer at an overseas processing office may *sua sponte* reopen any proceeding under this part under his or her jurisdiction and reverse any adverse decision in such proceeding when appeal is taken under §103.3(a)(2) of this part from such adverse decision; the Associate Commissioner, Examinations, and the Chief of the Administrative Appeals Unit may *sua sponte* reopen any proceeding conducted by that unit under this part and reconsider any decision rendered in such proceeding. The decision must be served on the appealing party within forty-five (45) days of receipt of any briefs and/or new evidence, or upon expiration of the time allowed for the submission of any briefs. Motions to reopen a proceeding or reconsider a decision shall not be considered under this part.

(h) *Certifications.* The regional processing facility director may, in accordance with §103.4 of this chapter, certify a decision to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations when the case involves an unusually complex or novel question of law or fact. A consular officer assigned to an overseas processing office is authorized to certify a decision in the same manner and upon the same basis.

[53 FR 10064, Mar. 29, 1988, as amended at 55 FR 12629, Apr. 5, 1990; 60 FR 21975, May 4, 1995]

§210.3 Eligibility.

(a) *General.* An alien who, during the twelve-month period ending on May 1, 1986, has engaged in qualifying agricultural employment in the United States for at least 90 man-days is eligible for status as an alien lawfully admitted for temporary residence if otherwise admissible under the provisions of section 210(c) of the Act and if he or she is not ineligible under the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section.

(b) *Proof of eligibility*—(1) *Burden of proof.* An alien applying for adjustment of status under this part has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that he or she has worked the requisite number of man-days, is admissible to the United States under the provisions of section 210(c) of the Act, is otherwise eligible for adjustment of status under this section and in the case of a Group 1 applicant, has resided in the United States for the requisite periods. If the applicant cannot provide documentation which shows qualifying employment for each of the requisite man-days, or in the case of a Group 1 applicant, which meets the residence requirement, the applicant may meet his or her burden of proof by providing documentation sufficient to establish the requisite employment or residence as a matter of just and reasonable inference. The inference to be drawn from the documentation provided shall depend on the extent of the documentation, its credibility and amenability to verification as set forth in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) of this section. If an applicant establishes that he or she has in fact performed the requisite qualifying agricultural employment by producing sufficient evidence to show the extent of that employment as a matter of just and reasonable inference, the burden then shifts to the Service to disprove the applicant's evidence by showing that the inference drawn from the evidence is not reasonable.

(2) *Evidence.* The sufficiency of all evidence produced by the applicant will

be judged according to its probative value and credibility. Original documents will be given greater weight than copies. To meet his or her burden of proof, an applicant must provide evidence of eligibility apart from his or her own testimony. Analysis of evidence submitted will include consideration of the fact that work performed by minors and spouses is sometimes credited to a principal member of a family.

(3) *Verification.* Personal testimony by an applicant which is not corroborated, in whole or in part, by other credible evidence (including testimony of persons other than the applicant) will not serve to meet an applicant's burden of proof. All evidence of identity, qualifying employment, admissibility, and eligibility submitted by an applicant for adjustment of status under this part will be subject to verification by the Service. Failure by an applicant to release information protected by the Privacy Act or related laws when such information is essential to the proper adjudication of an application may result in denial of the benefit sought. The Service may solicit from agricultural producers, farm labor contractors, collective bargaining organizations and other groups or organizations which maintain records of employment, lists of workers against which evidence of qualifying employment can be checked. If such corroborating evidence is not available and the evidence provided is deemed insufficient, the application may be denied.

(4) *Securing SAW employment records.* When a SAW applicant alleges that an employer or farm labor contractor refuses to provide him or her with records relating to his or her employment and the applicant has reason to believe such records exist, the Service shall attempt to secure such records. However, prior to any attempt by the Service to secure the employment records, the following conditions must be met: a SAW application (Form I–700) must have been filed; an interview must have been conducted; the applicant's testimony must support credibly his or her claim; and, the Service must determine that the application cannot be approved in the absence of the employer or farm labor contractor records. Provided each of these conditions has been met, and after unsuccessful attempts by the Service for voluntary compliance, the District Directors shall utilize section 235 of the Immigration and Nationality Act and issue a subpoena in accordance with 8 CFR 287.4, in such cases where the employer or farm labor contractor refuses to release the needed employment records.

(c) *Documents.* A complete application for adjustment of status must be accompanied by proof of identity, evidence of qualifying employment, evidence of residence and such evidence of admissibility or eligibility as may be requested by the examining immigration officer in accordance with requirements specified in this part. At the time of filing, certified copies of documents may be submitted in lieu of originals. However, at the time of the interview, wherever possible, the original documents must be presented except for the following: Official government records; employment or employment related records maintained by employers, unions, or collective bargaining organizations; medical records; school records maintained by a school or school board; or other records maintained by a party other than the applicant. Copies of records maintained by parties other than the applicant which are submitted in evidence must be certified as true and correct by such parties and must bear their seal or signature or the signature and title of persons authorized to act in their behalf. If at the time of the interview the return of original documents is desired by the applicant, they must be accompanied by notarized copies or copies certified true and correct by a qualified designated entity or by the alien's representative in the format prescribed in § 204.2(j)(1) or (2) of this chapter. At the discretion of the district director or consular officer, original documents, even if accompanied by certified copies, may be temporarily retained for further examination.

(1) *Proof of identity.* Evidence to establish identity is listed below in descending order of preference:

(i) Passport;

(ii) Birth certificate;

(iii) Any national identity document from a foreign country bearing a photo and/or fingerprint (e.g., ''cedula'', ''cartilla'', ''carte d'identite,'' etc.);

(iv) Driver's license or similar document issued by a state if it contains a photo;

(v) Baptismal record or marriage certificate;

(vi) Affidavits, or

(vii) Such other documentation which may establish the identity of the applicant.

(2) *Assumed names*—(i) *General.* In cases where an applicant claims to have met any of the eligibility criteria under an assumed name, the applicant has the burden of proving that the applicant was in fact the person who used that name.

(ii) *Proof of common identity.* The most persuasive evidence is a document issued in the assumed name which identifies the applicant by photograph, fingerprint or detailed physical description. Other evidence which will be considered are affidavit(s) by a person or persons other than the applicant, made under oath, which identify the affiant by name and address and state the affiant's relationship to the applicant and the basis of the affiant's knowledge of the applicant's use of the assumed name. Affidavits accompanied by a photograph which has been identified by the affiant as the individual known to the affiant under the assumed name in question will carry greater weight. Other documents showing the assumed name may serve to establish the common identity when substantiated by corroborating detail.

(3) *Proof of employment.* The applicant may establish qualifying employment through government employment records, or records maintained by agricultural producers, farm labor contractors, collective bargaining organizations and other groups or organizations which maintain records of employment, or such other evidence as worker identification issued by employers or collective bargaining organizations, union membership cards or other union records such as dues receipts or records of the applicant's involvement or that of his or her immediate family with organizations providing services to farmworkers, or work records such as pay stubs, piece work receipts, W–2 Forms or certification of the filing of Federal income tax returns on IRS Form 6166, or state verification of the filing of state income tax returns. Affidavits may be submitted under oath, by agricultural producers, foremen, farm labor contractors, union officials, fellow employees, or other persons with specific knowledge of the applicant's employment. The affiant must be identified by name and address; the name of the applicant and the relationship of the affiant to the applicant must be stated; and the source of the information in the affidavit (e.g. personal knowledge, reliance on information provided by others, etc.) must be indicated. The affidavit must also provide information regarding the crop and the type of work performed by the applicant and the period during which such work was performed. The affiant must provide a certified copy of corroborating records or state the affiant's willingness to personally verify the information provided. The weight and probative value of any affidavit accepted will be determined on the basis of the substance of the affidavit and any documents which may be affixed thereto which may corroborate the information provided.

(4) *Proof of residence.* Evidence to establish residence in the United States during the requisite period(s) includes: Employment records as described in paragraph (c)(3) of this section; utility bills (gas, electric, phone, etc.), receipts, or letters from companies showing the dates during which the applicant received service; school records (letters, report cards, etc.) from the schools that the applicant or his or her children have attended in the United States showing the name of school, name and, if available, address of student, and periods of attendance, and hospital or medical records showing similar information; attestations by churches, unions, or other organizations to the applicant's residence by letter which: Identify applicant by name, are signed by an official (whose title is shown), show inclusive dates of membership, state the address where

applicant resided during the membership period, include the seal of the organization impressed on the letter, establish how the author knows the applicant, and the origin of the information; and additional documents that could show that the applicant was in the United States at a specific time, such as: Money order receipts for money sent out of the country; passport entries; birth certificates of children born in the United States; bank books with dated transactions; letters of correspondence between the applicant and another person or organization; Social Security card; Selective Service card; automobile license receipts, title, vehicle registration, etc.; deeds, mortgages, contracts to which applicant has been a party; tax receipts; insurance policies, receipts, or letters; and any other document that will show that applicant was in the United States at a specific time. For Group 2 eligibility, evidence of performance of the required 90 man-days of seasonal agricultural services shall constitute evidence of qualifying residence.

(5) *Proof of financial responsibility.* Generally, the evidence of employment submitted under paragraph (c)(3) of this section will serve to demonstrate the alien's financial responsibility. If it appears that the applicant may be inadmissible under section 212(a)(15) of the Act, he or she may be required to submit documentation showing a history of employment without reliance on public cash assistance for all periods of residence in the United States.

(d) *Ineligible classes.* The following classes of aliens are ineligible for temporary residence under this part:

(1) An alien who at any time was a nonimmigrant exchange visitor under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act who is subject to the two-year foreign residence requirement unless the alien has complied with that requirement or the requirement has been waived pursuant to the provisions of section 212(e) of the Act;

(2) An alien excludable under the provisions of section 212(a) of the Act whose grounds of excludability may not be waived, pursuant to section 210(c)(2)(B)(ii) of the Act;

(3) An alien who has been convicted of a felony, or three or more misdemeanors.

(e) *Exclusion grounds*—(1) *Grounds of exclusion not to be applied.* Sections (14), (20), (21), (25), and (32) of section 212(a) of the Act shall not apply to applicants applying for temporary resident status.

(2) *Waiver of grounds for exclusion.* Except as provided in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, the Service may waive any other provision of section 212(a) of the Act only in the case of individual aliens for humanitarian purposes, to assure family unity, or when the granting of such a waiver is in the public interest. If an alien is excludable on grounds which may be waived as set forth in this paragraph, he or she shall be advised of the procedures for applying for a waiver of grounds of excludability on Form I–690. When an application for waiver of grounds of excludability is submitted in conjunction with an application for temporary residence under this section, it shall be accepted for processing at the legalization office, overseas processing office, or designated port of entry. If an application for waiver of grounds of excludability is submitted after the alien's preliminary interview at the legalization office it shall be forwarded to the appropriate regional processing facility. All applications for waivers of grounds of excludability must be accompanied by the correct fee in the exact amount. All fees for applications filed in the United States other than those within the provisions of § 210.2(c)(4) must be in the form of a money order, cashier's check, or bank check. No personal checks or currency will be accepted. Fees for waiver applications filed at the designated port of entry under the preliminary application standard must be submitted in United States currency. Fees will not be waived or refunded under any circumstances. Generally, an application for waiver of grounds of excludability under this part submitted at a legalization office or overseas processing office will be approved or denied by the director of the regional processing facility in whose jurisdiction the applicant's application for adjustment of status was filed. However, in cases involving

clear statutory ineligibility or admitted fraud, such application for a waiver may be denied by the district director in whose jurisdiction the application is filed; in cases filed at overseas processing offices, such application for a waiver may be denied by a consular officer; or, in cases returned to a legalization office for reinterview, such application may be approved at the discretion of the district director. Waiver applications filed at the port of entry under the preliminary application standard will be approved or denied by the district director having jurisdiction over the port of entry. The applicant shall be notified of the decision and, if the application is denied, of the reason(s) therefor. The applicant may appeal the decision within 30 days after the service of the notice pursuant to the provisions of §103.3(a)(2) of this chapter.

(3) *Grounds of exclusion that may not be waived.* The following provisions of section 212(a) of the Act may not be waived:

(i) Paragraphs (9) and (10) (criminals);

(ii) Paragraph (15) (public charge) except as provided in paragraph (c)(4) of this section.

(iii) Paragraph (23) (narcotics) except for a single offense of simple possession of thirty grams or less of marijuana.

(iv) Paragraphs (27), (prejudicial to the public interest), (28), (communists), and (29) (subversive);

(v) Paragraph (33) (Nazi persecution).

(4) *Special Rule for determination of public charge.* An applicant who has a consistent employment history which shows the ability to support himself and his or her family, even though his income may be below the poverty level, is not excludable under paragraph (e)(3)(ii) of this section. The applicant's employment history need not be continuous in that it is uninterrupted. It should be continuous in the sense that the applicant shall be regularly attached to the workforce, has an income over a substantial period of the applicable time, and has demonstrated the capacity to exist on his or her income and maintain his or her family without reliance on public cash assistance. This regulation is prospective in that the Service shall determine, based on the applicant's history, whether he or she is likely to become a public charge. Past acceptance of public cash assistance within a history of consistent employment will enter into this decision. The weight given in considering applicability of the public charge provisions will depend on many factors, but the length of time an applicant has received public cash assistance will constitute a significant factor.

[53 FR 10064, Mar. 29, 1988, as amended at 53 FR 27335, July 20, 1988; 54 FR 4757, Jan. 31, 1989; 55 FR 12629, Apr. 5, 1990]

§210.4 Status and benefits.

(a) *Date of adjustment.* The status of an alien whose application for temporary resident status is approved shall be adjusted to that of a lawful temporary resident as of the date on which the fee was paid at a legalization office, except that the status of an alien who applied for such status at an overseas processing office whose application has been recommended for approval by that office shall be adjusted as of the date of his or her admission into the United States.

(b) *Employment and travel authorization*—(1) *General.* Authorization for employment and travel abroad for temporary resident status applicants under section 210 of the Act be granted by the INS. In the case of an application which has been filed with a qualified designated entity, employment authorization may only be granted after a nonfrivolous application has been received at a legalization office, and receipt of the fee has been recorded.

(2) *Employment and travel authorization prior to the granting of temporary resident status.* Permission to travel abroad and to accept employment will be granted to the applicant after an interview has been conducted in connection with a nonfrivolous application at a Service office. If an interview appointment cannot be scheduled within 30 days from the date an application is filed at a Service office, authorization to accept employment will be granted, valid until the scheduled appointment date. Employment authorization, both prior and subsequent to an interview,

will be restricted to increments not exceeding 1 year, pending final determination on the application for temporary resident status. If a final determination has not been made prior to the expiration date on the Employment Authorization Document (Form I–766, Form I–688A or Form I–688B) that date may be extended upon return of the employment authorization document by the applicant to the appropriate Service office. Persons submitting applications who currently have work authorization incident to status as defined in § 274a.12(b) of this chapter shall be granted work authorization by the Service effective on the date the alien's prior work authorization expires. Permission to travel abroad shall be granted in accordance with the Service's advance parole provisions contained in § 212.5(e) of this chapter.

(3) *Employment and travel authorization upon grant of temporary resident status.* Upon the granting of an application for adjustment to temporary resident status, the service center will forward a notice of approval to the applicant at his or her last known address and to his or her qualified designated entity or representative. The applicant may appear at any Service office, and upon surrender of the previously issued Employment Authorization Document, will be issued Form I–688, Temporary Resident Card. An alien whose status is adjusted to that of a lawful temporary resident under section 210 of the Act has the right to reside in the United States, to travel abroad (including commuting from a residence abroad), and to accept employment in the United States in the same manner as aliens lawfully admitted to permanent residence.

(c) *Ineligibility for immigration benefits.* An alien whose status is adjusted to that of a lawful temporary resident under section 210 of the Act is not entitled to submit a petition pursuant to section 203(a)(2) of the Act or to any other benefit or consideration accorded under the Act to aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence, except as provided in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(d) *Termination of temporary resident status*—(1) *General.* The temporary resident status of a special agricultural worker is terminated automatically and without notice under section 210(a)(3) of the Act upon entry of a final order of deportation by an immigration judge based on a determination that the alien is deportable under section 241 of the Act.

(2) The status of an alien lawfully admitted for temporary residence under section 210(a)(2) of the Act, may be terminated before the alien becomes eligible for adjustment of status under § 210.5 of this part, upon the occurrence of any of the following:

(i) It is determined by a preponderance of the evidence that the adjustment to temporary resident status was the result of fraud or willful misrepresentation as provided in section 212(a)(19) of the Act;

(ii) The alien commits an act which renders him or her inadmissible as an immigrant, unless a waiver is secured pursuant to § 210.3(e)(2) of this part;

(iii) The alien is convicted of any felony, or three or more misdemeanors in the United States.

(3) *Procedure.* (i) Termination of an alien's status under paragraph (d)(2) of this section will be made only on notice to the alien sent by certified mail directed to his or her last known address, and to his or her representative. The alien must be given an opportunity to offer evidence in opposition to the grounds alleged for termination of his or her status. Evidence in opposition must be submitted within thirty (30) days after the service of the Notice of Intent to Terminate. If the alien's status is terminated, the director of the regional processing facility shall notify the alien of the decision and the reasons for the termination, and further notify the alien that any Service Form I–94, Arrival-Departure Record or other official Service document issued to the alien authorizing employment and/or travel abroad, or any Form I–688, Temporary Resident Card previously issued to the alien will be declared void by the director of the regional processing facility within thirty (30) days if no appeal of the termination decision is filed within that period. The alien may appeal the decision to the Associate Commissioner, Examinations (Administrative Appeals Unit) using Form I–694. Any appeal with the required fee shall

be filed with the regional processing facility within thirty (30) days after the service of the notice of termination. If no appeal is filed within that period, the Forms I–94, I–688 or other official Service document shall be deemed void, and must be surrendered without delay to an immigration officer or to the issuing office of the Service.

(ii) Termination proceedings must be commenced before the alien becomes eligible for adjustment of status under §210.5 of this part. The timely commencement of termination proceedings will preclude the alien from becoming a lawful permanent resident until a final determination is made in the proceedings, including any appeal.

[53 FR 10064, Mar. 29, 1988, as amended at 55 FR 12629, Apr. 5, 1990; 60 FR 21975, May 4, 1995; 61 FR 46536, Sept. 4, 1996]

§210.5 Adjustment to permanent resident status.

(a) *Eligibility and date of adjustment to permanent resident status.* The status of an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for temporary residence under section 210(a)(1) of the Act, if the alien has otherwise maintained such status as required by the Act, shall be adjusted to that of an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the following dates:

(1) *Group 1.* Aliens determined to be eligible for Group 1 classification, whose adjustment to temporary residence occurred prior to November 30, 1988, shall be adjusted to lawful permanent residence as of December 1, 1989. Those aliens whose adjustment to temporary residence occurred after November 30, 1988 shall be adjusted to lawful permanent residence one year from the date of the adjustment to temporary residence.

(2) *Group 2.* Aliens determined to be eligible for Group 2 classification whose adjustment to temporary residence occurred prior to November 30, 1988, shall be adjusted to lawful permanent residence as of December 1, 1990. Those aliens whose adjustment to temporary residence occurred after November 30, 1988 shall be adjusted to lawful permanent residence two years from the date of the adjustment to temporary residence.

(b) *ADIT processing*—(1) *General.* To obtain proof of permanent resident status an alien described in paragraph (a) of this section must appear at a legalization or Service office designated for this purpose for preparation of Form I–551, Alien Registration Receipt Card. Such appearance may be prior to the date of adjustment, but only upon invitation by the Service. Form I–551 shall be issued subsequent to the date of adjustment.

(2) Upon appearance at a Service office for preparation of Form I–551, an alien must present proof of identity, suitable ADIT photographs, and a fingerprint and signature must be obtained from the alien on Form I–89.

[53 FR 10064, Mar. 29, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 50339, Dec. 6, 1989]

PART 211—DOCUMENTARY REQUIREMENTS: IMMIGRANTS; WAIVERS

Sec.

211.1 Visas.
211.2 Passports.
211.3 Expiration of immigrant visas, reentry permits, refugee travel document, and Form I–551.
211.4 Recording the entry of certain immigrant children admitted without immigrant visas.
211.5 Alien commuters.

AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1103, 1181, 1182, 1203, 1225, 1257.

§211.1 Visas.

(a) *General.* A valid unexpired immigrant visa shall be presented by each arriving immigrant alien applying for admission to the United States for lawful permanent residence, except as immigrant alien who: (1) Is a child born subsequent to the issuance of an immigrant visa to his accompanying parent and applies for admission during the validity of such a visa; or (2) is a child born during the temporary visit abroad of a mother who is a lawful permanent resident alien, or a national, of the United States, provided the child's application for admission to the United States is made within 2 years of his birth, the child is accompanied by his parent who is applying for readmission as a permanent resident upon the first return of the parent to the United

States after the birth of the child, and the accompanying parent is found to be admissible to the United States.

(b)(1) *Alien Registration Receipt Card (Form I–551)*—(i) *Alien not travelling pursuant to government orders.* An Alien Registration Receipt Card may be presented in lieu of an immigrant visa by an immigrant alien who is returning to an unrelinquished lawful permanent residence in the United States, is returning prior to the second anniversary of the date on which he or she obtained such residence if subject to the provisions of section 216 or 216A of the Act, whichever is applicable, or within six months of the date of filing a Petition to Remove the Conditions on Residence (Form I–751) or a Petition by Entrepreneur to Remove Conditions (Form I–829) pursuant to 8 CFR part 216, if the alien is in possession of a Service-issued receipt for such filing, and:

(A) Is returning after a temporary absence abroad not exceeding one year, or

(B) Is an alien crewman regularly serving abroad an aircraft or vessel of American registry who is returning after a temporary absence abroad in connection with his/her duties as a crewman.

(ii) *Alien traveling pursuant to government orders.* An Alien Registration Receipt Card, including an expired Alien Registration Receipt Card issued to a conditional resident may be presented in lieu of an immigrant visa by an immigrant alien who is returning to an unrelinquished lawful permanent residence in the United States and:

(A) Is a civilian employee of the United States government returning from a foreign assignment pursuant to official orders; or

(B) Is a spouse or child of a civilian employee of the United States government or member of the United States Armed Forces, provided that the spouse or child resided abroad while the employee or serviceperson was on overseas duty, and the spouse or child is preceding or accompanying the employee or serviceperson, or is following to join the employee or serviceperson within four months of his or her return to the United States.

(2) *Reentry permit.* Any immigrant alien returning to an unrelinquished lawful permanent residence in the United States after a temporary absence abroad may present a valid unexpired reentry permit duly issued to him/her in lieu of an immigrant visa. A refugee travel document issued to a lawful permanent resident pursuant to part 223a of this chapter shall be regarded as a reentry permit.

(3) *Waiver of visas.* An immigrant alien returning to an unrelinquished lawful permanent residence in the United States after a temporary absence abroad who satisfies the district director in charge of the port of entry that there is good cause for his or her failure to present an immigrant visa, Form I–551, or reentry permit may, upon application on Form I–193, Application for Waiver of Passport and/or Visa, be granted a waiver of that requirement. A resident alien who is returning to an unrelinquished lawful permanent residence in the United States after a temporary absence abroad not exceeding one year and who cannot present Form I–551 because of its loss must file a Form I–90, Application to Replace Alien Registration Card, in duplicate, with the district director having jurisdiction over the port of entry who may in his or her discretion grant or deny without appeal a waiver of the required immigrant visa, reentry permit, or Form I–551. Filing the Form I–90 in such a case will serve not only as an application for replacement but also as an application for waiver of passport and visa, without the obligation to file a separate Form I–193. An alien who is granted a waiver through a filing of Form I–90 under this section shall, after admission into the United States, comply with the requirements of 8 CFR 264.5.

(4) *Private Law 98–53.* A lawful permanent resident alien who immediately preceding travel to the United States was employed by the American University of Beirut, and seeks admission either to remain temporarily in the United States and then resume employment with the American University of Beirut, or to resume permanent residence in the United States may present Form 551, Alien Registration Receipt Card, or a boarding letter issued by a United States consular or immigration officer in lieu of an immigrant visa.

(c) *Immigrants having occupational status defined in section 101(a)(15) (A), (E), or (G) of the Act.* An immigrant visa, reentry permit, or Form I–551 shall be invalid when presented by an alien who has an occupational status under section 101(a)(15) (A), (E), or (G) of the Act, unless he has previously submitted, or submits at the time he applies for admission to the United States, the written waiver required by section 247(b) of the Act and part 247 of this chapter.

(d) *Returning temporary residents—(I–688).* (1) Form I–688 may be presented in lieu of an immigrant visa by an alien whose status has been adjusted to that of a temporary resident under the provisions of §210.1 of this chapter, such status not having changed, and who is returning to an unrelinquished residence within one year after a temporary absence abroad.

(2) Form I–688 may be presented in lieu of an immigrant visa by an alien whose status has been adjusted to that of a temporary resident under the provisions of §245a.2 of this chapter, such status not having changed, and who is returning to an unrelinquished residence within 30 days after a temporary absence abroad, provided that the aggregate of all such absences abroad during the temporary residence period has not exceeded 90 days.

[31 FR 13387, Oct. 15, 1966, as amended at 42 FR 19478, Apr. 14, 1977; 45 FR 30062, 30063, May 7, 1980; 45 FR 32657, May 19, 1980; 46 FR 25597, May 8, 1981; 46 FR 37240, July 20, 1981; 50 FR 49921, Dec. 6, 1985; 52 FR 16193, May 1, 1987; 53 FR 30017, Aug. 10, 1988; 54 FR 30369, July 20, 1989; 58 FR 48778, Sept. 20, 1993; 59 FR 26950, May 23, 1994]

§211.2 Passports.

A passport valid for the bearer's entry into a foreign country at least 60 days beyond the expiration date of this immigrant visa shall be presented by each immigrant except an immigrant who: (a) Is the parent, spouse, or unmarried son or daughter of a United States citizen or of an alien lawful permanent resident of the United States, or (b) is a child born during the temporary visit abroad of a mother who is a lawful permanent resident alien, or a national, of the United States, provided the child's application for admission to the United States is made within two years of his birth, the child is accompanied by his parent who is applying for readmission as a permanent resident upon the first return of the parent to the United States after the birth of the child, and the accompanying parent is found to be admissible to the United States, or (c) is returning to an unrelinquished lawful permanent residence in the United States after a temporary absence abroad, or (d) is a stateless person or a person who because of his opposition to Communism is unwilling or unable to obtain a passport from the country of his nationality or is the accompanying spouse or unmarried son or daughter of such immigrant, or (e) is a third-preference immigrant, or (f) is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, or (g) satisfies the district director in charge of the port of entry that there is good cause for failure to present the required document, in which case an application for waiver shall be made on Form I–193.

[29 FR 10578, July 30, 1964, as amended at 30 FR 14776, Nov. 30, 1965]

§211.3 Expiration of immigrant visas, reentry permits, refugee travel document, and form I–551.

An immigrant visa, reentry permit, refugee travel document, or Form I–551 shall be regarded as unexpired if the rightful holder embarked or enplaned before the expiration of his immigrant visa, reentry permit, or refugee travel document, or, with respect to Form I–551, before the first anniversary of the date on which he departed from the United States: *Provided*, That the vessel or aircraft on which he so embarked or enplaned arrives in the United States or foreign contiguous territory on a continuous voyage. The continuity of the voyage shall not be deemed to have been interrupted by scheduled or emergency stops of the vessel or aircraft en route to the United States or foreign contiguous territory, or by a layover in foreign contiguous territory necessitated solely for the purpose of effecting a transportation connection to the United States.

[29 FR 10578, July 30, 1964, as amended at 38 FR 8238, Mar. 30, 1973; 45 FR 32657, May 19, 1980; 58 FR 48778, Sept. 20, 1993]

§ 211.4 Recording the entry of certain immigrant children admitted without immigrant visas.

When an immigrant alien who: (a) Is a child born subsequent to the issuance of an immigrant visa to his accompanying parent; or (b) is a child born during the temporary visit abroad of a mother who is a lawful permanent resident, or a national, of the United States, is admitted to the United States for lawful permanent residence without an immigrant visa, the admission shall be recorded on Form I–181.

[32 FR 9625, July 4, 1967. Redesignated at 41 FR 55849, Dec. 23, 1976]

§ 211.5 Alien commuters.

(a) *General.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of this part, an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence or a special agricultural worker lawfully admitted for temporary residence under section 210 of the Act may commence or continue to reside in foreign contiguous territory and commute as a special immigrant defined in section 101(a)(27)(A) of the Act to his place of employment in the United States. Such commutation may be daily or seasonal for employment which, on the whole, is regular and stable. At the time of each reentry the commuter must present a valid Form I–551, or I–688 in lieu of an immigrant visa and passport. An alien commuter engaged in seasonal work will be presumed to have taken up residence in the United States if he is present in this country for more than six months, in the aggregate, during any continuous 12-month period. An alien commuter's address report under section 265 of the Act must show his actual residence address even though it is not in the United States.

(b) *Loss of residence status.* An alien commuter who has been out of regular employment in the United States for a continuous period of six months shall be deemed to have lost his residence status, notwithstanding temporary entries in the interim for other than employment purposes, unless his employment in the United States was interrupted for reasons beyond his control other than lack of a job opportunity or he can demonstrate that he has worked ninety days in the United States in the aggregate during the twelve-month period preceding his application for admission into the United States. Upon loss of status, Form I–551 or I–688 shall become invalid and shall be surrendered to an immigration officer.

(c) *Eligibility for benefits under the immigration and nationality laws.* Until he has taken up residence in the United States, an alien commuter cannot satisfy the residence requirements of the naturalization laws and cannot qualify for any benefits under the immigration laws on his own behalf or on behalf of his relatives other than as specified in paragraph (a) of this section. When an alien commuter takes up residence in the United States, he shall no longer be regarded as a commuter. He may facilitate proof of having taken up such residence by notifying the Service as soon as possible, preferably at the time of his first reentry for that purpose. Application for issuance of a new alien registration receipt card to show that he has taken up residence in the United States shall be made on Form I–90.

[40 FR 34106, Aug. 14, 1975. Redesignated and amended at 41 FR 55849, Dec. 23, 1976; 45 FR 32657, May 19, 1980; 46 FR 4858, Jan. 19, 1981; 52 FR 16193, May 1, 1987; 53 FR 18260, May 23, 1988; 54 FR 8184, Feb. 27, 1989; 58 FR 48778, Sept. 20, 1993]

PART 212—DOCUMENTARY REQUIREMENTS: NONIMMIGRANTS; WAIVERS; ADMISSION OF CERTAIN INADMISSIBLE ALIENS; PAROLE

Sec.

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AUTHORITY: 8 U.S.C. 1101, 1102, 1103, 1182, 1184, 1187, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1252; 8 CFR part 2.

§212.1 Documentary requirements for nonimmigrants.

A valid unexpired visa and an unexpired passport, valid for the period set forth in section 212(a)(26) of the Act, shall be presented by each arriving nonimmigrant alien except that the passport validity period for an applicant for admission who is a member of a class described in section 102 of the Act is not required to extend beyond the date of his application for admission if so admitted, and except as otherwise provided in the Act, this chapter, and for the following classes:

(a) *Canadian nationals, and aliens having a common nationality with nationals of Canada or with British subjects in Bermuda, Bahamian nationals or British subjects resident in Bahamas, Cayman Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands.* A visa is not required of a Canadian national in any case. A passport is not required of such national except after a visit outside of the Western Hemisphere. A visa is not required of an alien having a common nationality with Canadian nationals or with British subjects in Bermuda, who has his or her residence in Canada or Bermuda. A passport is not required of such alien except after a visit outside of the Western Hemisphere. A visa and a passport are required of a Bahamian national or a British subject who has his residence in the Bahamas except that a visa is not required of such an alien who, prior to or at the time of embarkation for the United States on a vessel or aircraft, satisfied the examining U.S. immigration officer at the Bahamas, that he is clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to admission in all other respects. A visa is not required of a British subject who has his residence in, and arrives directly from, the Cayman Islands or the Turks and Caicos Islands and who presents a current certificate from the Clerk of Court of the Cayman Islands or the Turks and Caicos Islands indicating no criminal record.

(b) *British, French, and Netherlands nationals, and nationals of certain adjacent islands of the Caribbean which are independent countries.* A visa is not required of a British, French, or Netherlands national—or of a national of Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, or Trinidad and Tobago, who has his residence in British, French, or Netherlands territory located in the adjacent islands of the Caribbean area, or in Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, or Trinidad and Tobago, who: (1) Is proceeding to the United States as an agricultural worker; or (2) is the beneficiary of a valid, unexpired indefinite certification granted by the Department of Labor for employment in the Virgin Islands of the United States and is proceeding to the Virgin Islands of the United States for such purpose, or is the spouse or child of such an alien accompanying or following to join him. A visa is not required of a national of the British Virgin Islands who has his residence in the British Virgin Islands, and who is proceeding to the Virgin Islands of the United States.

(c) *Mexican nationals.* A visa and a passport are not required of a Mexican national who is in possession of a border crossing card on Form I–186 or I–586 and is applying for admission as a temporary visitor for business or pleasure from continguous territory; or is entering solely for the purpose of applying for a Mexican passport or other official Mexican document at a Mexican consular office on the United States side of the border. A visa is not required of a Mexican national who is in possession of a border crossing card and is applying for admission to the United States as a temporary visitor for business or pleasure from other than contiguous territory. A visa is not required of a Mexican national who is a crewman employed on an aircraft belonging to a Mexican company authorized to engage in commercial transportation into the United States.

(c-1) *Bearers of Mexican diplomatic or official passports.* A visa shall not be required by a Mexican national bearing a

Mexican diplomatic or official passport who is a military or civilian official of the Federal Government of Mexico entering the United States for six months or less for a purpose other than on assignment as a permanent employee to an office of the Mexican Federal Government in the United States and the official's spouse or any of the official's dependent family members under 19 years of age, bearing diplomatic or official passports, who are in the actual company of such official at the time of entry into the United States. This waiver does not apply to the spouse or any of the official's family members classifiable under section 101(a)(15) (F) or (M) of the Act.

(c-2) *Aliens entering pursuant to International Boundary and Water Commission Treaty.* A visa and a passport are not required of an alien employed either directly or indirectly on the construction, operation, or maintenance of works in the United States undertaken in accordance with the treaty concluded on February 3, 1944, between, the United States and Mexico regarding the functions of the International Boundary and Water Commission, and entering the United States temporarily in connection with such employment.

(d) *Citizens of the Freely Associated States, formerly Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.* Citizens of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia may enter into, lawfully engage in employment, and establish residence in the United States and its territories and possessions without regard to paragraphs (14), (20) and (26) of section 212(a) of the Act pursuant to the terms of Pub. L. 99–239. Pending issuance by the aforementioned governments of travel documents to eligible citizens, travel documents previously issued by the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands will continue to be accepted for purposes of identification and to establish eligibility for admission into the United States, its territories and possessions.

(e) *Aliens entering Guam pursuant to section 14 of Pub. L. 99–396, ''Omnibus Territories Act.''* (1) A visa is not required of an alien who is a citizen of a country enumerated in paragraph (e)(3) of this section who:

(i) Is classifiable as a vistor for business or pleasure;

(ii) Is solely entering and staying on Guam for a period not to exceed fifteen days;

(iii) Is in possession of a round-trip nonrefundable and nontransferable transportation ticket bearing a confirmed departure date not exceeding fifteen days from the date of admission to Guam;

(iv) Is in possession of a completed and signed Visa Waiver Information Form (Form I–736);

(v) Waives any right to review or appeal the immigration officer's determination of admissibility at the port of entry at Guam; and

(vi) Waives any right to contest any action for deportation, other than on the basis of a request for asylum.

(2) An alien is eligible for the waiver provision if all of the eligibility criteria in paragraph (e)(1) of this section have been met prior to embarkation and the alien is a citizen of a country that:

(i) Has a visa refusal rate of 16.9% or less, or a country whose visa refusal rate exceeds 16.9% and has an established preinspection or preclearance program, pursuant to a bilateral agreement with the United States under which its citizens traveling to Guam without a valid United States visa are inspected by the Immigration and Naturalization Service prior to departure from that country;

(ii) Is within geographical proximity to Guam, unless the country has a substantial volume of nonimmigrant admissions to Guam as determined by the Commissioner and extends reciprocal privileges to citizens of the United States;

(iii) Is not designated by the Department of State as being of special humanitarian concern; and

(iv) Poses no threat to the welfare, safety or security of the United States, its territories, or commonwealths.

Any potential threats to the welfare, safety, or security of the United States, its territories, or commonwealths will be dealt with on a country by country basis, and a determination by the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service that a

threat exists will result in the immediate deletion of that country from the listing in paragraph (e)(3) of this section.

(3)(i) The following geographic areas meet the eligibility criteria as stated in paragraph (e)(2) of this section: Australia, Brunei, Burma, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Taiwan (residents thereof who begin their travel in Taiwan and who travel on direct flights from Taiwan to Guam without an intermediate layover or stop except that the flights may stop in a territory of the United States enroute), the United Kingdom (including the citizens of the colony of Hong Kong), Vanuatu, and Western Samoa. The provision that flights transporting residents of Taiwan to Guam may stop at a territory of the United States enroute may be rescinded whenever the number of inadmissible passengers arriving in Guam who have transited a territory of the United States enroute to Guam exceeds 20 percent of all the inadmissible passengers arriving in Guam within any consecutive two-month period. Such rescission will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(ii) For the purposes of this section, the term *citizen of a country* as used in 8 CFR 212.1(e)(1) when applied to Taiwan refers only to residents of Taiwan who are in possession of Taiwan National Identity Cards and a valid Taiwan passport with a valid re-entry permit issued by the Taiwan Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It does not refer to any other holder of a Taiwan passport or a passport issued by the People's Republic of China.

(4) Admission under this section renders an alien ineligible for:

(i) Adjustment of status to that of a temporary resident or, except under the provisions of section 245(i) of the Act, to that of a lawful permanent resident;

(ii) Change of nonimmigrant status; or

(iii) Extension of stay.

(5) A transportation line bringing any alien to Guam pursuant to this section shall:

(i) Enter into a contract on Form I–760, made by the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in behalf of the government;

(ii) Transport only an alien who is a citizen and in possession of a valid passport of a country enumerated in paragraph (e)(3) of this section;

(iii) Transport only an alien in possession of a round-trip, nontransferable transportation ticket:

(A) Bearing a confirmed departure date not exceeding fifteen days from the date of admission to Guam,

(B) Valid for a period of not less than one year,

(C) Nonrefundable except in the country in which issued or in the country of the alien's nationality or residence,

(D) Issued by a carrier which has entered into an agreement described in part (5)(i) of this section, and

(E) Which the carrier will unconditionally honor when presented for return passage; and

(iv) Transport only an alien in possession of a completed and signed Visa Waiver Information Form I–736.

(f) *Direct transits*—(1) *Transit without visa.* A passport and visa are not required of an alien who is being transported in immediate and continuous transit through the United States in accordance with the terms of an agreement entered into between the transportation line and the Service under the provisions of section 238(d) of the Act on Form I–426 to insure such immediate and continuous transit through, and departure from, the United States en route to a specifically designated foreign country: *Provided,* That such alien is in possession of a travel document or documents establishing his/her identity and nationality and ability to enter some country other than the United States.

(2) *Waiver of passport and visa.* On the basis of reciprocity, the waiver of passport and visa is available to a national of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolian People's Republic, People's Republic of China, Poland, Romania, or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics resident in one of said countries, only if he/she is transiting the United States by aircraft of a transportation line signatory to an agreement with the Service on Form I–426 on a direct through

flight which will depart directly to a foreign place from the port of arrival.

(3) *Unavailability to transit.* This waiver of passport and visa requirement is not available to an alien who is a citizen of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, or a national of a Republic of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (effective August 16, 1993) which includes Bosnia, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Slovenia, and Macedonia. This waiver of passport and visa requirement is not available to an alien who is a citizen or national of North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) or Democratic Republic of Vietnam and is a resident of the said countries.

(4) *Foreign government officials in transit.* If an alien is of the class described in section 212(d)(8) of the Act, only a valid unexpired visa and a travel document valid for entry into a foreign country for at least 30 days from the date of admission to the United States are required.

(g) *Unforeseen emergency.* A nonimmigrant seeking admission to the United States must present an unexpired visa and a passport valid for the amount of time set forth in section 212(a)(7)(B) of the Act, or a valid border crossing identification card at the time of application for admission, unless the nonimmigrant satisfies the requirements described in one or more of the paragraphs (a) through (f) or (i) of this section. Upon a nonimmigrant's application on Form I–193, a district director at a port of entry may, in the exercise of his or her discretion, on a case-by-case basis, waive the documentary requirements, if satisfied that the nonimmigrant cannot present the required documents because of an unforeseen emergency. The district director or the Deputy Commissioner may at any time revoke a waiver previously authorized pursuant to this paragraph and notify the nonimmigrant in writing to that effect.

(h) *Fiancees or fiances of U.S. citizens.* Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this part, an alien seeking admission as a fiancee or fiance of a U.S. citizen pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Act shall be in possession of a nonimmigrant visa issued by an American consular officer classifying the alien under that section.

(i) *Visa Waiver Pilot Program.* A visa is not required of any alien who is eligible to apply for admission to the United States as a Visa Waiver Pilot Program applicant pursuant to the provisions of section 217 of the Act and part 217 of this chapter if such alien is a national of a country designated under the Visa Waiver Pilot Program, who seeks admission to the United States for a period of 90 days or less as a visitor for business or pleasure.

(j) *Officers authorized to act upon recommendations of United States consular officers for waiver of visa and passport requirements.* All district directors, the officers in charge are authorized to act upon recommendations made by United States consular officers or by officers of the Visa Office, Department of State, pursuant to the provisions of 22 CFR 41.7 for waiver of visa and passport requirements under the provisions of section 212(d)(4)(A) of the Act. The District Director at Washington, DC, has jurisdiction in such cases recommended to the Service at the seat of Government level by the Department of State. Neither an application nor fee are required if the concurrence in a passport or visa waiver is requested by a U.S. consular officer or by an officer of the Visa Office. The district director or the Deputy Commissioner, may at any time revoke a waiver previously authorized pursuant to this paragraph and notify the nonimmigrant alien in writing to that effect.

(k) *Cancellation of nonimmigrant visas by immigration officers.* Upon receipt of advice from the Department of State that a nonimmigrant visa has been revoked or invalidated, and request by that Department for such action, immigration officers shall place an appropriate endorsement thereon.

(l) *Treaty traders and investors.* Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this part, an alien seeking admission as a treaty trader or investor under the provisions of Chapter 16 of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(E) of the Act, shall be in possession of a nonimmigrant visa issued by an American consular officer

classifying the alien under that section.

(m) *Aliens in S classification.* Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this part, an alien seeking admission pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act must be in possession of appropriate documents issued by a United States consular officer classifying the alien under that section.

(Secs. 103, 104, 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1103, 1104, 1132))

[26 FR 12066, Dec. 16, 1961]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §212.1, see the List of CFR Sections Affected in the Finding Aids section in this volume.

§212.2 Consent to reapply for admission after deportation, removal or departure at Government expense.

(a) *Evidence.* Any alien who has been deported or removed from the United States is inadmissible to the United States unless the alien has remained outside of the United States for five consecutive years since the date of deportation or removal. If the alien has been convicted of an aggravated felony, he or she must remain outside of the United States for twenty consecutive years from the deportation date before he or she is eligible to re-enter the United States. Any alien who has been deported or removed from the United States and is applying for a visa, admission to the United States, or adjustment of status, must present proof that he or she has remained outside of the United States for the time period required for re-entry after deportation or removal. The examining consular or immigration officer must be satisfied that since the alien's deportation or removal, the alien has remained outside the United States for more than five consecutive years, or twenty consecutive years in the case of an alien convicted of an aggravated felony as defined in section 101(a)(43) of the Act. Any alien who does not satisfactorily present proof of absence from the United States for more than five consecutive years, or twenty consecutive years in the case of an alien convicted of an aggravated felony, to the consular or immigration officer, and any alien who is seeking to enter the United States prior to the completion of the requisite five- or twenty-year absence, must apply for permission to reapply for admission to the United States as provided under this part. A temporary stay in the United States under section 212(d)(3) of the Act does not interrupt the five or twenty consecutive year absence requirement.

(b) *Alien applying to consular officer for nonimmigrant visa or nonresident alien border crossing card.* (1) An alien who is applying to a consular officer for a nonimmigrant visa or a nonresident alien border crossing card, must request permission to reapply for admission to the United States if five years, or twenty years if the alien's deportation was based upon a conviction for an aggravated felony, have not elapsed since the date of deportation or removal. This permission shall be requested in the manner prescribed through the consular officer, and may be granted only in accordance with sections 212(a)(17) and 212(d)(3)(A) of the Act and §212.4 of this part. However, the alien may apply for such permission by submitting Form I–212, Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission into the United States after Deportation or Removal, to the consular officer if that officer is willing to accept the application, and recommends to the district director that the alien be permitted to apply.

(2) The consular officer shall forward the Form I–212 to the district director with jurisdiction over the place where the deportation or removal proceedings were held.

(c) *Special provisions for an applicant for nonimmigrant visa under section 101(a)(15)(K) of the Act.* (1) An applicant for a nonimmigrant visa under section 101(a)(15)(K) must:

(i) Be the beneficiary of a valid visa petition approved by the Service; and

(ii) File an application on Form I–212 with the consular officer for permission to reapply for admission to the United States after deportation or removal.

(2) The consular officer must forward the Form I–212 to the Service office with jurisdiction over the area within which the consular officer is located. If the alien is ineligible on grounds which, upon the applicant's marriage to the United States citizen petitioner,

may be waived under section 212 (g), (h), or (i) of the Act, the consular officer must also forward a recommendation as to whether the waiver should be granted.

(d) *Applicant for immigrant visa.* An applicant for an immigrant visa who is not physically present in the United States and who requires permission to reapply must file Form I–212 with the district director having jurisdiction over the place where the deportation or removal proceedings were held. If the applicant also requires a waiver under section 212 (g), (h), or (i) of the Act, Form I–601, Application for Waiver of Grounds of Excludability, must be filed simultaneously with the Form I–212 with the American consul having jurisdiction over the alien's place of residence. The consul must forward these forms to the appropriate Service office abroad with jurisdiction over the area within which the consul is located.

(e) *Applicant for adjustment of status.* An applicant for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act and part 245 of this chapter must request permission to reapply for entry in conjunction with his or her application for adjustment of status. This request is made by filing an application for permission to reapply, Form I–212, with the district director having jurisdiction over the place where the alien resides. If the application under section 245 of the Act has been initiated, renewed, or is pending in a proceeding before an immigration judge, the district director must refer the Form I–212 to the immigration judge for adjudication.

(f) *Applicant for admission at port of entry.* Within five years of the deportation or removal, or twenty years in the case of an alien convicted of an aggravated felony, an alien may request permission at a port of entry to reapply for admission to the United States. The alien shall file the Form I–212 with the district director having jurisdiction over the port of entry.

(g) *Other applicants.* (1) Any applicant for permission to reapply for admission under circumstances other than those described in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section must file Form I–212. This form is filed with either:

(i) The district director having jurisdiction over the place where the deportation or removal proceedings were held; or

(ii) The district director who exercised or is exercising jurisdiction over the applicant's most recent proceeding.

(2) If the applicant is physically present in the United States but is ineligible to apply for adjustment of status, he or she must file the application with the district director having jurisdiction over his or her place of residence.

(h) *Decision.* An applicant who has submitted a request for consent to reapply for admission after deportation or removal must be notified of the decision. If the application is denied, the applicant must be notified of the reasons for the denial and of his or her right to appeal as provided in part 103 of this chapter. Except in the case of an applicant seeking to be granted advance permission to reapply for admission prior to his or her departure from the United States, the denial of the application shall be without prejudice to the renewal of the application in the course of proceedings before an immigration judge under section 242 of the Act and this chapter.

(i) *Retroactive approval.* (1) If the alien filed Form I–212 when seeking admission at a port of entry, the approval of the Form I–212 shall be retroactive to either:

(i) The date on which the alien embarked or reembarked at a place outside the United States; or

(ii) The date on which the alien attempted to be admitted from foreign contiguous territory.

(2) If the alien filed Form I–212 in conjunction with an application for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act, the approval of Form I–212 shall be retroactive to the date on which the alien embarked or reembarked at a place outside the United States.

(j) *Advance approval.* An alien whose departure will execute an order of deportation shall receive a conditional approval depending upon his or her satisfactory departure. However, the grant of permission to reapply does not waive inadmissibility under section 212(a) (16) or (17) of the Act resulting

from exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings which are instituted subsequent to the date permission to reapply is granted.

[56 FR 23212, May 21, 1991]

§212.3 Application for the exercise of discretion under section 212(c).

(a) *Jurisdiction.* An application for the exercise of discretion under section 212(c) of the Act shall be submitted on Form I–191, Application for Advance Permission to Return to Unrelinquished Domicile, to:

(1) The district director having jurisdiction over the area in which the applicant's intended or actual place of residence in the United States is located; or

(2) The Immigration Court if the application is made in the course of proceedings under sections 235, 236, or 242 of the Act.

(b) *Filing of application.* The application may be filed prior to, at the time of, or at any time after the applicant's departure from or arrival into the United States. All material facts and/or circumstances which the applicant knows or believes apply to the grounds of excludability or deportability must be described. The applicant must also submit all available documentation relating to such grounds.

(c) *Decision of the District Director.* A district director may grant or deny an application for advance permission to return to an unrelinquished domicile under section 212(c) of the Act, in the exercise of discretion, unless otherwise prohibited by paragraph (f) of this section. The applicant shall be notified of the decision and, if the application is denied, of the reason(s) for denial. No appeal shall lie from denial of the application, but the application may be renewed before an Immigration Judge as provided in paragraph (e) of this section.

(d) *Validity.* Once an application is approved, that approval is valid indefinitely. However, the approval covers only those specific grounds of excludability or deportability that were described in the application. An application who failed to describe any other grounds of excludability or deportability, or failed to disclose material facts existing at the time of the approval of the application, remains excludable or deportable under the previously unidentified grounds. If at a later date, the applicant becomes subject to exclusion or deportation based upon these previously unidentified grounds or upon new ground(s), a new application must be filed with the appropriate district director.

(e) *Filing or renewal of applications before an Immigration Judge.* (1) An application for the exercise of discretion under section 212(c) of the Act may be renewed or submitted in proceedings before an Immigration Judge under sections 235, 236, or 242 of the Act, and under this chapter. Such application shall be adjudicated by the Immigration Judge, without regard to whether the applicant previously has made application to the district director.

(2) The Immigration Judge may grant or deny an application for advance permission to return to an unrelinquished domicile under section 212(c) of the Act, in the exercise of discretion, unless otherwise prohibited by paragraph (f) of this section.

(3) An alien otherwise entitled to appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals may appeal the denial by the Immigration Judge of this application in accordance with the provisions of §3.36 of this chapter.

(f) *Limitations on discretion to grant an application under section 212(c) of the Act.* A district director or Immigration Judge shall deny an application for advance permission to enter under section 212(c) of the Act if:

(1) The alien has not been lawfully admitted for permanent residence;

(2) The alien has not maintained lawful domicile in the United States, as either a lawful permanent resident or a lawful temporary resident pursuant to section 245A or section 210 of the Act, for at least seven consecutive years immediately preceding the filing of the application;

(3) The alien is subject to exclusion from the United States under paragraphs (3)(A), (3)(B), (3)(C), or (3)(E) of section 212(a) of the Act;

(4) The alien has been convicted of an aggravated felony, as defined by section 101(a)(43) of the Act, and has served a term of imprisonment of at least five years for such conviction; or

(5) The alien applies for relief under section 212(c) within five years of the barring act as enumerated in one or more sections of section 242B(e) (1) through (4) of the Act.

[56 FR 50034, Oct. 3, 1991, as amended at 60 FR 34090, June 30, 1995; 61 FR 59825, Nov. 25, 1996]

§ 212.4 Applications for the exercise of discretion under section 212(d)(1) and 212(d)(3).

(a) *Applications under section 212(d)(3)(A)*—(1) *General.* District directors and officers in charge outside the United States in the districts of Bangkok, Thailand; Mexico City, Mexico; and Rome, Italy are authorized to act upon recommendations made by consular officers for the exercise of discretion under section 212(d)(3)(A) of the Act. The District Director, Washington, DC, has jurisdiction in such cases recommended to the Service at the seat-of-government level by the Department of State. When a consular officer or other State Department official recommends that the benefits of section 212(d)(3)(A) of the Act be accorded an alien, neither an application nor fee shall be required. The recommendation shall specify:

(i) The reasons for inadmissibility and each section of law under which the alien is inadmissible;

(ii) Each intended date of arrival;

(iii) The length of each proposed stay in the United States;

(iv) The purpose of each stay;

(v) The number of entries which the alien intends to make; and

(vi) The justification for exercising the authority contained in section 212(d)(3) of the Act.

If the alien desires to make multiple entries and the consular officer or other State Department official believes that the circumstances justify the issuance of a visa valid for multiple entries rather than for a specified number of entries, and recommends that the alien be accorded an authorization valid for multiple entries, the information required by items (ii) and (iii) shall be furnished only with respect to the initial entry. Item (ii) does not apply to a bona fide crewman. The consular officer or other State Department official shall be notified of the decision on his recommendation. No appeal by the alien shall lie from an adverse decision made by a Service officer on the recommendation of a consular officer or other State Department official.

(2) *Authority of consular officers to approve section 212(d)(3)(A) recommendations pertaining to aliens inadmissible under section 212(a)(28)(C).* In certain categories of visa cases defined by the Secretary of State, United States consular officers assigned to visa-issuing posts abroad may, on behalf of the Attorney General pursuant to section 212(d)(3)(A) of the Act, approve a recommendation by another consular officer that an alien be admitted temporarily despite visa ineligibility solely because the alien is of the class of aliens defined at section 212(a)(28)(C) of the Act, as a result of presumed or actual membership in, or affiliation with, an organization described in that section. Authorizations for temporary admission granted by consular officers shall be subject to the terms specified in § 212.4(c) of this chapter. Any recommendation which is not clearly approvable shall, and any recommendation may, be presented to the appropriate official of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for a determination.

(b) *Applications under section 212(d)(3)(B).* An application for the exercise of discretion under section 212(d)(3)(B) of the Act shall be submitted on Form I–192 to the district director in charge of the applicant's intended port of entry prior to the applicant's arrival in the United States. (For Department of State procedure when a visa is required, see 22 CFR 41.95 and paragraph (a) of this section.) If the application is made because the applicant may be inadmissible due to present or past membership in or affiliation with any Communist or other totalitarian party or organization, there shall be attached to the application a written statement of the history of the applicant's membership or affiliation, including the period of such membership or affiliation, whether the applicant held any office in the organization, and whether his membership or affiliation was voluntary or involuntary. If the applicant alleges that his membership or affiliation was involuntary, the statement shall include the

basis for that allegation. When the application is made because the applicant may be inadmissible due to disease, mental or physical defect, or disability of any kind, the application shall describe the disease, defect, or disability. If the purpose of seeking admission to the United States is for treatment, there shall be attached to the application statements in writing to establish that satisfactory treatment cannot be obtained outside the United States; that arrangements have been completed for treatment, and where and from whom treatment will be received; what financial arrangements for payment of expenses incurred in connection with the treatment have been made, and that a bond will be available if required. When the application is made because the applicant may be inadmissible due to the conviction of one or more crimes, the designation of each crime, the date and place of its commission and of the conviction thereof, and the sentence or other judgment of the court shall be stated in the application; in such a case the application shall be supplemented by the official record of each conviction, and any other documents relating to commutation of sentence, parole, probation, or pardon. If the application is made at the time of the applicant's arrival to the district director at a port of entry, the applicant shall establish that he was not aware of the ground of inadmissibility and that it could not have been ascertained by the exercise of reasonable diligence, and he shall be in possession of a passport and visa, if required, or have been granted a waiver thereof. The applicant shall be notified of the decision and if the application is denied of the reasons therefor and of his right to appeal to the Board within 15 days after the mailing of the notification of decision in accordance with the Provisions of part 3 of this chapter. If denied, the denial shall be without prejudice to renewal of the application in the course of proceedings before a special inquiry officer under sections 235 and 236 of the Act and this chapter. When an appeal may not be taken from a decision of a special inquiry officer excluding an alien but the alien has applied for the exercise of discretion under section 212(d)(3)(B) of the Act, the alien may appeal to the Board from a denial of such application in accordance with the provisions of § 236.5(b) of this chapter.

(c) *Terms of authorization*. Each authorization under section 212(d)(3) (A) or (B) of the Act shall specify:

(1) Each section of law under which the alien is inadmissible;

(2) The intended date of each arrival;

(3) The length of each stay authorized in the United States;

(4) The purpose of each stay;

(5) The number of entries for which the authorization is valid;

(6) The dates on or between which each application for admission at ports of entry in the United States is valid; and

(7) The justification for exercising the authority contained in section 212(d)(3) of the Act. If the consular officer has recommended under section 212(d)(3)(A), or an applicant under section 212(d)(3)(B) seeks, the issuance of an authorization valid for multiple entries rather than for a specified number of entries, and it is determined that the circumstances justify the issuance of the authorization valid for mutiple entries, the information required by items (2) and (3) shall be specified only with respect to the initial entry. Item (2) does not apply to a bona fide crewman. Authorizations granted to crewmen may be valid for a maximum period of 2 years for application for admission at U.S. ports of entry and may be valid for multiple entries. An authorization issued in conjunction with an application for a nonresident alien border crossing card shall be valid for a period not to exceed the validity of such card for applications for admission at U.S. ports of entry and shall be valid for multiple entries. A multiple entry authorization for a person other than a crewman or applicant for a border crossing card may be made valid for a maximum period of 1 year for applications for admission at U.S. ports of entry, except that a period in excess of 1 year may be permitted on the recommendation of the Department of State. A single entry authorization to apply for admission at a U.S. port of entry shall not be valid for more than 6 months from the date the authorization is issued. All admissions pursuant

to section 212(d)(3) of the Act shall be subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the authorization. The period for which the alien's admission is authorized pursuant to item (3) shall not exceed the period justified, subject to the limitations specified in part 214 of this chapter for each class of nonimmigrants. Each authorization shall specify that it is subject to revocation at any time. Unless the alien applies for admission during the period of validity of the authorization, a new authorization is required. An authorization may not be revalidated.

(d) *Admission of groups inadmissible under section 212(a)(28) for attendance at international conferences.* When the Secretary of State recommends that a group of nonimmigrant aliens and their accompanying family members be admitted to attend international conferences notwithstanding their inadmissibility under section 212(a)(28) of the Act, the Deputy Commissioner, may enter an order pursuant to the authority contained in section 212(d)(3)(A) of the Act specifying the terms and conditions of their admission and stay.

(e) *Inadmissibility under section 212(a)(1).* Pursuant to the authority contained in section 212(d)(3) of the Act, the temporary admission of a nonimmigrant visitor is authorized notwithstanding inadmissibility under section 212(a)(1) of the Act, if such alien is accompanied by a member of his/her family, or a guardian who will be responsible for him/her during the period of admission authorized.

(f) *Action upon alien's arrival.* Upon admitting an alien who has been granted the benefits of section 212(d)(3)(A) of the Act, the immigration officer shall be guided by the conditions and limitations imposed in the authorization and noted by the consular officer in the alien's passport. When admitting any alien who has been granted the benefits of section 212(d)(3)(B) of the Act, the Immigration officer shall note on the arrival-departure record, Form I–94, or crewman's landing permit, Form I–95, issued to the alien, the conditions and limitations imposed in the authorization.

(g) *Authorizations issued to crewmen without limitation as to period of validity.* When a crewman who has a valid section 212(d)(3) authorization without any time limitation comes to the attention of the Service, his travel document shall be endorsed to show that the validity of his section 212(d)(3) authorization expires as of a date six months thereafter, and any previously-issued Form I–184 shall be lifted and Form I–95 shall be issued in its place and similarly endorsed.

(h) *Revocation.* The Deputy Commissioner or the district director may at any time revoke a waiver previously authorized under section 212(d)(3) of the Act and shall notify the nonimmigrant in writing to that effect.

(i) *Alien witnesses and informants*—(1) *Waivers under section 212(d)(1) of the Act.* Upon the application of a federal or state law enforcement authority (''LEA''), which shall include a state or federal court or United States Attorney's Office, pursuant to the filing of Form I–854, Inter-Agency Alien Witness and Informant Record, for nonimmigrant classification described in section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act, the Commissioner shall determine whether a ground of exclusion exists with respect to the alien for whom classification is sought and, if so, whether it is in the national interest to exercise the discretion to waive the ground of excludability, other than section 212(a)(3)(E) of the Act. The Commissioner may at any time revoke a waiver previously authorized under section 212(d)(1) of the Act. In the event the Commissioner decides to revoke a previously authorized waiver for an S nonimmigrant, the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, and the relevant LEA shall be notified in writing to that effect. The Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, shall concur in or object to the decision. Unless the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, objects within 7 days, he or she shall be deemed to have concurred in the decision. In the event of an objection by the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, the matter will be expeditiously referred to the Deputy Attorney General for a final resolution. In no circumstances shall the alien or the relevant LEA have a right of appeal from any decision to revoke.

(2) *Grounds of removal.* Nothing shall prohibit the Service from removing from the United States an alien classified pursuant to section 101(a)(15)(S) of the Act for conduct committed after the alien has been admitted to the United States as an S nonimmigrant, or after the alien's change to S classification, or for conduct or a condition undisclosed to the Attorney General prior to the alien's admission in, or change to, S classification, unless such conduct or condition is waived prior to admission and classification. In the event the Commissioner decides to remove an S nonimmigrant from the United States, the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, and the relevant LEA shall be notified in writing to that effect. The Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, shall concur in or object to that decision. Unless the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, objects within 7 days, he or she shall be deemed to have concurred in the decision. In the event of an objection by the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, the matter will be expeditiously referred to the Deputy Attorney General for a final resolution. In no circumstances shall the alien or the relevant LEA have a right of appeal from any decision to remove.

[29 FR 15252, Nov. 13, 1964, as amended at 30 FR 12330, Sept. 28, 1965; 31 FR 10413, Aug. 3, 1966; 32 FR 15469, Nov. 7, 1967; 35 FR 3065, Feb. 17, 1970; 35 FR 7637, May 16, 1970; 40 FR 30470, July 21, 1975; 51 FR 32295, Sept. 10, 1986; 53 FR 40867, Oct. 19, 1988; 60 FR 44264, Aug. 25, 1995; 60 FR 52248, Oct. 5, 1995]

§212.5 Parole of aliens into the United States.

(a) In determining whether or not aliens who have been or are detained in accordance with §235.3 (b) or (c) will be paroled out of detention, the district director should consider the following:

(1) The parole of aliens who have serious medical conditions in which continued detention would not be appropriate would generally be justified by ''emergent reasons'';

(2) The parole of aliens within the following groups would generally come within the category of aliens for whom the granting of the parole exception would be ''strictly in the public interest'', provided that the aliens present neither a security risk nor a risk of absconding:

(i) Women who have been medically certified as pregnant;

(ii) Aliens who are defined as juveniles in 8 CFR 242.24. The district director shall follow the guidelines set forth in §242.24(b) in determining under what conditions a juvenile should be paroled from detention.

(iii) Aliens who have close family relatives in the United States (parent, spouse, children, or siblings who are United States citizens or lawful permanent resident aliens) who are eligible to file, and have filed, a visa petition on behalf of the detainee;

(iv) Aliens who will be witnesses in proceedings being, or to be, conducted by judicial, administrative, or legislative bodies in the United States;

(v) Aliens whose continued detention is not in the public interest as determined by the district director.

(3) Aliens subject to prosecution in the United States who are needed for the purposes of such prosecution may be paroled to the custody of the appropriate responsible agency or prosecuting authority.

(b) In the cases of all other arriving aliens except those detained under §235.3(b) or (c), and paragraph (a) of this section, the district director in charge of a port of entry may, prior to examination by an immigration officer, or subsequent to such examination and pending a final determination of inadmissibility in accordance with sections 235 and 236 of the Act and this chapter, or after a finding of inadmissibility has been made, parole into the United States temporarily in accordance with section 212(d)(5) of the Act any such alien applicant for admission at such port of entry under such terms and conditions, including those set forth in paragraph (c) of this section, as he may deem appropriate; however, an alien who arrives at a port of entry and applies for parole into the United States for the sole purpose of seeking adjustment of status under section 245A of the Act, without benefit of advance authorization as described in paragraph (e)(2) of this section shall be denied parole and detained for exclusion in accordance with the provisions

of paragraph (b) or (c) of § 235.3 of this chapter. An alien seeking to enter the United States for the sole purpose of applying for adjustment of status under section 210 of the Act shall be denied parole and detained for exclusion under paragraph (b) or (c) of § 235.3 of this chapter, unless the alien has been recommended for approval of such application for adjustment by a consular officer at an Overseas Processing Office.

(c) *Conditions.* In any case where an alien is paroled under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section, the district director may require reaonable assurances that the alien will appear at all hearings and/or depart the United States when required to do so. Not all factors listed need be present for parole to be exercised. The district director should apply reasonable discretion. The consideration of all relevant factors includes:

(1) The giving of an undertaking by the applicant, counsel, or a sponsor to ensure appearances, and a bond may be exacted on Form I–352 in such amount as the district director may deem appropriate;

(2) Community ties such as close relatives with known addresses; and

(3) Agreement to reasonable conditions (such as periodic reporting of whereabouts).

(d) *Termination of parole*—(1) *Automatic.* Parole shall be automatically terminated without written notice (i) upon the departure from the United States of the alien, or, (ii) if not departed, at the expiration of the time for which parole was authorized, and in the latter case the alien shall be processed in accordance with paragraph (d)(2) of this section except that no written notice shall be required.

(2)(i) *On notice.* In cases not covered by paragraph (d)(1) of this section, upon accomplishment of the purpose for which parole was authorized or when in the opinion of the district director in charge of the area in which the alien is located neither emergency nor public interest warrants the continued presence of the alien in the United States, parole shall be terminated upon written notice to the alien and he or she shall be restored to the status which he or she had at the time of parole. Any further inspection or hearing shall be conducted under section 235 or 236 of the Act and this chapter, or any order of exclusion and deportation previously entered shall be executed. If the exclusion order cannot be executed by deportation within a reasonable time, the alien shall again be released on parole unless in the opinion of the district director the public interest requires that the alien be continued in custody.

(ii) An alien who is granted parole into the United States after enactment of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 for other than the specific purpose of applying for adjustment of status under section 245A of the Act shall not be permitted to avail him or herself of the privilege of adjustment thereunder. Failure to abide by this provision through making such an application will subject the alien to termination of parole status and institution of proceedings under sections 235 and 236 of the Act without the written notice of termination required by § 212.5(d)(2)(i) of this chapter.

(e) *Advance authorization.* When parole is authorized for an alien who will travel to the United States without a visa, the alien shall be issued Form I–512.

(f) *Parole for certain Cuban nationals.* Notwithstanding any other provision respecting parole, the determination whether to release on parole, or to revoke the parole of, a native of Cuba who last came to the United States between April 15, 1980, and October 20, 1980, shall be governed by the terms of §§ 212.12 and 212.13.

(g) *Effect of parole of Cuban and Haitian nationals.* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (g)(2) of this section, any national of Cuba or Haiti who was paroled into the United States on or after October 10, 1980, shall be considered to have been paroled in the special status for nationals of Cuba or Haiti, referred to in section 501(e)(1) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, Public Law 96–422, as amended (8 U.S.C. 1522 note).

(2) A national of Cuba or Haiti shall not be considered to have been paroled in the special status for nationals of Cuba or Haiti, referred to in section

501(e)(1) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, Public Law 96–422, as amended, if the individual was paroled into the United States:

(i) In the custody of a Federal, State or local law enforcement or prosecutorial authority, for purposes of criminal prosecution in the United States; or

(ii) Solely to testify as a witness in proceedings before a judicial, administrative, or legislative body in the United States.

[47 FR 30045, July 9, 1982, as amended at 47 FR 46494, Oct. 19, 1982; 52 FR 16194, May 1, 1987; 52 FR 48802, Dec. 28, 1987; 53 FR 17450, May 17, 1988; 61 FR 36611, July 12, 1996]

§212.6 Nonresident alien border crossing cards.

(a) *Use*—(1) *Nonresident alien Canadian border crossing card, Form I–185.* Any Canadian citizen or British subject residing in Canada may use Form I–185 for entry at a United States port of entry.

(2) *Mexican border crossing card, Form I–186 or I–586.* The rightful holder of a nonresident alien Mexican border crossing card, Form I–186 or I–586, may be admitted under §235.1(f) and (g) of this title if found otherwise admissible. However, any alien seeking entry as a visitor for business or pleasure must also present a valid passport and shall be issued Form I–94 if the alien is applying for admission from:

(i) A country other than Mexico or Canada, or

(ii) Canada if the alien has been in a country other than the United States or Canada since leaving Mexico.

(b) *Application.* A citizen of Canada or a British subject residing in Canada must apply on Form I–175 for a nonresident alien border crossing card, supporting his/her application with evidence of Canadian or British citizenship, residence in Canada, and two photographs, size 1½″ x 1½″. Form I–175 must be submitted to an immigration officer at a Canadian border port of entry. A citizen of Mexico must apply on Form I–190 for a nonresident alien border crossing card, supporting his application with evidence of Mexican citizenship and residence, a valid unexpired passport or a valid Mexican Form 13, and one color photograph with a white background. The photograph must be glossy, unretouched and not mounted. Dimension of the facial image must be approximately one inch from chin to top of hair, and the applicant must be shown in ¾ frontal view showing right side of face with right ear visible. Form I–190 must be submitted to an immigration officer at a Mexican border port of entry or to an American consular officer in Mexico, other than one assigned to a consulate situated adjacent to the border between Mexico and the United States; however, Form FS–257 may be used in lieu of Form I–190 when the application is made to an American consular officer. If the application is submitted to an immigration officer, each applicant, regardless of age, must appear in person for an interview concerning eligibility for a nonresident alien border crossing card. If the application is submitted to a consular officer, each applicant, except a child under fourteen years of age, must appear in person for the interview. If the application is denied, the applicant shall be given a notice of denial with the reasons on Form I–180. There is no appeal from the denial but the denial is without prejudice to a subsequent application for a visa or for admission to the United States.

(c) *Validity.* Notwithstanding any expiration dates which may appear thereon, Forms I–185, I–186, and I–586, are valid until revoked or voided.

(d) *Voidance*—(1) *At port of entry.* Forms I–185, I–186 and I–586 may be declared void by a supervisory immigration officer at a port of entry. If the card is declared void, the applicant shall be advised in writing that he/she may request a hearing before an immigration judge to determine his/her admissibility in accordance with part 236 of this chapter and may be represented at this hearing by an attorney of his/her own choice at no expense to the Government. He/she shall also be advised of the availability of free legal services programs qualified under part 292a of this chapter and organizations recognized under §292.2 of this chapter, located in the district where the exclusion hearing is to be held. If the applicant requests a hearing, Forms I–185, I–186 and I–586 shall be held at the port of

entry for presentation to the immigration judge. If the applicant chooses not to have a hearing, the card shall be voided. The alien to whom the form was issued shall be notified of the action taken and the reasons therefore by means of form I–180 delivered in person or, if such action is not possible, by mailing the Form I–180 to the last known address.

(2) *Within the United States.* If the holder of a Form I–185, I–186 or I–586 is placed under deportation proceedings, no action to void the card shall be taken pending the outcome of the hearing. If the alien is ordered deported or granted voluntary departure, the card shall be voided by an immigration officer. In the case of an alien holder of a Form I–185, I–186 or I–586 who is granted voluntary departure without a hearing, the card may be declared void by an immigration officer who is authorized to issue an Order to Show Cause or to grant voluntary departure.

(3) *In Mexico or Canada.* Forms I–185, I–186 or I–586 may be declared void by a consular officer in Mexico or Canada if the card was issued in one of those countries.

(4) *Grounds.* Grounds for voidance of a Form I–185, I–186 or I–586 shall be that the holder has violated the immigration laws; that he/she is inadmissible to the United States; or that he/she has abandoned his/her residence in the country upon which the card was granted.

(e) *Replacement.* If a nonresident alien border crossing card has been lost, stolen, mutilated, or destroyed, the person to show the card was issued may apply for a new card as provided for in this section. A fee as prescribed in § 103.7(b)(1) of this chapter must be submitted at time of application for the replacement card. The holder of a Form I–185, I–186, or I–586 which is in poor condition because of improper production may be issued a new form without submitting fee or application upon surrendering the original card.

(f) *Previous removal or deportation; waiver of inadmissibility.* Pursuant to the authority contained in section 212 (d)(3) of the Act, the temporary admission of an alien who is inadmissible under paragraph (16) or (17) of section 212(a) of the Act is authorized if such alien is in possession of a Mexican Nonresident Alien Border Crossing Card and he establishes that he is otherwise admissible as a nonimmigrant visitor or student except for his removal or deportation prior to November 1, 1956, because of entry without inspection or lack of required documents.

[30 FR 10184, Aug. 17, 1965, as amended at 34 FR 129, Jan. 4, 1969; 35 FR 3065, Feb. 17, 1970; 37 FR 7584, Apr. 18, 1972; 37 FR 8061, Apr. 25, 1972; 45 FR 11114, Feb. 20, 1980; 46 FR 25082, May 5, 1981; 48 FR 35349, Aug. 4, 1983; 60 FR 40068, Aug. 7, 1995]

§ 212.7 Waiver of certain grounds of excludability.

(a) *Section 212(h) or (i)*—(1) *Filing procedure*—(i) *Immigrant visa or fiance(e) nonimmigrant visa applicant.* An applicant for an immigrant visa or ''K'' nonimmigrant visa who is excludable and seeks a waiver under section 212(h) or (i) of the Act shall file an application on Form I–601 at the consular office considering the visa application. Upon determining that the alien is admissible except for the grounds for which a waiver is sought, the consular officer shall transmit the Form I–601 to the Service for decision.

(ii) *Adjustment of status applicant.* An applicant for adjustment of status who is excludable and seeks a waiver under section 212(h) or (i) of the Act shall file an application on Form I–601 with the director or immigration judge considering the application for adjustment of status.

(2) *Termination of application for lack of prosecution.* An applicant may withdraw the application at any time prior to the final decision, whereupon the case will be closed and the consulate notified. If the applicant fails to prosecute the application within a reasonable time either before or after interview the applicant shall be notified that if he or she fails to prosecute the application within 30 days the case will be closed subject to being reopened at the applicant's request. If no action has been taken within the 30-day period immediately thereafter, the case will be closed and the appropriate consul notified.

(3) *Decision.* If the application is approved the director shall complete Form I–607 for inclusion in the alien's

file and shall notify the alien of the decision. If the application is denied the applicant shall be notified of the decision, of the reasons therefor, and of the right to appeal in accordance with part 103 of this chapter.

(4) *Validity.* A waiver granted under section 212(h) or section 212(i) of the Act shall apply only to those grounds of excludability and to those crimes, events or incidents specified in the application for waiver. Once granted, the waiver shall be valid indefinitely, even if the recipient of the waiver later abandons or otherwise loses lawful permanent resident status, except that any waiver which is granted to an alien who obtains lawful permanent residence on a conditional basis under section 216 of the Act shall automatically terminate concurrently with the termination of such residence pursuant to the provisions of section 216. Separate notification of the termination of the waiver is not required when an alien is notified of the termination of residence under section 216 of the Act, and no appeal shall lie from the decision to terminate the waiver on this basis. However, if the respondent is found not to be deportable in a deportation proceeding based on the termination, the waiver shall again become effective. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the director from reconsidering a decision to approve a waiver if the decision is determined to have been made in error.

(b) *Section 212(g) (tuberculosis and certain mental conditions)*—(1) *General.* Any alien who is ineligible for a visa and is excluded from admission into the United States under section 212(a) (1), (3), or (6) of the Act may file an Application for Waiver of Grounds of Excludability (Form I–601) under section 212(g) of the Act at an office designated in paragraph (2). The family member specified in section 212(g) of the Act may file the waiver for the applicant if the applicant is incompetent to file the waiver personally.

(2) *Locations for filing Form I–601.* Form I–601 may be filed at any one of the following offices:

(i) The American consulate where the application for a visa is being considered if the alien is outside the United States;

(ii) The Service office having jurisdiction over the port of entry where the alien is applying for admission into the United States; or

(iii) The Service office having jurisdiction over the alien if the alien is in the United States.

(3) *Section 212(a)(6) (tuberculosis).* If the alien is excludable under section 212(a)(6) of the Act because of tuberculosis, he shall execute Statement A on the reverse of page 1 of Form I–601. In addition, he or his sponsor in the United States is responsible for having Statement B executed by the physician or health facility which has agreed to supply treatment or observation; and, if required, Statement C shall be executed by the appropriate local or State health officer.

(4) *Section 212(a) (1) or (3) (certain mental conditions)*—(i) *Arrangements for submission of medical report.* If the alien is excludable under section 212(a) (1) or (3) (because of mental retardation or because of a past history of mental illness) he or his sponsoring family member shall submit an executed Form I–601 to the consular or Service office with a statement that arrangements have been made for the submission to that office of a medical report. The medical report shall contain a complete medical history of the alien, including details of any hospitalization or institutional care or treatment for any physical or mental condition; findings as to the current physical condition of the alien, including reports of chest X-ray examination and of serologic test for syphilis if the alien is 15 years of age or over, and other pertinent diagnostic tests; and findings as to the current mental condition of the alien, with information as to prognosis and life expectancy and with a report of a psychiatric examination conducted by a psychiatrist who shall, in case of mental retardation, also provide an evaluation of the alien's intelligence. For an alien with a past history of mental illness, the medical report shall also contain available information on which the U.S. Public Health Service can base a finding as to whether the alien has been free of such mental illness for a period of time sufficient in the light of such history to demonstrate recovery. Upon receipt of the

medical report, the consular or Service office shall refer it to the U.S. Public Health Service for review.

(ii) *Submission of statement.* Upon being notified that the medical report has been reviewed by the U.S. Public Health Service and determined to be acceptable, the alien or the alien's sponsoring family member shall submit a statement to the consular or Service office. The statement must be from a clinic, hospital, institution, specialized facility, or specialist in the United States approved by the U.S. Public Health Service. The alien or alien's sponsor may be referred to the mental retardation or mental health agency of the state of proposed residence for guidance in selecting a post-arrival medical examining authority who will complete the evaluation and provide an evaluation report to the Centers for Disease Control. The statement must specify the name and address of the specialized facility, or specialist, and must affirm that:

(A) The specified facility or specialist agrees to evaluate the alien's mental status and prepare a complete report of the findings of such evaluation.

(B) The alien, the alien's sponsoring family member, or another responsible person has made complete financial arrangements for payment of any charges that may be incurred after arrival for studies, care, training and service;

(C) The Director, Division of Quarantine, Center for Prevention Services, Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, GA. 30333 shall be furnished:

(*1*) The report evaluating the alien's mental status within 30 days after the alien's arrival; and

(*2*) Prompt notification of the alien's failure to report to the facility or specialist within 30 days after being notified by the U.S. Public Health Service that the alien has arrived in the United States.

(D) The alien shall be in an outpatient, inpatient, study, or other specified status as determined by the responsible local physcian or specialist during the initial evaluation.

(5) *Assurances: Bonds.* In all cases under paragraph (b) of this section the alien or his or her sponsoring family member shall also submit an assurance that the alien will comply with any special travel requirements as may be specified by the U.S. Public Health Service and that, upon the admission of the alien into the United States, he or she will proceed directly to the facility or specialist specified for the initial evaluation, and will submit to such further examinations or treatment as may be required, whether in an outpatient, inpatient, or other status. The alien, his or her sponsoring family member, or other responsible person shall provide such assurances or bond as may be required to assure that the necessary expenses of the alien will be met and that he or she will not become a public charge. For procedures relating to cancellation or breaching of bonds, see part 103 of this chapter.

(c) *Section 212(e).* (1) An alien who was admitted to the United States as an exchange visitor, or who acquired that status after admission, is subject to the foreign residence requirement of section 212(e) of the Act if his or her participation in an exchange program was financed in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by a United States government agency or by the government of the country of his or her nationality or last foreign residence.

(2) An alien is also subject to the foreign residence requirement of section 212(e) of the Act if at the time of admission to the United States as an exchange visitor or at the time of acquisition of exchange visitor status after admission to the United States, the alien was a national or lawful permanent resident of a country which the Director of the United States Information Agency had designated, through public notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER, as clearly requiring the services of persons engaged in the field of specialized knowledge or skill in which the alien was to engage in his or her exchange visitor program.

(3) An alien is also subject to the foreign residence requirement of section 212(e) of the Act if he or she was admitted to the United States as an exchange visitor on or after January 10, 1977 to receive graduate medical education or training, or following admission, acquired such status on or after that date for that purpose. However, an exchange visitor already participating in an exchange program of graduate

medical education or training as of January 9, 1977 who was not then subject to the foreign residence requirement of section 212(e) and who proceeds or has proceeded abroad temporarily and is returning to the United States to participate in the same program, continues to be exempt from the foreign residence requirement.

(4) A spouse or child admitted to the United States or accorded status under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act to accompany or follow to join an exchange visitor who is subject to the foreign residence requirement of section 212(e) of the Act is also subject to that requirement.

(5) An alien who is subject to the foreign residence requirement and who believes that compliance therewith would impose exceptional hardship upon his/her spouse or child who is a citizen of the United States or a lawful permanent resident alien, or that he or she cannot return to the country of his or her nationality or last residence because he or she will be subject to persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, may apply for a waiver on Form I–612. The alien's spouse and minor children, if also subject to the foreign residence requirement, may be included in the application, provided the spouse has not been a participant in an exchange program.

(6) Each application based upon a claim to exceptional hardship must be accompanied by the certificate of marriage between the applicant and his or her spouse and proof of legal termination of all previous marriages of the applicant and spouse; the birth certificate of any child who is a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident alien, if the application is based upon a claim of exceptional hardship to a child, and evidence of the United States citizenship of the applicant's spouse or child, when the application is based upon a claim of exceptional hardship to a spouse or child who is a citizen of the United States.

(7) Evidence of United States citizenship and of status as a lawful permanent resident shall be in the form provided in part 204 of this chapter. An application based upon exceptional hardship shall be supported by a statement, dated and signed by the applicant, giving a detailed explanation of the basis for his or her belief that his or her compliance with the foreign residence requirement of section 212(e) of the Act, as amended, would impose exceptional hardship upon his or her spouse or child who is a citizen of the United States or a lawful permanent resident thereof. The statement shall include all pertinent information concerning the incomes and savings of the applicant and spouse. If exceptional hardship is claimed upon medical grounds, the applicant shall submit a medical certificate from a qualified physician setting forth in terms understandable to a layman the nature and effect of the illness and prognosis as to the period of time the spouse or child will require care or treatment.

(8) An application based upon the applicant's belief that he or she cannot return to the country of his or her nationality or last residence because the applicant would be subject to persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, must be supported by a statement, dated and signed by the applicant, setting forth in detail why the applicant believes he or she would be subject to persecution.

(9) *Waivers under Pub. L. 103–416 based on a request by a State Department of Public Health (or equivalent).* In accordance with section 220 of Pub. L. 103–416, an alien admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act, or who acquired status under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act after admission to the United States, to participate in an exchange program of graduate medical education or training (as of January 9, 1977), may apply for a waiver of the 2-year home country residence and physical presence requirement (the ''2-year requirement'') under section 212(e)(iii) of the Act based on a request by a State Department of Pubic Health, or its equivalent. To initiate the application for a waiver under Pub. L. 103–416, the Department of Public Health, or its equivalent, or the State in which the foreign medical graduate seeks to practice medicine, must request the Director of USIA to recommend a waiver to the Service. The waiver may be granted only if the Director of USIA provides the Service with a favorable

waiver recommendation. Only the Service, however, may grant or deny the waiver application. If granted, such a waiver shall be subject to the terms and conditions imposed under section 214(k) of the Act. Although the alien is not required to submit a separate waiver application to the Service, the burden rests on the alien to establish eligibility for the waiver. If the Service approves a waiver request made under Pub. L. 103–416, the foreign medical graduate (and accompanying dependents) may apply for change of nonimmigrant status, from J–1 to H–1B and, in the case of dependents of such a foreign medical graduate, from J–2 to H–4. Aliens receiving waivers under section 220 of Pub. L. 103–416 are subject, in all cases, to the provisions of section 214(g)(1)(A) of the Act.

(i) *Eligiblity criteria.* J–1 foreign medical graduates (with accompanying J–2 dependents) are eligible to apply for a waiver of the 2-year requirement under Pub. L. 103–416 based on a request by a State Department of Public Health (or its equivalent) if:

(A) They were admitted to the United States under section 101(a)(15)(J) of the Act, or acquired J nonimmigrant status before June 1, 1996, to pursue graduate medical education or training in the United States.

(B) They have entered into a bona fide, full-time employment contract for 3 years to practice medicine at a health care facility located in an area or areas designated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services as having a shortage of health care professionals (''HHS-designated shortage area'');

(C) They agree to commence employment within 90 days of receipt of the waiver under this section and agree to practice medicine for 3 years at the facility named in the waiver application and only in HHS-designated shortage areas. The health care facility named in the waiver application may be operated by:

(*1*) An agency of the Government of the United States or of the State in which it is located; or

(*2*) A charitable, educational, or other not-for-profit organization; or

(*3*) Private medical practitioners.

(D) The Department of Public Health, or its equivalent, in the State where the health care facility is located has requested the Director, USIA, to recommend the waiver, and the Director, USIA, submits a favorable waiver recommendation to the Service; and

(E) Approval of the waiver will not cause the number of waivers granted pursuant to Pub. L. 103–416 and this section to foreign medical graduates who will practice medicine in the same state to exceed 20 during the current fiscal year.

(ii) *Decision on waivers under Pub. L. 103–416 and notification to the alien*—(A) *Approval.* If the Director of USIA submits a favorable waiver recommendation on behalf of a foreign medical graduate pursuant to Pub. L. 103–416, and the Service grants the waiver, the alien shall be notified of the approval on Form I–797 (or I–797A or I–797B, as appropriate). The approval notice shall clearly state the terms and conditions imposed on the waiver, and the Service's records shall be noted accordingly.

(B) *Denial.* If the Director of USIA issues a favorable waiver recommendation under Pub. L. 103–416 and the Service denies the waiver, the alien shall be notified of the decision and of the right to appeal under 8 CFR part 103. However, no appeal shall lie where the basis for denial is that the number of waivers granted to the State in which the foreign medical graduate will be employed would exceed 20 for that fiscal year.

(iii) *Conditions.* The foreign medical graduate must agree to commence employment for the health care facility specified in the waiver application within 90 days of receipt of the waiver under Pub. L. 103–416. The foreign medical graduate may only fulfill the requisite 3-year employment contract as an H–1B nonimmigrant. A foreign medical graduate who receives a waiver under Pub. L. 103–416 based on a request by a State Department of Public Health (or equivalent), and changes his or her nonimmigrant classification from J–1 to H–1B, may not apply for permanent residence or for any other change of nonimmigrant classification unless he or she has fulfilled the 3-year employment contract with the health care facility and in the specified HHS-

designated shortage area named in the waiver application.

(iv) *Failure to fulfill the three-year employment contract due to extenuating circumstances.* A foreign medical graduate who fails to meet the terms and conditions imposed on the waiver under section 214(k) of the Act and this paragraph will once again become subject to the 2-year requirement under section 212(e) of the Act.

Under section 214(k)(1)(B) of the Act, however, the Service, in the exercise of discretion, may excuse early termination of the foreign medical graduate's 3-year period of employment with the health care facility named in the waiver application due to extenuating circumstances. Extenuating circumstances may include, but are not limited to, closure of the health care facility or hardship to the alien. In determining whether to excuse such early termination of employment, the Service shall base its decision on the specific facts of each case. In all cases, the burden of establishing eligibility for a favorable exercise of discretion rests with the foreign medical graduate. Depending on the circumstances, closure of the health care facility named in the waiver application may, but need not, be considered an extenuating circumstance excusing early termination of employment. Under no circumstances will a foreign medical graduate be eligible to apply for change of status to another nonimmigrant category, for an immigrant visa or for status as a lawful permanent resident prior to completing the requisite 3-year period of employment for a health care facility located in an HHS-designated shortage area.

(v) *Required evidence.* A foreign medical graduate who seeks to have early termination of employment excused due to extenuating circumstances shall submit documentary evidence establishing such a claim. In all cases, the foreign medical graduate shall submit an employment contract with another health care facility located in an HHS-designated shortage area for the balance of the required 3-year period of employment. A foreign medical graduate claiming extenuating circumstances based on hardship shall also submit evidence establishing that such hardship was caused by unforeseen circumstances beyond his or her control. A foreign medical graduate claiming extenuating circumstances based on closure of the health care facility named in the waiver application shall also submit evidence that the facility has closed or is about to be closed.

(vi) *Notification requirements.* A J–1 foreign medical graduate who has been granted a waiver of the 2-year requirement pursuant to Pub. L. 103–416, is required to comply with the terms and conditions specified in section 214(k) of the Act and the implementing regulations in this section. If the foreign medical graduate subsequently applies for and receives H–1B status, he or she must also comply with the terms and conditions of that nonimmigrant status. Such compliance shall also include notifying the Service of any material change in the terms and conditions of the H–1B employment, by filing either an amended or a new H–1B petition, as required, under §§ 214.2(h)(2)(i)(D), 214.2(h)(2)(i)(E), and 214.2(h)(11) of this chapter.

(A) *Amended H–1B petitions.* The health care facility named in the waiver application and H–1B petition shall file an amended H–1B petition, as required under § 214.2(h)(2)(i)(E) of this chapter, if there are any material changes in the terms and conditions of the beneficiary's employment or eligibility as specified in the waiver application filed under Pub. L. 103–416 and in the subsequent H–1B petition. In such a case, an amended H–1B petition shall be accompanied by evidence that the alien will continue practicing medicine with the original employer in an HHS-designated shortage area.

(B) *New H–1B petitions.* A health care facility seeking to employ a foreign medical graduate who has been granted a waiver under Pub. L. 103–416 (prior to the time the alien has completed his or her 3-year contract with the facility named in the waiver application and original H–1B petition), shall file a new H–1B petition with the Service, as required under §§ 214.2(h)(2)(i) (D) and (E) of this chapter. Although a new waiver application need not be filed, the new H–1B petition shall be accompanied by the documentary evidence generally

required under § 214.2(h) of this chapter, and the following additional documents:

(*1*) A copy of Form I–797 (and/or I–797A and I–797B) relating to the waiver and nonimmigrant H status granted under Pub. L. 103–416;

(*2*) An explanation from the foreign medical graduate, with supporting evidence, establishing that extenuating circumstances necessitate a change in employment;

(*3*) An employment contract establishing that the foreign medical graduate will practice medicine at the health care facility named in the new H–1B petition for the balance of the required 3-year period; and

(*4*) Evidence that the geographic area or areas of intended employment indicated in the new H–1B petition are in HHS-designated shortage areas.

(C) *Review of amended and new H–1B petitions for foreign medical graduates granted waivers under Pub. L. 103–416 and who seek to have early termination of employment excused due to extenuating circumstances*—(*1*) *Amended H–1B petitions.* The waiver granted under Pub. L. 103–416 may be affirmed, and the amended H–1B petition may be approved, if the petitioning health care facility establishes that the foreign medical graduate otherwise remains eligible for H–1B classification and that he or she will continue practicing medicine in an HHS-designated shortage area.

(*2*) *New H–1B petitions.* The Service shall review a new H–1B petition filed on behalf of a foreign medical graduate who has not yet fulfilled the required 3-year period of employment with the health care facility named in the waiver application and in the original H–1B petition to determine whether extenuating circumstances exist which warrant a change in employment, and whether the waiver granted under Pub. L. 103–416 should be affirmed. In conducting such a review, the Service shall determine whether the foreign medical graduate will continue practicing medicine in an HHS-designated shortage area, and whether the new H–1B petitioner and the foreign medical graduate have satisfied the remaining H–1B eligibility criteria described under section 101(a)(15)(H) of the Act and § 214.2(h) of this chapter. If these criteria have been satisfied, the waiver granted to the foreign medical graduate under Pub. L. 103–416 may be affirmed, and the new H1–B petition may be approved in the exercise of discretion, thereby permitting the foreign medical graduate to serve the balance of the requisite 3-year employment period at the health care facility named in the new H–1B petition.

(D) *Failure to notify the Service of any material changes in employment.* Foreign medical graduates who have been granted a waiver of the 2-year requirement and who have obtained H–1B status under Pub. L. 103–416 but fail to: Properly notify the Service of any material change in the terms and conditions of their H–1B employment, by having their employer file an amended or a new H–1B petition in accordance with this section and § 214.2(h) of this chapter; or establish continued eligibility for the waiver and H–1B status, shall (together with their dependents) again become subject to the 2-year requirement. Such foreign medical graduates and their accompanying H–4 dependents also become subject to deportation under section 241(a)(1)(C)(i) of the Act.

(10) The applicant and his or her spouse may be interviewed by an immigration officer in connection with the application and consultation may be had with the Director, United States Information Agency and the sponsor of any exchange program in which the applicant has been a participant.

(11) The applicant shall be notified of the decision, and if the application is denied, of the reasons therefor and of the right of appeal in accordance with the provisions of part 103 of this chapter. However, no appeal shall lie from the denial of an application for lack of a favorable recommendation from the Secretary of State. When an interested United States Government agency requests a waiver of the two-year foreign-residence requirement and the Director, United States Information Agency had made a favorable recommendation, the interested agency shall be notified of the decision on its request and, if the request is denied, of the reasons thereof, and of the right of appeal. If the foreign country of the

alien's nationality or last residence has furnished statement in writing that it has no objection to his/her being granted a waiver of the foreign residence requirement and the Director, United States Information Agency has made a favorable recommendation, the Director shall be notified of the decision and, if the foreign residence requirement is not waived, of the reasons therefor and of the foregoing right of appeal. However, this ''no objection'' provision is not applicable to the exchange visitor admitted to the United States on or after January 10, 1977 to receive graduate medical education or training, or who acquired such status on or after that date for such purpose; except that the alien who commenced a program before January 10, 1977 and who was readmitted to the United States on or after that date to continue participation in the same program, is eligible for the ''no objection'' waiver.

(Secs. 103, 203, 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by secs. 4, 5, 18 of Pub. L. 97–116, 95 Stat. 1611, 1620, (8 U.S.C. 1103, 1153, 1182)

[29 FR 12584, Sept. 4, 1964, 29 FR 13242; Sept. 24, 1964, as amended at 30 FR 14776, Nov. 30, 1965; 32 FR 2500, Feb. 7, 1967; 37 FR 22725, Oct. 31, 1972; 46 FR 45327, Sept. 11, 1981; 47 FR 44235, Oct. 7, 1982; 48 FR 20684, May 9, 1983; 48 FR 23159, May 24, 1983; 48 FR 30610, July 5, 1983; 49 FR 48530, Dec. 13, 1984; 53 FR 30017, Aug. 10, 1988; 60 FR 26681, May 18, 1995; 60 FR 27598, May 24, 1995]

§212.8 Certification requirement of section 212(a)(14).

(a) *General.* The certification requirement of section 212(a)(14) of the Act applies to aliens seeking admission to the United States or adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act for the purpose of performing skilled or unskilled labor, who are preference immigrants as described in section 203(a) (3) or (6) of the Act, or who are nonpreference immigrants as described in section 203(a)(8). The certification requirement shall not be applicable to a nonpreference applicant for admission to the United States or to a nonpreference applicant for adjustment of status under section 245 who establishes that he will not perform skilled or unskilled labor. A native of the Western Hemisphere who established a priority date with a consular officer prior to January 1, 1977 and who was found to be entitled to an exemption from the labor certification requirement of section 212(a)(14) of the Act under the law in effect prior to January 1, 1977 as the parent, spouse or child of a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident alien shall continue to be exempt from that requirement for so long as the relationship upon which the exemption is based continues to exist.

(b) *Aliens not required to obtain labor certifications.* The following persons are not considered to be within the purview of section 212(a)(14) of the Act and do not require a labor certification: (1) A member of the Armed Forces of the United States; (2) a spouse or child accompanying or following to join his spouse or parent who either has a labor certification or is a nondependent alien who does not require such a certification; (3) a female alien who intends to marry a citizen or alien lawful permanent resident of the United States, who establishes satisfactorily that she does not intend to seek employment in the United States and whose fiance has guaranteed her support; (4) an alien who establishes on Form I–526 that he has invested, or is actively in the process of investing, capital totaling at least $40,000 in an enterprise in the United States of which he will be a principal manager and that the enterprise will employ a person or persons in the United States of which he will be a principal manager and that the enterprise will employ a person or persons in the United States who are United States citizens or aliens lawfully admitted for permnanent residence, exclusive of the alien, his spouse and children. A copy of a document submitted in support of Form I–526 may be accepted though unaccompanied by the original, if the copy bears a certification by an attorney, typed or rubberstamped in the language set forth in §204.2(j) of this chapter. However, the original document shall be submitted,

if submittal is requested by the Service.

[31 FR 10021, July 23, 1966; 31 FR 10355, Aug. 22, 1966, as amended at 34 FR 5326, Mar. 18, 1969; 38 FR 31166, Nov. 12, 1973; 41 FR 37566, Sept. 7, 1976; 41 FR 55850, Dec. 23, 1976; 47 FR 44990, Oct. 13, 1982; 48 FR 19157, Apr. 28, 1983]

§ 212.9 Applicability of section 212(a)(32) to certain derivative third and sixth preference and nonpreference immigrants.

A derivative beneficiary who is the spouse or child of a qualified third or sixth preference or nonpreference immigrant and who is also a graduate of a medical school as defined by section 101(a)(41) of the Act is not considered to be an alien who is coming to the United States principally to perform services as a member of the medical profession. Therefore, a derivative third or sixth preference or nonpreference immigrant under section 203(a)(8) of the Act, who is also a graduate of a medical school, is eligible for an immigrant visa or for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Act, whether or not such derivative immigrant has passed Parts I and II of the National Board of Medical Examiners Examination or equivalent examination.

(Secs. 103, 203(a)(8), and 212(a)(32), 8 U.S.C 1103, 1153(a)(8), and 1182(a)(32))

[45 FR 63836, Sept. 26, 1980]

§ 212.10 Section 212(k) waiver.

Any applicant for admission who is in possession of an immigrant visa, and who is excludable under sections 212(a)(14), (20), or (21) of the Act, may apply to the district director at the port of entry for a waiver under section 212(k) of the Act. If the application for waiver is denied by the district director, the application may be renewed in exclusion proceedings before an immigration judge as provided in part 236 of this chapter.

(Secs. 103, 203, 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by secs. 4, 5, 18 of Pub. L. 97–116, 95 Stat. 1611, 1620, (8 U.S.C. 1103, 1153, 1182)

[47 FR 44236, Oct. 7, 1982]

§ 212.11 Controlled substance convictions.

In determining the admissibility of an alien who has been convicted of a violation of any law or regulation of a State, the United States, or a foreign country relating to a controlled substance, the term *controlled substance* as used in section 212(a)(23) of the Act, shall mean the same as that referenced in the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 801, *et seq.*, and shall include any substance contained in Schedules I through V of 21 CFR 1308.1, T3et seq. For the purposes of this section, the term *controlled substance* includes controlled substance analogues as defined in 21 U.S.C. 802(23) and 813.

[53 FR 9282, Mar. 22, 1988]

§ 212.12 Parole determinations and revocations respecting Mariel Cubans.

(a) *Scope.* This section applies to any native of Cuba who last came to the United States between April 15, 1980, and October 20, 1980 (hereinafter referred to as *Mariel Cuban*) and who is being detained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (hereinafter referred to as the *Service*) pending his or her exclusion hearing, or pending his or her return to Cuba or to another country. It covers Mariel Cubans who have never been paroled as well as those Mariel Cubans whose previous parole has been revoked by the Service. It also applies to any Mariel Cuban, detained under the authority of the Immigration and Nationality Act in any facility, who has not been approved for release or who is currently awaiting movement to a Service or Bureau Of Prisons (BOP) facility. In addition, it covers the revocation of parole for those Mariel Cubans who have been released on parole at any time.

(b) *Parole authority and decision.* Except as provided in § 212.13, the authority to grant parole under section 212(d)(5) of the Act to a detained Mariel Cuban shall be exercised by the Commissioner, acting through the Associate Commissioner for Enforcement, as follows:

(1) *Parole decisions.* The Associate Commissioner for Enforcement may, in the exercise of discretion, grant parole

to a detained Mariel Cuban for emergent reasons or for reasons deemed strictly in the public interest. A decision to retain in custody shall briefly set forth the reasons for the continued detention. A decision to release on parole may contain such special conditions as are considered appropriate. A copy of any decision to parole or to detain, with an attached copy translated into Spanish, shall be provided to the detainee. Parole documentation for Mariel Cubans shall be issued by the district director having jurisdiction over the alien, in accordance with the parole determination made by the Associate Commissioner for Enforcement.

(2) *Additional delegation of authority.* All references to the Commissioner and Associate Commissioner for Enforcement in this section shall be deemed to include any person or persons (including a committee) designated in writing by the Commissioner or Associate Commissioner for Enforcement to exercise powers under this section.

(c) *Review Plan Director.* The Associate Commissioner for Enforcement shall appoint a Director of the Cuban Review Plan. The Director shall have authority to establish and maintain appropriate files respecting each Mariel Cuban to be reviewed for possible parole, to determine the order in which the cases shall be reviewed, and to coordinate activities associated with these reviews.

(d) *Recommendations to the Associate Commissioner for Enforcement.* Parole recommendations for detained Mariel Cubans shall be developed in accordance with the following procedures.

(1) *Review Panels.* The Director shall designate a panel or panels to make parole recommendations to the Associate Commissioner for Enforcement. A Cuban Review Panel shall, except as otherwise provided, consist of two persons. Members of a Review Panel shall be selected from the professional staff of the Service. All recommendations by a two-member Panel shall be unanimous. If the vote of a two-member Panel is split, it shall adjourn its deliberations concerning that particular detainee until a third Panel member is added. A recommendation by a three-member Panel shall be by majority vote. The third member of any Panel shall be the Director of the Cuban Review Plan or his designee.

(2) *Criteria for Review.* Before making any recommendation that a detainee be granted parole, a majority of the Cuban Review Panel members, or the Director in case of a record review, must conclude that:

(i) The detainee is presently a nonviolent person;

(ii) The detainee is likely to remain nonviolent;

(iii) The detainee is not likely to pose a threat to the community following his release; and

(iv) The detainee is not likely to violate the conditions of his parole.

(3) *Factors for consideration.* The following factors should be weighed in considering whether to recommend further detention or release on parole of a detainee:

(i) The nature and number of disciplinary infractions or incident reports received while in custody;

(ii) The detainee's past history of criminal behavior;

(iii) Any psychiatric and psychological reports pertaining to the detainee's mental health;

(iv) Institutional progress relating to participation in work, educational and vocational programs;

(v) His ties to the United States, such as the number of close relatives residing lawfully here;

(vi) The likelihood that he may abscond, such as from any sponsorship program; and

(vii) Any other information which is probative of whether the detainee is likely to adjust to life in a community, is likely to engage in future acts of violence, is likely to engage in future criminal activity, or is likely to violate the conditions of his parole.

(4) *Procedure for review.* The following procedures will govern the review process:

(i) *Record review.* Initially, the Director or a Panel shall review the detainee's file. Upon completion of this record review, the Director or the Panel shall issue a written recommendation that the detainee be released on parole or scheduled for a personal interview.

(ii) *Personal interview.* If a recommendation to grant parole after

only a record review is not accepted or if the detainee is not recommended for release, a Panel shall personally interview the detainee. The scheduling of such interviews shall be at the discretion of the Director. The detainee may be accompanied during the interview by a person of his choice, who is able to attend at the time of the scheduled interview, to assist in answering any questions. The detainee may submit to the Panel any information, either orally or in writing, which he believes presents a basis for release on parole.

(iii) *Panel recommendation.* Following completion of the interview and its deliberations, the Panel shall issue a written recommendation that the detainee be released on parole or remain in custody pending deportation or pending further observation and subsequent review. This written recommendation shall include a brief statement of the factors which the Panel deems material to its recommendation. The recommendation and appropriate file material shall be forwarded to the Associate Commissioner for Enforcement, to be considered in the exercise of discretion pursuant to § 212.12(b).

(e) *Withdrawal of parole approval.* The Associate Commissioner for Enforcement may, in his or her discretion, withdraw approval for parole of any detainee prior to release when, in his or her opinion, the conduct of the detainee, or any other circumstance, indicates that parole would no longer be appropriate.

(f) *Sponsorship.* No detainee may be released on parole until suitable sponsorship or placement has been found for the detainee. The paroled detainee must abide by the parole conditions specified by the Service in relation to his sponsorship or placement. The following sponsorships and placements are suitable:

(1) Placement by the Public Health Service in an approved halfway house or mental health project;

(2) Placement by the Community Relations Service in an approved halfway house or community project; and

(3) Placement with a close relative such as a parent, spouse, child, or sibling who is a lawful permanent resident or a citizen of the United States.

(g) *Timing of reviews.* The timing of review shall be in accordance with the following guidelines.

(1) *Parole revocation cases.* The Director shall schedule the review process in the case of a new or returning detainee whose previous immigration parole has been revoked. The review process will commence with a scheduling of a file review, which will ordinarily be expected to occur within approximately three months after parole is revoked. In the case of a Mariel Cuban who is in the custody of the Service, the Cuban Review Plan Director may, in his or her discretion, suspend or postpone the parole review process if such detainee's prompt deportation is practicable and proper.

(2) *Continued detention cases.* A subsequent review shall be commenced for any detainee within one year of a refusal to grant parole under either § 212.12(b) or § 212.13, whichever is later, unless a shorter interval is specified by the Director.

(3) *Discretionary reviews.* The Cuban Review Plan Director, in his discretion, may schedule a review of a detainee at any time when the Director deems such a review to be warranted.

(h) *Revocation of parole.* The Associate Commissioner for Enforcement shall have authority, in the exercise of discretion, to revoke parole in respect to Mariel Cubans. A district director may also revoke parole when, in the district director's opinion, revocation is in the public interest and circumstances do not reasonably permit referral of the case to the Associate Commissioner. Parole may be revoked in the exercise of discretion when, in the opinion of the revoking official:

(1) The purposes of parole have been served;

(2) The Mariel Cuban violates any condition of parole;

(3) It is appropriate to enforce an order of exclusion or to commence proceedings against a Mariel Cuban; or

(4) The period of parole has expired without being renewed.

[52 FR 48802, Dec. 28, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 13870, Mar. 24, 1994]

§212.13 Departmental parole determinations respecting certain Mariel Cubans.

(a) *Scope.* This section, establishing a Departmental Release Review Program, applies to all excludable Mariel Cubans who on the effective date of this regulation are detained by virtue of the Attorney General's authority under the Immigration and Nationality Act and whose parole has been denied after the exhaustion of the procedures set forth in §212.12. This Departmental Release Review Program shall be under the general supervision of the Associate Attorney General, who shall administer the Program and establish such additional procedures as may be required.

(b) *Single review.* Each detainee described in paragraph (a) above shall be entitled to only one review before a Departmental Panel. Should a detainee denied parole under this section subsequently receive further review pursuant to §212.12 or any successor parole review plan of the Service, such detainee shall not be entitled to a second review before a Departmental Panel.

(c) *Departmental panels.* The Associate Attorney General shall establish panels which will be comprised of three persons from within the Department of Justice, one of whom must be an attorney, and one of whom must be a representative of the Community Relations Service. The Immigration and Naturalization Service shall not be represented on the panels. These panels shall consider the cases of those Mariel Cubans whose parole has previously been denied pursuant to the provisions set forth in §212.12.

(d) *Parole authority.* Each Departmental Panel shall be vested with the full discretion of the Attorney General under section 212(d)(5) of the Act to grant parole for emergent reasons or for reasons deemed strictly in the public interest.

(e) *Notification and submission.* Prior to the submission by the Service of a case to a Departmental Panel, the detainee shall receive notification from the Service that he is about to receive Departmental Panel consideration. Such notification shall inform the detainee that he may submit a written statement to a Departmental Panel, within 30 days from the date of service of the notification, setting forth any factors he deems relevant to the parole consideration and he may, at no expense to the government, have his representative or counsel assist in the preparation of this written statement.

(f) *Interviews.* A Departmental Panel may designate one of its members to interview the detainee and report in writing to the full Panel whenever in its sole discretion it deems such action appropriate.

(g) *Panel decisions.* The written decision of a Departmental Panel will be based on a review of the record created during the review by the Service pursuant to §212.12, the written submission, if any, from the detainee, and the information obtained from any Panel interview of the detainee. Except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, all written decisions of a Departmental Panel will be final and subject to no further review.

(h) *Sponsorship.* No detainee may be released on parole until suitable sponsorship or placement has been found for the detainee. The paroled detainee must abide by the parole conditions specified by the Service in relation to his sponsorship or placement. The following sponsorships and placements are suitable:

(1) Placement by the Public Health Service in an approved halfway house or mental health project;

(2) Placement by the Community Relations Service in an approved halfway house or community project; and

(3) Placement with a close relative such as a parent, spouse, child, or sibling who is a lawful permanent resident or a citizen of the United States.

(i) *Withdrawal of parole approval.* A Departmental Panel may, in its discretion, withdraw its approval for parole of any detainee prior to release when, in its opinion, the conduct of the detainee, or any other circumstance, indicates that parole would no longer be appropriate.

(j) *Parole revocations.* Parole granted under this section may be revoked pursuant to §212.12.

[52 FR 48804, Dec. 28, 1987]

§ 212.14 Parole determinations for alien witnesses and informants for whom a law enforcement authority ("LEA") will request S classification.

(a) *Parole authority*. Parole authorization under section 212(d)(5) of the Act for aliens whom LEAs seek to bring to the United States as witnesses or informants in criminal/counter terrorism matters and to apply for S classification shall be exercised as follows:

(1) *Grounds of eligibility*. The Commissioner may, in the exercise of discretion, grant parole to an alien (and the alien's family members) needed for law enforcement purposes provided that a state or federal LEA:

(i) Establishes its intention to file, within 30 days after the alien's arrival in the United States, a completed Form I–854, Inter-Agency Alien Witness and Informant Record, with the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, in accordance with the instructions on or attached to the form, which will include the names of qualified family members for whom parole is sought;

(ii) Specifies the particular operational reasons and basis for the request, and agrees to assume responsibility for the alien during the period of the alien's temporary stay in the United States, including maintaining control and supervision of the alien and the alien's whereabouts and activities, and further specifies any other terms and conditions specified by the Service during the period for which the parole is authorized;

(iii) Agrees to advise the Service of the alien's failure to report quarterly any criminal conduct by the alien, or any other activity or behavior on the alien's part that may constitute a ground of excludability or deportability;

(iv) Assumes responsibility for ensuring the alien's departure on the date of termination of the authorized parole (unless the alien has been admitted in S nonimmigrant classification pursuant to the terms of paragraph (a)(2) of this section), provides any and all assistance needed by the Service, if necessary, to ensure departure, and verifies departure in a manner acceptable to the Service;

(v) Provide LEA seat-of-government certification that parole of the alien is essential to an investigation or prosecution, is in the national interest, and is requested pursuant to the terms and authority of section 212(d)(5) of the Act;

(vi) Agrees that no promises may be, have been, or will be made by the LEA to the alien that the alien will or may:

(A) Remain in the United States in parole status or any other nonimmigrant classification;

(B) Adjust status to that of lawful permanent resident; or

(C) Otherwise attempt to remain beyond the authorized parole. The alien (and any family member of the alien who is 18 years of age or older) shall sign a statement acknowledging an awareness that parole only authorizes a temporary stay in the United States and does not convey the benefits of S nonimmigrant classification, any other nonimmigrant classification, or any entitlement to further benefits under the Act; and

(vii) Provides, in the case of a request for the release of an alien from Service custody, certification that the alien is eligible for parole pursuant to § 235.3 of this chapter.

(2) *Authorization*. (i) Upon approval of the request for parole, the Commissioner shall notify the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, of the approval.

(ii) Upon notification of approval of a request for parole, the LEA will advise the Commissioner of the date, time, and place of the arrival of the alien. The Commissioner will coordinate the arrival of the alien in parole status with the port director prior to the time of arrival.

(iii) Parole will be authorized for a period of thirty (30) days to commence upon the alien's arrival in the United States in order for the LEA to submit a completed Form I–854 to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division. Upon the submission to the Assistant Attorney General of the Form I–854 requesting S classification, the period of parole will be automatically extended while the request is being reviewed. The Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, will notify the

Commissioner of the submission of a Form I–854.

(b) *Termination of parole*—(1) *General.* The Commissioner may terminate parole for any alien (including a member of the alien's family) in parole status under this section where termination is in the public interest. A district director may also terminate parole when, in the district director's opinion, termination is in the public interest and circumstances do not reasonably permit referral of the case to the Commissioner. In such a case, the Commissioner shall be notified immediately. In the event the Commissioner, or in the appropriate case, a district director, decides to terminate the parole of a alien witness or informant authorized under the terms of this paragraph, the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, and the relevant LEA shall be notified in writing to that effect. The Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, shall concur in or object to that decision. Unless the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, objects within 7 days, he or she shall be deemed to have concurred in the decision. In the event of an objection by the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, the matter will be expeditiously referred to the Deputy Attorney General for a final resolution. In no circumstances shall the alien or the relevant LEA have a right of appeal from any decision to terminate parole.

(2) *Termination of parole and admission in S classification.* When an LEA has filed a request for an alien in authorized parole status to be admitted in S nonimmigrant classification and that request has been approved by the Commissioner pursuant to the procedures outlines in 8 CFR 214.2(t), the Commissioner may, in the exercise of discretion:

(i) Terminate the alien's parole status;

(ii) Determine eligibility for waivers; and

(iii) Admit the alien in S nonimmigrant classification pursuant to the terms and conditions of section 101(a)(15(S) of the Act and 8 CFR 214.2(t).

(c) *Departure.* If the alien's parole has been terminated and the alien has been ordered excluded from the United States, the LEA shall ensure departure from the United States and so inform the district director in whose jurisdiction the alien has last resided. The district director, if necessary, shall oversee the alien's departure from the United States and, in any event, shall notify the Commissioner of the alien's departure. The Commissioner shall be notified in writing of the failure of any alien authorized parole under this paragraph to depart in accordance with an order of exclusion and deportation entered after parole authorized under this paragraph has been terminated.

(d) *Failure to comply with procedures.* Any failure to adhere to the parole procedures contained in this section shall immediately be brought to the attention of the Commissioner, who will notify the Attorney General.

[60 FR 44265, Aug. 25, 1995]

PART 213—ADMISSION OF ALIENS ON GIVING BOND OR CASH DEPOSIT

AUTHORITY: Sec. 103, 66 Stat. 173; 8 U.S.C. 1103.

§213.1 Admission under bond or cash deposit.

The district director having jurisdiction over the intended place of residence of an alien may accept a public charge bond prior to the issuance of an immigrant visa to the alien upon receipt of a request directly from a United States consular officer or upon presentation by an interested person of a notification from the consular officer requiring such a bond. Upon acceptance of such a bond, the district director shall notify the U.S. consular officer who requested the bond, giving the date and place of acceptance and the amount of the bond. The district director having jurisdiction over the place where the examination for admission is being conducted or the special inquiry officer to whom the case is referred may exercise the authority contained in section 213 of the Act. All bonds and agreements covering cash deposits given as a condition of admission of an alien under section 213 of the Act shall be executed on Form I–352 and shall be in the sum of not less than $1,000. The